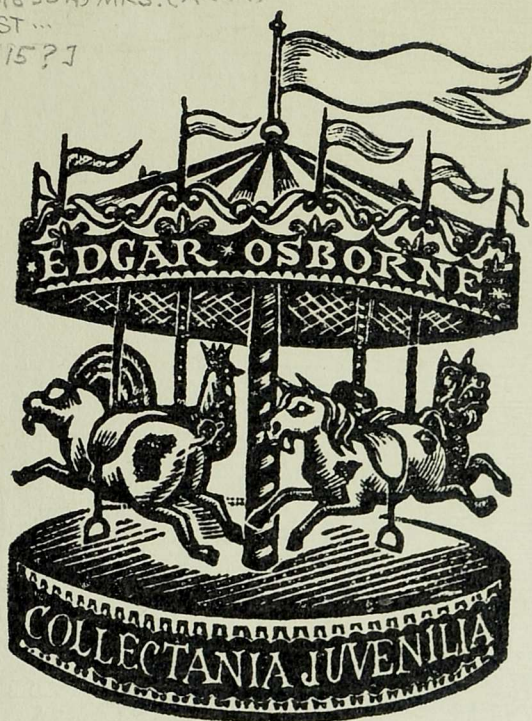


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John A *Mifford*
FIRST OR MOTHER'S 1874
DICTIONARY
FOR
CHILDREN;

Containing upwards of
THREE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED WORDS

*Which occur most frequently in Books and
Conversation;*

SIMPLY AND FAMILIARLY EXPLAINED,

And Interspersed throughout

WITH OCCASIONAL REMARKS:

THE WHOLE ADAPTED TO THE
CAPACITIES OF YOUNGER PUPILS.

BY ANNA BROWNWELL MURPHY.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE little glossary which Miss Edgeworth has added to one of her admirable early lessons, and which, though necessarily confined to a very few words, has been found of essential service to young beginners, originally suggested the idea of compiling a Dictionary for Children, on a larger and more generally useful plan.

“ Children,” Miss Edgeworth observes, “ are well occupied in examining external objects; but they must also attend to *words* as well as *things*;

one of the great difficulties in early instruction arises from the want of words." It was to obviate this difficulty, that the following work was undertaken.

It has been the author's aim to unite simplicity with correctness. She has not attempted to give a full and accurate explanation of every word; but in general, when a term has several meanings in common use, examples are given of each. Common expletives, the names of familiar objects, together with all technical terms, and all words the knowledge of which would be useless to children, and those which could not well be explained in a manner adapted to the infant capacity, have been entirely omitted.

Most of the following definitions are short enough to be committed to me-

mory; or they may be read over a page or two at a time, till the whole are sufficiently impressed on the mind. It will also be found of advantage if the little pupils be taught to look out themselves for any word they may meet with, the meaning of which they do not distinctly comprehend.

My little friends will not be able to understand well what is written in this book, unless they first know what is meant by a vowel, a consonant, and a syllable.

These five letters, a, e, i, o, u, are called *vowels*; each of them can be sounded by itself without any other letter before or after it.

All the other letters are called *consonants*; a consonant cannot be sounded without a vowel before or after it, as *em, el, pe, de, ka*.

Words are divided into *syllables*; and a syllable is as much of a word as can be sounded at once, without any stop in your voice. Some words have only one syllable, they are called *monosyllables*, such as *cat, dog, chair*. Words which have two syllables are called *disyllables*, such as *fa-ther, mo-ther, sis-ter*. Long words, which may be divided into five, or six, or seven, or eight syllables, are called *polysyllables*, such as *cu-ri-o-si-ty, ac-com-mo-da-ti-on, in-con-ve-ni-ent-ly*.

FIRST OR MOTHER'S DICTIONARY.

A.

TO ABANDON, is to leave or go away from: an *abandoned* man or woman means a *very wicked* man or woman.

To ABATE, to make less; sometimes to *abate* means to *grow less*, as, when we say, it will be a fine day, for the rain has *abated*.

ABBEY, a place where a number of religious people, either men or women, live together.

To ABBREVIATE, to make shorter: Tom is an abbreviation of Thomas; *o'clock* is an abbreviation of *of the clock*. Abbreviations are used to save trouble in repeating or writing; it is easier to say, or write, it is one o'clock, than if we were to say, it is one *of the clock*.

To ABET, to help or encourage another person to do any thing.

To ABHOR, to hate, to dislike very much indeed, as "*God abhors liars.*"

ABHORRENCE, great hatred: to hold any thing in *abhorrence*, is to hate it very much.

To ABIDE *in a place*, is to stay in it.

To ABIDE *with a person*, is to remain with him, not to go away from him. To abide means also to suffer or bear; as, when we say, "I cannot abide sullenness in any little boy or

A B O

girl; or, I cannot abide that child, who is so ill-tempered and rude."

ABJECT, mean, very cowardly.

ABILITY, is the power of doing any thing: "you have the *ability* to be good."—When we say that any person has *abilities*, we mean that he is able to do many things well and easily, without giving himself much trouble; that he is clever.

ABLE, having the power to do a thing: "you are able to read,"—that means, you *can* read; an *able man* means a *strong man*.

ABODE; the place in which we live is called our *abode*.

To ABOLISH, means to put an end to, to destroy entirely. Abolition is the act of putting an end to, or *abolishing*.

ABOMINABLE, very hateful, wicked, or bad.

To ABOMINATE, to abhor, to hate very much.

ABORIGINES, the people who first lived in a country are called the *Aborigines* of that country.

ABOVE, higher in place: *from above*, means from heaven.

ABOVE-GROUND, *on* the ground, *not* under it.

ABOVE-MENTIONED, said or spoken of before.

To ABOUND, to be in great plenty: wild beasts, such as tigers and lions, *abound* in some countries, but here there are none. To abound, means also to *have* in great plenty: every leaf and every flower *abounds* with living creatures.

A B S

ABREAST, side by side, all in a row.

To ABRIDGE, to make shorter.

ABRUPT, sudden, without any preparation.

ABRUPTLY, hastily, all of a sudden.

To ABSCOND, is to run away and hide oneself.

ABSENCE, the state of not being *here*, but in some other place.

ABSENCE of *mind*, is inattention to what is done or said before you.

ABSENT, not here, not *present*, but somewhere else: as, when your parents are *absent*, you should obey them as exactly as if they were *present*.—*Absent*, sometimes means inattentive, not thinking of what one is about.

ABSOLUTE, quite complete or entire, positive: an *absolute* prince or master is one who has unbounded authority and power.

To ABSORB, to swallow up, or to suck up: part of the rain which falls is *absorbed* by the earth, and helps to nourish the seeds and plants. If you put a little water in a bason, and then put a piece of sponge into it, the sponge will *absorb* or suck up the water; if, instead of a sponge, you put a stone in the water, it will remain the same, and the stone will only be wet: sponge then *absorbs*, but stone does not.

To ABSTAIN, not to do any thing which one would like to do.

ABSTEMIOUS, sober; eating and drinking very little.

ABSTRACTION, absence of mind, inattention.

A C C

ABSTRUSE, not easy, hard to be understood.

ABSURD, foolish, very unreasonable.

ABSURDITY, foolishness, any thing which is foolish or absurd.

ABUNDANCE, a great quantity, great plenty.

ABUNDANT, plentiful; "there is *abundance* of wheat sown in those fields; I hope we shall have an *abundant* harvest."

To **ABUSE** *a thing*, to make a bad use of it; to *abuse a person*, to cheat him, to treat him rudely.

ABUSE, scolding, bad language.

An **ABUSE**, a bad custom or habit.

ABYSS, a great deep hollow place, the bottom of which can scarcely be reached.

ACADEMY, a school; a place where persons are taught reading, writing, and other useful things.

An **ACADEMY** sometimes means a number of learned men, who unite or meet together, to study with more advantage some particular art and science, such as the *Royal Academy of Painting* in London.

To **ACCEDE** *to a thing*, to agree to it.

To **ACCELERATE**, to hasten, to make quicker.

To **ACCEPT** *a thing*, is to take it with pleasure when it is offered to us.

ACCEPTABLE, pleasing.

ACCEPTATION; the *acceptation* of a word is its meaning.

ACCESS; when we say that any thing is of *easy access*, we mean, that we can easily come

at it, or get near to it: when we say that any thing is of *difficult access*, we mean that we cannot get near to it without difficulty. A place or a thing which we can get near to, is called *accessible*; when we cannot get near any thing, it is called *inaccessible*.

ACCESSARY, one who helps another person to do a bad action.

ACCLIVITY and DECLIVITY; the steepness of a hill, reckoned upwards, (that is, going from the bottom to the top) is called its *acclivity*; the steepness of a hill, reckoned downwards, from the top to the bottom, is called its *declivity*.—Do you understand this, my little friend?

To ACCOMPANY, to join with another, to be with them or in their company.

An ACCOMPLICE, a person who joins with another to do a bad action.

To ACCOMPLISH, to complete, to finish entirely: an *accomplished* person is one who possesses many of those agreeable and useful qualities, which are called *accomplishments*.

An ACCOUNT, a reckoning of money: *to give an account of any thing* is to tell about it, to give a *history* or *description* of it; *to account for a thing*, to tell the reason of it.

To ACCUMULATE, is to heap together.

An ACCUMULATION, a great quantity heaped up together.

ACCURATE, very exact, without fault or mistake.

ACCURACY, great exactness, nicety.

A D D

ACETOUS, sour, like vinegar.

ACID, sour, sharp to the taste, like lemon or vinegar; most fruits are a little acid.

ACRID, hot, biting the tongue, like radishes, or mustard-cress, or water-cresses.—You find then that there is a great difference between an *acid* taste and an *acid* taste.

ACORNS, are the fruit of the oak-tree. I dare say you have seen an acorn; formerly people used to eat them, but now they are only used to feed pigs with.

To ACQUIESCE, to agree to a thing, to rest satisfied with it.

To ACQUIRE, is to get or obtain a thing by trying.

An ACQUIREMENT, any thing which is gained or *acquired*: “writing is a most useful *acquirement*.”

ACQUISITION, any thing got by labor or attention.

ACRIMONY, means sharpness, severity of temper, or ill nature.

ACUTE, means very sharp or pointed, not blunt: an *acute* person is one who is not stupid, but *quick* and *clever*.

To ADAPT, to fit, to suit, to make one thing suitable to another.

To ADD, is to join something to another thing.

ADDITION, any thing which is joined to another thing: in reckoning, *addition* means joining or adding several numbers, and finding

A D M

how much they make altogether; if you add *three*, and *eight*, and *six*, and *four*, all together, they will make *twenty-one*.

To ADDRESS *a person*, is to speak to him: *a man of address* is a skilful or clever man. Address sometimes means manners or behaviour: a person of *good address* is a person whose manners are pleasing.

An ADEPT, is a person who is very skilful in any art.

To ADHERE, to stick together, as two pieces of wax will *adhere* when softened by heat.—To *adhere*, to keep close to any thing or any body, as, if I were to say, “always *adhere* to the truth, even if in trifles.”

ADHESION, a sticking together.

ADJACENT, lying close to any thing, being near.

To ADJUST, is to regulate or set in proper order, to make exact.

An ADMIRAL, is an officer who commands a number of ships.

To ADMIRE, is to look at with wonder and pleasure.

ADMIRATION, pleasure mixed with wonder: “the smallest insect or the least flower, when carefully examined, will be found worthy of *admiration*.”

To ADMIT, is to allow any person or thing to come into a place; to *admit of a thing* is to allow it.

To ADMONISH, is to tell of a fault.

A F F

ADMONITION, is gentle reproof and good advice.

To ADORE, to worship with kneeling and with prayers, as we worship God. To *adore* may also mean to love very fondly.

To ADORN, to dress, to ornament.

ADRIFT, wandering about without any home, or any fixed place to stay in.

To ADVANCE, to come forward ; to improve in any thing.

To ADVANCE *a person*, is to bring him forward, or raise him higher : to *advance* money is to *lend* it.

ADVANTAGEOUS, profitable or useful.

ADVENT, the four weeks before Christmas-day, which are kept holy. *Advent* means the Coming, that is, the *coming of our Saviour* ; because Christmas-day, you know, is the day on which JESUS CHRIST was born.

An ADVENTURE, is an accident, any thing uncommon which happens to a person.

ADVERSITY, grief, misfortune, sorrow.

AERIAL, belonging to the air, or living in the air.

AFAR, at a great distance from this place : *from afar*, from some place far off.

AFFAIR, business, something to be done.

To AFFIRM *a thing*, is to tell it, to say that it is true.

To AFFIX, means to join something to the end of another thing.

To AFFLICT, is to put to pain, to vex, to

A I R

make sorry: *affliction* means sorrow or misfortune.

AFFLUENT, having plenty of money, rich.

AFFLUENCE, abundance, riches.

AFLOAT, swimming on water.

The AFTERNOON, that part of the day from twelve o'clock till the evening.

AGE; *the age of a person* is the time which he has lived, or the time which has passed since he was born; as, when we say, a child six years of age.

An AGE, the space of one hundred years. *Age* means also any particular *time*; as, when we say, the *Augustan age*, that means the time when the Emperor Augustus lived.

An AGENT, any person who acts. An *agent* sometimes means also a person who does business for some other person.

AGHAST, means pale with fright.

AGILITY, nimbleness, quickness, the power of running, jumping, and dancing, with ease.

To AGITATE, is to disturb, to shake about, to move.

AGONY, dreadful and violent pain.

AID, help, assistance.

To AID, is to help.

To take AIM *at any thing*, to try to strike it with a stone, or any other thing, thrown at it.

To AIM *at a thing*, is to try to reach it, or get it.

AIR, the thin substance which surrounds the

A L L

earth, and in which we live and breathe. We cannot see the air, but we can feel it; and if there was no air we should die, as fishes do when they are taken out of water.

An AIR sometimes means a piece of music.

The AIR of a person, means his looks, or manners, or appearance.

ALABASTER, a kind of stone, very white, and easily cut, of which ornaments are made.

ALACRITY, readiness, cheerfulness.

To ALARM, to fill with fear and surprise, to disturb.

ALARMING, terrible and surprising.

ALERT, ready, brisk: *to be on the alert* means to be very watchful and careful.

To ALIGHT, to come down from some high place; as, when we say, *to alight* from a horse.

ALIMENT, food, any thing which serves for food.

To ALLEGE, to affirm; that is, to say a thing is true, to declare it.

To ALLEVIATE, is to ease pain or sorrow, to soften.

ALLIANCE; to be in *alliance* with any one, is to be friends with him, to be joined with him.

An ALLOY, is some metal which is mixed with another metal of greater value: a little copper is often mixed with gold to harden it, this is called an *alloy of copper*.

An ALLY, one who is our friend, or who joins with us to do something.

A M E

ALMIGHTY, means able to do all things: it is only GOD who is *almighty*. We say too that GOD is *all-wise*, because he is the wisest of all beings, he knows every thing; and that he is *all-seeing*, because he sees every thing which we do, in darkness as well as in the light.

ALOFT, up high in the air.

An ALTAR, is a kind of table, commonly made of stone or of wood, on which are laid the things offered up to Heaven.

To ALTER, is to change, to make a thing different from what it was.

ALTERNATELY, by turns, one after another.

To AMASS, is to heap together.

To AMAZE, is to terrify and astonish at once.

AMAZEMENT, great fear and wonder.

AMAZING, very wonderful.

AMBER, is a beautiful yellow substance, found on the sea-shore and under ground; necklaces and ornaments are made of it.

AMBIGUOUS, having two different meanings, uncertain.

AMBITION, is the wish which we feel to improve ourselves, or to raise ourselves higher in rank or knowledge than we are now: an *ambitious* person is one who desires to be greater or better than he is. You should be *ambitious* to read well, means that you should *wish and try* to read well.

AMEN; this word, put at the end of our prayers, means *so be it*, that is, *may it be so*.

A N I

To AMEND, to make any thing *right* which was *wrong* before, to grow better.

AMETHYST, a precious stone, of a beautiful purplish blue colour.

AMIALE, deserving our love, kind and good.

AMOUNT, sum-total.

AMPHIBIOUS; we call those creatures amphibious which can live both on land and in the water: the otter and the beaver are also *amphibious* animals.

AMPLE, means large, wide, or plentiful.

AMPLY, largely, in great plenty.

ANARCHY, means confusion, want of government.

ANCIENT, old, belonging to times long since past: by *the ancients*, we mean those people who lived in old times.

An ANGLE, a point where two lines meet together. This is a *right* angle, \perp . This is an *acute* angle, \angle . This is an *obtuse* angle, \sphericalangle . Now take a pencil and a bit of paper, and try if you can draw a *right* angle, an *acute* angle, and an *obtuse* angle.—A *triangle* is a figure which has three angles or corners, like this, \triangle . A *quadrangle* is a figure which has four angles or corners, like this, \square .

ANGULAR, having points or corners.

ANGUISH, is very great pain.

ANIMAL, every creature which is *alive* on the earth is called an *animal*.

A N T

ANIMATE, all living creatures are called *animate*; and all those things which are not alive, and never have been alive, are called *inanimate*: a horse, a mouse, or a fly, are *animate*; a stone, a tree, a flower, are *inanimate*.

ANIMATED, means gay, lively.

To ANNEX, is to add one thing to the end of some other thing; to join.

To ANNOUNCE *a thing*, is to tell it.

To ANNOUNCE *a person*, is to tell his name.

ANNUAL, coming every year.

ANNUALLY, every year.

ANTERIOR, going before, or happening before.

To ANTICIPATE *a person*, is to do something which he intended to do, *before* him, so as to prevent him from doing it.

To ANTICIPATE *a thing*, is to feel a thing, or think of it, before it has really happened.

ANTICK, a strange comical action or attitude.

ANTIDOTE, is any thing which is good against poison.

The ANTIPODES: my little friends have perhaps been told, that this world in which we live is an exceedingly large globe or ball, something in the shape of an orange; those people, then, who live at the other side of the world, and have their feet in a manner opposite to ours, are called the *Antipodes*.

ANTIQUITY, old times, which are long since past.

A P P

ANTIQUITIES, the remains of things which were made or done a very long while ago.

An ANVIL, is a very strong heavy piece of iron, on which a smith hammers his work.

ANXIETY, is great trouble about any thing which is to happen.

ANXIOUS, means full of uneasiness.

To be ANXIOUS *for a thing*, to wish for it very much.

APART, at a distance from the rest.

APE, a kind of monkey.

To APE, is to imitate.

An APERTURE, is a *hole*, or opening, in any thing.

An APOLOGY, is an excuse.

To APOLOGIZE, to make excuses.

APOSTLE: the *Apostles* were those good, and holy men, who were sent by JESUS CHRIST to teach his religion all over the world.

APPAREL, means clothes, any thing in which one is dressed.

APPARENT, plain, easy to be seen. *Apparent* sometimes means not real, only pretended.

To APPEASE, is to quiet, or to satisfy.

An APPENDAGE, something which is added to another thing, or belongs to it.

To APPLAUD, to praise very highly.

APPLAUSE, is great praise: "are you not *anxious* to deserve the *applause* of your dear papa and mamma, and of your friends? try to improve, and they will *applaud* you."

To APPLY *a thing*, is to put it to some use.

A R G

To **APPLY** *to a thing*, is to pay attention to it, or to work at it.

To **APPLY** *to a person*, is to ask him for something.

APPLICATION, the use of something.

APPLICATION, means also great attention to any thing.

To **APPOINT**, means to fix or settle.

To **APPROACH**, is to come near to.

APPROBATION, the being pleased with any thing.

To **APPROVE**, to like, to be much pleased with.

AQUATIC, belonging to the water, living in the water: swans are *aquatic* birds.

An **ARCHER**, one that shoots with a bow and arrows.

ARCHERY, the art of shooting with a bow and arrows.

An **ARCHITECT**, is a builder, or contriver of any thing.

ARCHITECTURE, is the art of building.

ARCTIC, belonging to the Northern Pole of the earth.

ANTARCTIC, belonging to the Southern Pole.

ARDENT, means hot, burning: sometimes *ardent* means, of a passionate or affectionate temper.

ARDOUR, is great heat.

ARDUOUS, difficult, hard to be reached.

To **ARGUE**, is to dispute, or to try to persuade any body by reasons.

A R I

ARGUMENT, is a reason, or a dispute.

ARID, means quite dried up.

ARITHMETIC, is the art of reckoning numbers with ease and quickness, and of keeping accounts well: this is done by four rules, called the Rules of Arithmetic; they are, *Addition*, *Subtraction*, *Multiplication*, and *Division*.

Suppose you put your hand into a basket full of cherries, and took out, first, three; then two; then four; how many cherries would you have?

3 cherries

2 cherries

4 cherries

Added together, are 9 cherries.

You see, the rule of Addition teaches you how to join or add several numbers so as to find out how much they make altogether.

Suppose now, that, out of these nine cherries, you give your sister five; how many will you have left?

From 9 cherries

Take 5 cherries

There will remain 4 cherries.

You will have four for yourself. This is making use of the rule of Subtraction, which teaches you, when you take a small number from a larger number, to find out how many remain.

If you put your hand into this basket of cher-

A R M

ries four times, and every time take out six cherries, how many will you have?

Multiply 6
by 4

(That means, count 6 four times) —

and you will find that you have 24 cherries.

This is called Multiplication.

Now, let us suppose, that you wished to divide these twenty-four cherries, equally, among six of your little friends; how many would you give to each? To find this out you must make use of the Rule of Division.

24)divided by 6
gives 4

Each of your playfellows would have four cherries.

Arithmetic, you find, is very useful; and I hope that, when you begin to learn, you will be very attentive, and take pains to improve.

An *ARK*, means any vessel; but, generally, the *Ark* means that great ship which God commanded Noah to build, to save himself and all his family from the flood.

ARMS, are any thing which we use either to hurt others, or to guard ourselves from being hurt: guns and pistols are called *fire-arms*. To *take up arms*, means to begin to fight.

An *ARMY*, is a great number of soldiers, who move together, and fight together, and who obey one man, called the General of an Army.

A S P

AROMATIC, is having the taste or smell of spices; having a strong and delightful smell.

To ARRAY, is to dress.

ARRAYED, dressed, ornamented.

To ARREST, is to stop, to hinder from going on: to *arrest a person*, to lay hold of him.

ARROGANCE, conceit, pride.

ARROGANT, proud and impudent.

ART, the power of doing something by taking pains: *art* sometimes means *cunning*.

An ARTIST, is a person who is skilful in any particular art.

ARTFUL, cunning, contriving.

An ARTIFICE, is a trick, something done cunningly.

An ARTIFICER, is a person who contrives or makes any thing.

ARTIFICIAL, means not natural, but made by *art* to imitate nature.

An ARTICLE, is any particular thing.

To ARTICULATE, is to speak words plainly.

To ASCEND, is to go *upwards*; as to *descend* is to go *downwards*.

ASCENT, the way by which we go up.

An ASCENT, is a hill, or any high place.

To ASCERTAIN, is to fix, to make quite sure.

ASHES, what is left of something which has been burnt, or which is dead.

ASIDE, on one side: *aside* sometimes means away from the company.

ASPECT, the looks or countenance of a person: as, when we say, such a one has an ill-natured or

A S S

rough *aspect*; or, that little girl has a pleasing *aspect*, because she is always good-humoured.

ASPECT, the appearance of a country.

ASPERITY, means sharpness of temper, ill-nature.

To ASPIRE, is to wish very much for something above us; to wish to rise higher.

To ASSEMBLE, is to meet together, or to bring together into one place.

An ASSEMBLAGE, means either a number of things, or a number of persons, all together in one place.

To ASSENT *to a thing*, is to agree to it.

To ASSERT *a thing*, is to *affirm* it, to say it is true.

An ASSERTION, something which is said to be true.

ASSIDUITY, continual industry or attention to something.

To ASSOCIATE *with a person*, is to keep company with him.

To ASSOCIATE *things*, to join them together in our own minds: we always remember with pleasure the dress, and looks, and voice, of persons who have given us pleasure; and we remember with dislike places where any thing disagreeable has happened to us, or people who have behaved ill to us. Sometimes, when we wish to remember any thing particularly, we try to recollect the *place* where it happened, or the *time* when it happened, and the *people* who were with us when it happened; that, by *associating*

A S T

or joining all these things together in our minds, we may remember, more exactly, what we *wish* to remember.

An ASSOCIATE, is a partner or companion.

To ASSUAGE, is to soften, to ease, or make less.

To ASSUME, to be very proud, to take much upon one's self: to *assume a thing*, to take it.

ASSUMING, proud, forward.

ASSURANCE, means forwardness, conceit.

An ASSURANCE, is a promise.

ASSUREDLY, certainly, without doubt.

ASTRAY, means out of the right way, wrong.

An ASTROLOGER, is a person who pretends to find out what will happen by looking at the stars.

ASTRONOMY, is the science which teaches us every thing which is curious belonging to the heavenly bodies, (that means, the sun, moon, and stars.) Those who do not know any thing of Astronomy, think that the sun is a little thing not much bigger than a plate, that it turns round and round the world just to give us light, and that the stars are only placed in the sky to look pretty at night: but any body who has learnt Astronomy, will tell you that the sun is thousands and thousands of times larger than this world which we live in, and that it looks small because it is at a very great distance; that it gives light to many other worlds besides ours; and that, though it seems to us to move from one side of the sky to the other, it is, notwithstanding, quite

A T T

fixed, and remains always in the same place. Does not this seem very strange? Yet I assure you it is quite true, as you will find when you learn Astronomy.

ASUNDER, means parted from one another, not together.

The ATMOSPHERE, is the *air* which is all around us.

An ATOM, is a very small part of any-thing, or something *exceedingly* small.

To ATONE, is to make amends for a fault by being very good.

ATROCITY, very great wickedness.

ATTACH, to be attached to a person or thing, is to be very fond of them, to love them.

ATTACHMENT, fondness for something.

To ATTAIN *a thing*, is to get it or reach it.

To ATTEMPT, is to try.

To ATTEND, or to be ATTENTIVE, or to PAY ATTENTION, is to mind what one is about.

An ATTENDANT, is one that waits upon another person.

To ATTIRE, is to dress, to put clothes on somebody.

To ATTRACT; to be *attracted* by any thing, is to be drawn towards it, as a needle is drawn towards a magnet, or as little bits of paper will be drawn towards amber, if the amber be first rubbed on a piece of silk.

ATTRACTION, is that power by which one thing is drawn towards another.

A U T

ATTRACTIVE, pleasing, very agreeable.

ATTRITION, is the act of rubbing things together.

To AVAIL *one's self of any thing*, is to profit by it, to make use of it.

AVARICE, covetousness.

AVARICIOUS, covetous, selfish.

AUDACIOUS, bold, impudent.

AUDIBLE, means loud enough to be heard.

The AUDIENCE, are the people who listen to something.

To give AUDIENCE *to a person*, to listen to what he has to say.

An AUDITOR, is a person who hears.

AVERSE, is unwilling ; to be *averse* to a thing is to dislike it.

AVERSION, hatred, great dislike.

To AUGMENT, is to make bigger, or grow larger.

An AVIARY, is a place to keep birds in.

AVIDITY, great greediness.

AVOCATION, a person's business, or trade.

To AVOID *a thing*, to get away from it, or *try* to get away from it.

To AVOID *a person*, to keep out of his way.

AUSPICIOUS, kind, lucky, happy.

AUSTERE, cross, severe.

AUSTERITY, means severity, cruelty.

AUTHOR, a person who first begins or contrives something ; an author is also a person who writes a book.

B A L

AUTHORITY, power, rule.

An AUTOMATON, is an image which, by some contrivance within it, is made to move of itself as if it were alive.

AUXILIARY, helping.

An AUXILIARY, one who helps.

AWE, is great respect mixed with fear.

AWFUL, filling us at once with astonishment, respect, and fear.

AXIS: when any thing is said *to turn round on its axis*, that means that it turns round upon itself; as a top when you spin it, or as a piece of meat roasting before the fire; in this case the spit may be called the *axis* on which the meat turns.

AZURE, blue, the colour of the sky.

B.

A BADGE, is a mark by which one can be known.

A BAIT, meat put to entice animals, and when they come to eat it they are caught fast in a trap set ready for them. Sometimes, when people want to catch fishes, they use a fly or a worm as a *bait*, which is stuck on a little hook; the poor little fishes do not know that there is a sharp hook hid under the fly, they snap at it, the hook sticks in their throat, and they are caught; this is called *angling*—it is a cruel amusement.

BALANCE, a pair of scales: when two things

B A R

are put into a *balance*, and one is just as heavy as the other, we say these are *exactly balanced*.

BALD, without any hair.

A BALE, is a large bundle of any thing.

BALEFUL, means *full of mischief*.

A BALLAD, is a *song* longer than songs usually are.

A BALLOON, is a machine by which people can fly through the air. I am afraid little boys and girls would not understand me, if I were to describe one; but their papa or mamma perhaps will shew them a picture of one, and tell them how it is made.

BALM, is the name of a plant: sometimes *balm* means any-thing which cures pain.

BALMY, means soft and sweet to the smell.

A BAND, something which is tied round any other thing: *band* means also a number of persons all together, as a *band of music*, or a *band of soldiers*.

BANE, poison, mischief.

BANEFUL, bad, full of mischief.

To BANISH, is to send a man out of his own country as a punishment; to drive away any-thing.

A BANQUET, is a great *feast*.

A BARBARIAN, is a cruel savage man, or a rude uncivil person.

BARBARITY, great cruelty.

BARBAROUS, very cruel: *barbarous* means also, very ignorant, rude, or uncivil.

A BARGAIN, is an agreement about something which is bought or sold.

B E A

A **BARGE**, is a large boat.

BARK, the outside skin of any tree.

A **BARK**, is a small ship.

A **BARLEYCORN**, is one grain of barley: it is used in measuring; for three *barleycorns*, that is, three times the length of a *barleycorn*, make an *inch*.

BARREN, unfruitful: the land or soil on which neither corn nor plants of any kind will grow, is called *barren* or *unfruitful*.

A **BARRIER**, is something put to hinder a person, or stop him from coming any further.

To **BARTER**, to exchange one thing for another thing.

BASE, mean, wicked, bad.

The **BASE** of *any thing*, is the bottom of it, or the part on which it stands.

BASENESS, great meanness.

BASIS, the lowest part of something on which it rests, or any thing which serves as a bottom for some other thing to be raised on.

To **BASK**, is to lie out in the sun.

A **BATH**, is a large vessel of water in which one may bathe.

To **BATTER**, is to beat down, or to bruise.

A **BATTLE**, is a great fight between two armies.

The **BEACH**, is the sea-shore, the sands.

BEAK, the pointed mouth of a bird.

A **BEAM**, is a large long heavy piece of wood; a *beam* means also a *ray of light*, as, when we say, the *beams of the sun*.

B E N

BEAMING, is bright, shining.

A BEAU, is a man who dresses very gaily.

The BEAVER, is a little *amphibious* animal found in America; the beavers join together and build themselves the most curious and convenient houses in the midst of the water. Beautiful hats are made of their hair, which is thick, soft, and shining. This animal is also called the *Castor*.

The BEE, is that industrious little insect that makes honey and wax.

To BEGUILE *a person*, is to cheat him.

To BEGUILE *the time*, to be amused, to make the time pass quickly and pleasantly.

To BEHEAD, is to kill a person by cutting off his head.

To BEHOLD, is to see, to look at.

A BEING, is any thing that lives: GOD is called the *Great Being*, men and women are *human beings*.

A BELDAM, is a very old woman.

BELOVED, very much loved, very dear.

A BENCH, is a long seat.

A BENEFACTOR, is a man who does good to another.

A BENEFACTRESS, is a woman who does good.

BENEFICENT, means kind, doing good.

BENEFICIAL, profitable, very good for some purpose.

A BENEFIT, is a favour, a kind action.

To BENEFIT *by any thing*, is to profit by it.

B I P

BENEVOLENCE, is good nature, kindness, a disposition to do good to every body.

BENIGN, kind, doing good.

To BEREAVE, to take away.

To be BEREFT of *any thing*, means to be deprived of it, to have it taken away from one.

A BERRY, is any small fruit.

To BESEECH, is to beg, to entreat.

To be BESET, to be teased, to be wearied by something round about us.

To BESPEAK *a thing*, to order it before.

To BESPEAK *a person*, to speak to him.

To BESTIR *one-self*, to be very busy, to make a bustle.

To BESTOW, is to *give*.

To BETIDE, is to *befall* or to happen.

BETIMES, means early, soon: I hope you rise *betimes* in the morning.

To BETRAY *a person*, to give him into the power of those who want to hurt him.

To BETRAY, to tell something which we ought to have kept secret.

To BETRAY *one's self*, is to let people find out something we did not wish or intend them to find out.

A BIER, is a kind of carriage, on which dead people are carried to the grave.

A BILLOW, is a great wave of the sea.

To BIND, to tie fast, to hinder, to tie together.—*Bound*, fastened, tied.

A BIPED, is an animal with two feet, such as birds,

B L I

BIRTH, the first coming into *life*.

BIRTH-DAY, the day on which any body is born.

BIRTH-PLACE, the place in which any one is born.

To be BORN, is to come into life, to begin to be alive.

A BLACKSMITH, a smith that works in iron.

BLADE, the long narrow leaf of grass and corn is called a blade.

The BLADE, is the sharp cutting part of a knife, or sword, or scissors, &c.

BLAND, soft, gentle.

BLANK, white, not written on, as *blank paper*: a blank is an empty part, a paper not written upon.

BLASPHEMY, is disrespect to *God Almighty*.

A BLAST, is a sudden violent wind: blast sometimes means the sound of a trumpet.

To be BLASTED, to be withered, to be struck with some misfortune or plague.

To BLEACH, to *make* white, or *grow* white.

BLEAK, very cold and chill.

A BLEMISH, is something which takes away the beauty of any thing, a disgrace.

To BLEND, is to mix together.

To BLESS, is to make very happy.

To BLESS, means also to wish happiness to somebody.

To BLESS, is to praise, to thank very heartily.

A BLESSING, a great happiness; a *blessing* is also a wish for another's happiness.

A BLIGHT, is any thing which *nips* or *hurts*

B O L

plants so as to hinder them from coming to any good.

To BLIGHT, to *blast*, to nip.

BLISS, is very great happiness.

BLITHE, gay, light, pleasant.

A BLOCK, is a thick heavy piece of wood.

A BLOCK, means also a heavy lump of *any thing*.

To be brought to the BLOCK, means to be beheaded.

BLOOD of grapes, means wine, the juice of grapes.

BLOODSHED, murder, killing.

To BLOOM, is to have flowers or blossoms.

BLOOMING, means *flowery*, full of blossoms; when we speak of persons, *blooming* means *young and beautiful*.

BLUBBER, is the fat of that great fish called the whale, which, being melted, is made into *oil*.

BLUNT, not *sharp*.

A BLUNT person, one who is rough or plain in his manner of speaking.

To BLUSTER, to roar, as the wind does in a storm.

BLUSTERING, rude, restless, and noisy.

To BOAST, to speak very proudly of one's own actions.

A BOAST, proud words; something of which one may be proud.

A BOG, soft wet ground.

BOISTEROUS, violent and noisy.

BOLT, an iron bar to fasten a door.

B R A

A BOND, any thing which fastens or ties.

BONDS or BONDAGE, confinement, imprisonment.

BONNY, gay, handsome.

BOOTLESS, quite useless, of no advantage.

BOOTY, things got by robbing people.

To BORE, to make a hole.

To BORROW, is to take something from another person, promising to return it.

BOTANY, is the science which teaches every thing curious about *plants, trees, and flowers*.

A BOTANIST, is a person who studies *plants*, to find out their different kinds and uses.

A BOUGH, is a branch of a tree.

To BOUND, is to jump, to leap about,

BOUND, tied, fastened.

A BOUND, or a BOUNDARY, a border, an edge.

BOUNDLESS, exceedingly large.

BOUNTY, kindness, generosity.

BOUNTEOUS, giving much, kind.

BOUNTIFUL, bounteous, generous.

A BOWL, is a large ball rolled along the ground.

To BOWL, is to roll along.

A BRACE, is two of any thing, a pair.

To BRACE, to tie close.

BRACKISH, having the taste of salt.

To BRAG, to speak proudly.

A BRAG, is a *boast*.

BRAINS, the senses, the understanding.

A BRAKE, a place full of bushes and brambles.

A BRAND, is a lighted stick.

B R O

TO BRANDISH, to shake backwards and forwards, to flourish about.

BRASS, is a yellow metal, made by a mixture of copper and zinc. A smith who works in *brass* is called a BRAZIER.

BRAZEN, made of brass.

BRAVE, bold, noble, full of courage.

TO BRAVE, to defy, not to care for.

A BREACH, is a hole, or opening broken into any thing.

A BREACH, sometimes means a *quarrel*.

BREEDING, is education, manners.

BREVITY, means *shortness*.

TO BRIBE, to give a person something to make him do *wrong*.

A BRIBE, a reward for doing wrong.

BRICKS; most houses are built of bricks. Bricks are made of clay burnt in the fire.

BRICK-DUST, bricks pounded into dust.

BRICK-KILN, a place to burn bricks in.

BRIEF, means short.

BRIEFLY, shortly, in a few words.

BRILLIANT, very bright, shining.

A BRILLIANT, a very fine diamond.

The BRIM, is the edge of any vessel.

BRINE, is salt water.

The BRINK, is the edge of any deep place.

BRISK, gay, lively.

BRISTLES, short, stiff, strong hairs.

BRITTLE, apt to break, or easily broken; *glass* and *china* are *brittle*.

BRONZE, brass, made of brass.

B U L

To BROOD, to sit on eggs to hatch them, as a hen does.

To BROOD *over any thing*, is to think of it with great anxiety.

A BROOD, the number of young birds hatched at once.

A BROOK, is a little stream of water.

The BROW, is the *forehead*.—*Brow* sometimes means the edge of a very high place; as when we say, the *brow* of a hill.

To BROWSE, is to eat, to feed as goats and sheep.

A BRUTE, is a beast; any creature without sense or understanding is a *brute*.

BRUTAL, like a brute, savage, cruel.

A BUBBLE, a thin hollow globe filled with air; any round thing, you know, is a *globe*.

A BUCKET, is a kind of pail, used to carry water.

A BUDGET, is a bag.

A BUFFET, a violent blow.

To BUFFET, is to strike, to beat.

A BUFFOON, is a man whose trade it is to make people laugh.

A BULB, is a round *root*; the roots of all plants which are *bulbs* are called *bulbous*: turnips, and onions, and hyacinths, have bulbous roots.

BULK, means the size or bigness of any thing.

BULKY, very large, of a great size.

A BULLY, is a noisy, boasting, quarrelsome, man,

C A L

A BUNG, is a stopper to fill up the hole in a barrel.

A BUNGLER, is a person who does any thing clumsily and badly.

BUOYANT, not sinking, floating.

A BURDEN, or BURTHEN, is a load, any thing which is heavy.

BURDENSOME, heavy, troublesome.

To BURNISH, is to polish, to make bright.

To BURY, is to put into a grave, to hide under ground.

BUSHY, means thick, spreading, full of small branches: foxes and squirrels have *bushy* tails.

A BUTCHER, is a person who kills animals to sell their flesh for food.

To BUTCHER, to kill, to murder.

To BUZZ, to make a noise like bees, to hum.

BY-AND-BY, means *in a short time*.

A BY-STANDER, a person who looks on, without meddling in what is going forward.

C.

A CABIN, is a small room in a ship. *A Cabin* sometimes means a little cottage.

A CABINET, is a little chest of drawers, to hold curiosities, or things of value; it also means a closet or small room.

A CABINET-MAKER, is a man who makes nice work in wood.

A CABLE, is a great thick *rope* used in a ship.

CALAMITY, distress, misfortune, sorrow.

C A N

To CALCINE, is to burn, or to burn a thing so that it may easily be made into a powder.

To CALCULATE, is to reckon, to count.

CALCULATION, means the art of numbering, or reckoning.

CALLING; a person's *calling* is his trade, his business.

CALLOUS, means exceedingly hard, without feeling.

CALLOW, without any feathers, like young birds.

CALM, quiet, still.

A CALM, stillness.

To CALM, to make quite still.

To CALUMNIATE, is to speak ill of a person without reason.

CALUMNY, something spoken against a person which is not true.

CAMP, the *tents* in which soldiers live.

The CANARY-BIRD, is a little yellow bird, which sings sweetly: it was first brought from the Canary Islands.

CANDID, always ready to tell the truth.

CANDOUR, truth, fairness.

CANES, are the stalks of a plant growing in the East and West Indies; when they are split, they are woven into chair-bottoms, cradles, and other things.

CANINE, means *like a dog*: all dogs together are sometimes called the *canine race*.

A CANNIBAL, is one who eats the flesh of *men*.

C A P

A CANOE, is a boat made of a hollow tree.

A CANOPY, is a covering above our heads.

CANVASS, coarse open cloth.

CAPABLE, means able to do some particular thing.

CAPACIOUS, means large, wide, and deep.

CAPACITY, the power of doing something: *a person of a good capacity*, is a person who is clever, or who has *abilities*.

To CAPARISON, is to dress out a horse very finely.

A CAPER, is a jump.

To CAPER, to skip about.

CAPERS, are the berries of a plant which grows in warm countries; they make a nice *pickle*, when preserved in vinegar.

CAPITAL, means *first*, highest.

CAPITAL LETTERS, are LARGE LETTERS.

The CAPITAL, is the chief or greatest city in any country: London is the *capital* of Great Britain; Paris is the capital of France; Madrid is the capital of Spain.

A CAPITAL *Crime*, is a fault which is punished with death.

A CAPRICE, is a sudden fancy, a whim.

CAPRICIOUS, full of fancies, whimsical.

A CAPTAIN, a *leader*, one who has *authority* over others.

To CAPTIVATE, is to win by pleasing qualities.

A CAPTIVE, is one who is kept a prisoner.

CAPTIVITY, bonds, imprisonment.

C A S

A CAPTURE, any thing which is taken by force.

A CAR, a kind of carriage.

The CARAT, is a weight by which people weigh diamonds.

A CARCASS, is a dead body of any animal.

The CARDINAL POINTS, are the *East*, *West*, *North*, and *South*: if you turn your face to the Sun, in the middle of the day, you will have the *South* before you, the *North* will be behind you, the *East* on your left hand, and the *West* to your right hand.

CAREER, means full speed; it also means a race, or the ground on which a race is run: *career* may also mean the life or actions of a person, as we say, Death put an end to his *career*.

To CARESS, to indulge, to fondle.

CARMINE, a beautiful bright red colour.

A CARPENTER, is a man who works in wood.

A CARPET, is *any thing* spread for us to tread on.

A CARRIAGE, is a coach. *A person's carriage*, is his behaviour or manners.

CARRION, the flesh of something which is not good for human beings; such as the flesh of dead horses and asses: crows eat carrion, and hounds fed on carrion.

To CARVE, to cut meat at table.

To CARVE, is also to cut something out of wood, or stone, or ivory.

A CASCADE, is a waterfall.

C E L

A CASKET, a little case or box.

To CAST, is to throw, to let fall. To *Cast* means sometimes to make of some particular shape.

To CAST *one's eyes on a thing*, is to look at it.

To be CAST *down*, is to be sorry, to be sad.

To CAST *up*, is to reckon, to count.

To CAST *off*, to send away, or to throw away.

CASUAL, happening by chance.

A CATALOGUE, is a list of names of things.

A CATARACT, a fall of water from a very high place.

A CATECHISM, something taught by questions and answers.

A CAVE, or CAVERN, is a hollow place in the ground.

A CAVITY, is a hole.

A CAUSEWAY, is a road raised above the rest of the ground.

CAUSTIC, means *burning*.

CAUTION, is care and attention to what may happen.

To CAUTION, to *warn* against danger.

CAUTIOUS, careful, watchful.

To CEASE, is to leave off, to stop.

CEASELESS, continual, always going on.

To CELEBRATE, to praise very much. To *Celebrate* sometimes means to do something in a *solemn* and particular manner; as, Will you celebrate your mamma's birth-day.

CELEBRATED, very famous.

CELERITY, is great quickness or swiftness.

C H A

CELESTIAL, belonging to heaven, or like heaven; as, when we say, Celestial goodness.

A CELL, is a little *cavity*, or a little room.

A CEMENT, is something used to join two things together. *Glue* is a cement, and *gum* is often used as a cement.

CENSURE, is blame.

To CENSURE, to blame.

The CENTRE of any thing, is exactly the middle of it.

A CENTURY, is one hundred years. When we say, "such a thing happened in the first century, or the sixth century," we only mean that it happened in the first hundred years after the birth of our Saviour JESUS CHRIST, or in six hundred years after the birth of JESUS CHRIST, &c. &c. King Henry the Fifth conquered France in the fifteenth century. We live in the nineteenth century.

A CEREMONY, particular manner of doing something.

CEREMONY, outward civility.

CEREMONIOUS, formal and civil.

CERTAIN, quite sure.

CESSATION, a stop, a leaving off.

To CHAFE, is to warm with rubbing. To *Chafe* means also to fret, to rage.

CHAFF, the *husks* of corn.

CHAGRIN, is ill-humour, vexation.

To CHALLENGE, is to call another out to fight; or to call another person to a contest, that is, to try who can do a thing best, as "I challenge you to run a race."

C H A

A CHAMBER, is a room in a house.

A CHAMPION, one who fights for another.

A CHANCE, is an accident.

To CHANCE, to happen, to befall.

The CHANNEL, is the hollow deep place in which a stream of water runs.—The *channel* of the river Severn is deeper and broader than the *channel* of the river Thames. The *British Channel* is the sea between England and France.

CHAOS, a confusion, a mixture of every thing in which nothing can be distinguished.

CHAPLAIN, the clergyman who attends the family.

A CHAPLET, a wreath of flowers or precious stones to put round the head.

CHARACTER *of a person*, means his disposition, his good or bad qualities.

CHARACTERS, letters in writing or printing.

CHARACTERISTIC, belonging to something as a quality.—It is *characteristic* of a good and amiable disposition always to forgive those who offend us.

CHARCOAL, pieces of wood burnt to a black cinder.

A CHARGER, is a war horse.

CHARITY, is a disposition always to think well of other people. *Charity* often means kindness, relief to the poor.

CHARITABLE, kind, generous to the poor.

A CHARM, is something in another person which wins our love.

To CHARM, to please very much.

C H O

A CHARTER, is a writing which gives particular rights to some people.

To CHASE, is to hunt, to drive before us.

A CHASE, hunting some animal.

A CHASM, is a great hole or opening.

To CHASTEN, or to CHASTIZE, means to punish, or to make better by punishment.

CHEAP, easy to be had, or at a low price.

To CHECK, to stop something from going on, to scold for a fault.

A CHECK, a stop, something which stops.

CHEER, means eating and drinking.

To CHEER, to comfort, to make glad.

CHEERFUL, gay, merry.

CHEERLESS, uncomfortable, sad.

To CHERISH, is to encourage, to nurse kindly.

A CHERUB, is an angel, a spirit of Heaven.

To CHIDE, is to blame, to scold.

CHIEF, means highest, first.

A CHIEF, or a CHIEFTAIN, is a captain, a leader.

CHIEFLY, above the rest.

CHIME, the sound of bells.

To CHIME, is to jingle, to sound. To *Chime* sometimes means to *suit with one another*.

A CHIMERA, is a wild fancy.

A CHISEL, is a cutting instrument used by stone-cutters and carpenters.

CHOICE, curious, uncommon, excellent. Choice is also the power of choosing; as "My mamma gave me my *choice* of two books," that is, gave me leave to choose which I liked best.

C I S

A **CHOIR**, or a **CHORUS**, is a band of singers.
CHORAL, sung by a number together.

CHOLER, rage, anger.

A **CHORD**, is the string of a musical instrument.

CHRISTIANITY, is the religion which was taught by **JESUS CHRIST**.

A **CHRISTIAN**, one who is of the religion of **JESUS CHRIST**.

CHRISTENDOM, all the nations, and countries, and people, who believe in **JESUS CHRIST**.

The **CHURCH**, besides meaning the place where we worship **GOD**, means all the people who are Christians.

A **CHURL**, a rude surly man.

CHURLISH, rude and ill-natured.

CIDER, is wine made of apples.

A **CIPHER**, is a figure used in numbering.

A **CIRCLE**, is any round figure, like this **O**.
A circle often means a number of persons sitting round.

CIRCULAR, in the shape of a *circle*, round.

A **CIRCUIT**, is a going round.

To **CIRCULATE**, to move round and round.

The **CIRCUMFERENCE**, is the size of a thing measured all round the outside of it.

A **CIRCUMNAVIGATOR**, is a person who has sailed quite round the world.

CIRCUMSPECT, very careful and attentive.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, telling every circumstance in particular.

A **CISTERN**, a large vessel to hold water.

C L O

To CITE, or to QUOTE, to make use of the words of another person.

A CITY, a large town.

A CITIZEN, one who lives in a city.

To CIVILIZE, is to make those gentle and civil who were before ignorant and barbarous.

To CLAIM, to ask something as one's right.

CLAMMY, means sticky.

CLAMOROUS, noisy, very loud.

CLAMOUR, is noise.

A CLAN, is a family of people; a number of persons joined together.

A CLASS, is a number of creatures or things ranked in a certain order.

CLAY, is a soft moist sticky earth. Of some kinds of *clay*, bricks are made; the beautiful china, which is sometimes painted with flowers and fruit, and ornamented with gold, is made of a finer kind of clay, which is first formed into a proper shape, and then burnt in the fire.

To CLEAVE *any thing*, means to *split* it.

To CLEAVE *to something*, to stick fast to it, to be joined to it.

A CLEFT, is an opening or crack.

CLEMENCY, is pity and kindness for those who have offended us.

The CLERGY, all clergymen together.

A CLIFF, is a steep stony hill or rock.

A CLIMATE, is a country, or certain space of the earth, measured geographically: this you will understand when you learn Geography.

To CLOG, is to hinder.

C O H

A **CLOG**, something which hinders from going on. A *Clog* is sometimes a wooden shoe.

CLOTTED, hanging together in lumps.

To **CLOTHE**, is to put clothes on some one.

A **CLOUD** is a kind of mist or fog, so light that it rises up in the air, and is driven about by the wind.

CLOVEN, split or parted.

A **CLOWN**, is a rude vulgar man.

To **CLOY**, to make sick and tired with eating.

A **CLUB**, is a great heavy stick. A *Club* sometimes means a number of people who assemble together.

A **CLUSTER**, is a bunch, a number of things of the same sort *growing* together, or *joined* together.

To **COAGULATE**, to run into lumps, to clot, as milk will do if it be left to turn sour.

A **COARSE** *thing*, is something which is neither fine, nor soft, nor delicate.

A **COARSE** *person*, is a rude vulgar person.

The **COAST**, the edge or side of the country which is next the sea.

COBWEBS, are nets made by spiders to catch flies.

A **CODE**, is a book of laws.

COFFEE, is made of the berries of a tree which grows in Arabia and in the West Indies.

A **COFFER**, is a chest to hold money.

COGENT, means strong, forcible.

To **COHERE**, to stick together.

COHESION, a being joined together.

C O M

COIN, stamped money.

To COINCIDE, means to agree in any thing.

COINCIDENCE, agreement of several things.

A COLLATION, is a meal, something to eat.

A COLLEAGUE, is a partner.

To COLLECT, is to gather a number of things together.

A COLLECTION, is a quantity together.

COLLISION, is the act of striking two things together.

A COLONY, is a number of people, who leave their own country, and go to live in another far distant.

A COLT, is a young horse.

A COMBAT, is a battle, a fight.

To COMBAT, to fight against.

A COMBATANT, one who fights.

To COMBINE, is to join together.

COMBUSTIBLE ; any thing that can be easily burnt is called *combustible*.

To COMMAND, is to give orders, to have authority.

A COMMAND, or a COMMANDMENT, is something ordered to be done.

To have the COMMAND, is to be the first, to have power over others.

To COMMENCE, is to begin.

To COMMEND, is to praise, or approve.

COMMENDABLE, right, deserving praise.

COMMERCE, means the buying, and selling, and exchanging, the goods of one country for the goods of some other country: for example,

C O M

there are great quantities of woollen cloths, and stuffs, watches, knives, scissors, and other things, sent from England in ships, all over the world; and they bring back to us, tea from China; spices, ivory, and beautiful muslins, from India; coffee and sugar from the West Indies, and a great many useful things from many other countries;—this is *trade* or *commerce*, and people who are engaged in commerce are called MERCHANTS.

COMMERCIAL, belonging to *merchants* and *commerce*.

To COMMISERATE, is to pity.

To COMMIT *an action*, is to *do an action*.

To COMMIT *a person*, to send him to prison.

To COMMIT *any thing to a person's care*, is to trust him with it, to give it to him to keep safe.

COMMISSION, is the act of doing something wrong. *Commission* often means something we trust another to do for us.

COMMODIOUS, means convenient, useful.

A COMMODITY, means any thing that is bought or sold.

COMMON, sometimes means belonging to several. It is *common* to wasps and bees to sting, when they are hurt or teased.

The COMMONALTY, means the common people.

COMMOTION, a disturbance, agitation.

To COMMUNICATE, to tell something to another person.

C O M

COMMUNICATIVE, inclined to tell every thing one knows.

A COMMUNITY, is a number of people or animals living all together, and agreeing together in every thing.

A COMPACT, is an agreement, a bargain.

COMPACT, means close, strong, and tight.

To COMPARE, is to look at, or think of, several things together, to find out in what they are like each other, and in what they are unlike each other. *Compare* a horse and an ass, and say what is the difference between them.

COMPASS; the *compass of a thing* is the *space or room* which it takes up: we say that any thing is in a *large compass*, when it is spread out and takes up a great deal of room; and that it is in a *small compass*, when it takes up little room.

COMPASSES; a pair of compasses is an instrument to draw circles.

COMPASSION, is pity for the misfortunes of others.

COMPASSIONATE, tender, full of pity.

To COMPEL, is to force, or to oblige another to do something which he does not like.

COMPLACENCY, means satisfaction, pleasure.

COMPLAISANCE, is civility, pleasing manners.

COMPLEX or COMPLICATED, made of a great many different parts, joined or mixed together.

To COMPLY, is to consent to do something which another person wishes one to do.

To COMPOSE, is to make something, by join-

C O N

ing several different things together: this earth on which we live is *composed* of land and water.

To COMPOSE *one's self*, to be quiet and still.

COMPOSED, serious and quiet.

The COMPOSITION of *any thing*, the parts of which it is made.

A COMPOSITION, any thing which is *composed* or made of different parts.

COMPOSURE, is quietness, seriousness.

To COMPOUND, to mix a number of things together.

A COMPOUND, a number of different things mixed together.

To COMPREHEND, is to understand. To *Comprehend* often means to contain, as, Great Britain *comprehends* England, Scotland, and Wales.

COMPREHENSIBLE, easy to be understood.

COMPREHENSION, is understanding.

To COMPRESS, is to squeeze.

To COMPRISE, is to hold or contain.

To COMPUTE, means to reckon or count.

A COMRADE, is a companion.

CONCAVE, means hollow, and CONVEX means rising or bulging out in a round shape: the inside of a soup-ladle is *concave*, the outside of it is *convex*.

To CONCEIVE, is to think, to understand.

To CONCERN, to belong to. There are many things it does not *concern* you to know now, which you will be taught when you grow older.

C O N

A person's concerns, means his business, his affairs.—To speak *concerning* any thing, means to speak *about* it.

To CONCERT, to contrive secretly.

CONCISE, means short.

To CONCILIATE, to gain love.

To CONCLUDE, is to finish, to end. To *Conclude*, often means to determine in one's own mind: when I see a little girl much beloved by her friends, I always *conclude* that she is very good.

The CONCLUSION, the end.

A CONCOURSE, is a vast number of persons assembled together.

To CONCUR, to agree, to be joined with.

To CONDEMN, to order a person to be punished. To *Condemn* also means to blame.

To CONDENSE, is to make thicker and heavier. Hold a spoon, or a plate, or any thing else which is cold, over the top of a tea-pot or a tea-urn, so as to catch the steam of the boiling water; the sudden cold of the plate will *condense* the steam, that is, will make it grow thicker and thicker, till at last it will turn to drops of water. In the same manner, *soot* is only smoke *condensed*, as you may find by holding something over a candle; in a little while it will be covered with soot.

To CONDESCEND, is to yield without being obliged to it, or to trouble one's self willingly, or to be familiar to people who are much beneath us in rank. You should not *condescend* to make

C O N

companions of the servants, though you must treat them with kindness and civility. It would be thought great *condescension* in the King, were he to speak familiarly to a beggar.

CONDITION, means rank, situation in life; as, a person of *high or low condition*. Whatever looks well, and is not broken, or torn, or hurt, or thin, or sick, or poor, is said to be in a *good condition*: this horse is in a *good condition*; this old coat of your's is in a *bad condition*.

To CONDOLE, is to lament with another person.

CONDUCT; acting and behaving rightly is *good conduct*; the contrary is *ill conduct*.

To CONDUCT, is to lead, to go with another to shew them the way.

A CONE, is a figure in the shape of a sugar-loaf, the bottom or base of which is *round*, and the top ending in a point.

To CONFER, to talk with a person.

CONFIDENT, positive, sure.

CONFIDENCE, trust in another's goodness. *Confidence* sometimes means boldness, positiveness.

To CONFINE, to bind, to shut up.

To CONFIRM, means to settle, to fix, to make stronger or surer.

A CONFLAGRATION, is a great burning.

A CONFLICT, is a fight, a combat.

To CONFOUND, is to entangle, to mix things together in a confused disorderly manner.

C O N

To CONFOUND *a person*, to astonish and disturb him.

To CONGEAL, to harden by means of cold: ice is water congealed.

To CONGRATULATE, to compliment a person on his happiness.

A CONGREGATION, is an assembly of people who meet together to worship God.

To CONJECTURE, to guess.

A CONJECTURE, a guess.

CONJUGAL, belonging to husband and wife.

CONJUNCTION: *to do something in conjunction with another*, to be joined with him, and assist him in doing it.

To CONJURE, to beg, or to beseech in a solemn manner.

To CONNECT, is to join.

CONNEXION, a joining.—*A Connexion*, a person who is related to us.

To CONQUER, is to gain by fighting.—To *Conquer* also means *to get the better of*: never yield to ill temper, but always try to *conquer* it.

A CONQUEST, something gained by fighting.

CONSCIENCE, the knowledge of our own thoughts and actions: *to have a good Conscience*, to know that we have not done any thing wrong.

To be CONSCIOUS *of any thing*, to know it by thinking of it.

To CONSIDER, is to think of something very carefully.

CONSIDERABLE, worth considering.

C O N

CONSIDERATE; a *considerate* person, one who thinks before he does a thing; one who thinks of others.

CONSISTENCE: any thing is said to have *consistence*, when it is not *watery*, but solid and thick.

CONSISTENT, agreeing with.

To CONSOLE, to comfort, to cheer.

CONSPICUOUS, easily seen, famous.

To CONSPIRE, to join together to do a bad action. To *Conspire*, to agree together.

CONSTANT, means *certain*, never changing, always the same.

CONSTANTLY, always, continually.

To CONSTITUTE, to make, to *compose*: many villages, and towns, and great cities, full of people who all speak one language, *constitute* a nation.

The CONSTITUTION *of a person*, is the state of his health.

The CONSTITUTION *of a nation*, is the form of its government.

To CONSTRAIN, to force, to compel.

CONSTRAINT, a being obliged to do something we do not like; confinement.

To CONSTRUCT, is to build, or make.

CONTRUCTION, means the manner in which any thing is made: how neat and beautiful is the *construction* of a bird's-nest!

To CONSULT, to ask a person's advice, to ask his opinion.

To CONSUME is to waste away.

C O N

CONSUMPTION, a wasting away.

CONTACT, means *touch*: to be in *contact* with any thing, to be so near as to touch it.

To CONTEMN, to despise, to pay no attention to.

CONTEMPT, is a mean opinion of other people.

CONTEMPTIBLE, mean, low, worthy of contempt: cunning is *contemptible*.

CONTEMPTUOUS, full of contempt, despising others.

To CONTEND, is to fight, to strive against.

CONTENT, means satisfied, not wishing for more.

To CONTENT, to please, to satisfy.

The CONTENTS of *any thing*, means what is in it.

CONTENTMENT, satisfaction.

A CONTENTION, or a CONTEST, is a quarrel or dispute.

To CONTEST, is to fight, to dispute.

CONTIGUOUS, so close as to touch.

A CONTINENT, is a very great extent of land, not separated by the sea.

A CONTINGENCY, is any thing which may happen by chance.

A CONTORTION, is a twist.

To CONTRACT, is to make shorter, or to grow shorter.—To *Contract* is also to make a bargain.

To CONTRADICT, to speak against, to say a thing is not true.

CONTRARY, entirely different from some other thing, not agreeing with it.

C O O

The CONTRARY, something which is quite different.

To CONTRIBUTE, means to have a share in doing something, to cause; as, rising early, and walking before breakfast, will *contribute* to our health.

A CONTRIBUTION, is money given by a number of different persons.

CONTRITION, is sorrow for our faults.

To CONTROL, is to check, to keep in constraint: *control* your temper.

A CONVENT, is a house where a number of religious people live together.

CONVERSANT: to be *conversant* with any thing, is to know it well, to be acquainted with it.

To CONVERT *a thing*, is to make use of it.

To CONVERT *a person*, to make him change his religion, or his conduct.

To CONVEY, means to carry, to bring from one place to another.

CONVEYANCE, the manner of carrying any thing from one place to another.

To CONVINCe, is to make another person quite sure of the truth of something which he doubted before.

CONVICTION, a being sure or certain of any thing.

CONVIVIAL, belonging to a feast, merry.

To CONVULSE, to agitate the body.

To COO, to make a noise like a pigeon.

To COOP, to shut up in a very small place.

C O R

A COOPER, is one who makes tubs, pails, barrels, or casks.

COPIOUS, abundant, in great plenty.

COPPER, is the name of a metal: saucepans, kettles, and boilers, are generally made of *copper*, covered in the inside with another metal called tin.

A COPSE, is a grove of young or short trees.

CORAL, is white, black, or red, but the red is by far the most common: it is found in the sea, and is made by a kind of insect: necklaces and other ornaments are made of *coral*.

CORDIAL, means kind, hearty.

A CORDIAL, is any-thing that comforts us and makes us cheerful.

The CORE, is the inner part of any-thing.

A CORK, is a stopper for a bottle: corks are made of the *bark* or skin of a tree, called the *cork-tree*.

The CORONATION, is the ceremony of putting the *crown* upon the King's head.

CORPORAL, means belonging to the body.

A CORPSE or CORSE, is the dead body of any creature.

CORRECT, means proper, right, without mistake.

To CORRECT, is to alter for the better.

CORRECTION, punishment to make us better.

To CORRESPOND, to suit, to agree with. To *Correspond*, often means to write letters to one another.

C O U

To CORROBORATE, means to make surer or more certain.

To CORRODE, to eat away by little and little, as rust corrodes iron and steel.

To CORRUPT, is to make bad or wicked, to grow rotten.

CORRUPT, wicked.

CORRUPTION, wickedness, rottenness.

COST, is the price which any thing is bought for.

COSTLY, of a very great price, very fine.

A COT or COTTAGE, is a small mean house.

A COTTAGER, is one who lives in a cottage.

COTTON, grows on a tree which is found in the East and West Indies: it is spun, and afterwards woven into muslins and cloths of different sorts.

To COUCH, to lie down squat on the knees.

A COUCH, is a seat to lie down on.

A COVENANT, is a promise, an agreement.

A COVERT, is a hiding place.

COVERT, means secret, hidden.

To COVET, is to wish very much for something which belongs to another person.

COVETOUS, selfish, too fond of money.

A COUNCIL, is a number of persons met together, to consider and to consult with one another.

COUNSEL, advice and instruction given to another person.

The COUNTENANCE, is the look of the face.

To COUNTERACT, is to hinder something from being done.

C O U

COUNTERFEIT, not real, but done or made in imitation of some other thing.

To COUNTERMAND, is to contradict an order that was given before.

COUNTLESS, in such great number that they are not to be counted: the sands on the sea-shore, and the leaves on the trees, are *countless*.

A COUNTRY, is any large extent of land.

The COUNTRY, means *not the town*, but the open fields.—Those who are born in the same *country* with us, are our *countrymen* and our *country-women*.

COUNTY; England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, are each of them divided into several different parts called *Counties* or *Shires*: there are forty counties in England, twelve in Wales, thirty in Scotland, and thirty-two in Ireland.

A COUPLE, is *two* of any thing.

A COURSE, is a race, the act of moving from one place to another.

The COURSE of a river, is the *track* or *line* in which it runs.

The COURT, is the place where the King lives, and those persons who are generally about him.

A COURT, is an open place before a house.

A Court, often means a number of persons met together to settle disputes and other affairs, according to certain fixed laws and rules; it is then generally called a *Court of Justice*.

COURTEOUS, civil, polite.

COURTESY, pleasing manners, civility.

C R E

A COURTIER, is one who lives in courts and attends on kings.

A COWARD, is a person who is always afraid without reason.

COWARDICE, foolish fear.

COY, modest, not impudent.

CRABBED, of a sour, peevish, cross temper.

CRAFT, is cunning, slyness.

CRAFTY, artful, sly.

A CRAGG, is a rough pointed rock.

CRAGGY, means rough, full of points.

A CRANNY, is a little hole, a crack.

A CRASH, is a loud noise like many things falling and breaking together.

To CRAVE, to beg, to ask very earnestly for something.

CRAZY, old and broken.—*Crazy* also means mad, out of one's senses.

To CREATE, is to make out of nothing: GOD is called the *Creator*, because he made *every thing* out of nothing, and all things which GOD made are called the *Creation*.

CREDIBLE, what may be believed, what is likely to be true.

CREDIT, belief: to give *Credit to any thing* is to believe it; to give *Credit to a person*, to trust him.

CREDIT, often means honor, respect: he is a *person of Credit*, means he is a respectable person.

To CREDIT, is to believe.

A CREDITOR, is a person to whom one owes money or any thing else.

C R U

CREDULOUS, simple, believing every thing.

A CRESCENT, is the new moon, or any thing in the shape of the new moon.

A CREST, is a tuft or ornament on the top of the head.

A CREVICE, is a cranny, a hole.

A CREW, is a company of sailors, those who manage a ship.

A CRIME, is a very great fault.

CRIMINAL, wrong, guilty of a fault.

A CRIMINAL, a man or a woman who has committed a great fault.

CRIMSON, is a dark red colour.

A CRITIC, is a person who finds fault.

CRITICAL, very exact, happening just at a particular moment.

To CRITICISE, is to blame, to find fault.

To CROAK, to make a noise like a frog or a raven.

To CROP, to cut off the ends of any thing.

The CROP, is the corn after it is all cut down.

CROSS-GRAINED, means peevish, vexatious.

To CROUCH, is to stoop low.

The CROWN, is the ornament which the king wears on his head.

The CROWN *of any thing*, is the top.

To CROWN, to cover with a crown.—To *Crown* sometimes means to finish, to make quite complete.

A CRUCIFIX, is an image or a picture of our Saviour JESUS CHRIST on the cross.

To CRUCIFY, is to kill a person by nailing his hands and feet to a cross.

C U R

CRUCIFORM, in the shape of a cross.

CRUDE, means *raw*, not changed by *fire* or *by art*.

To **CRUSH**, to squeeze or press violently, to beat down.

CRYSTAL, is a kind of stone very much like glass, and extremely bright and clear. *Crystal*, means also beautifully clear and bright: as the *crystal stream*.

A **CUB**, is the young of a wild beast.

CUD: to chew the *cud*, is to chew the food over again which has been eaten before, as cows and sheep do.

A **CUDGEL**, is a stick to fight with.

To **CUFF**, to strike with the fist.

CULINARY, belonging to a kitchen and cooking.

CULPABLE, means guilty of a fault, deserving punishment.

A **CULPRIT**, is a person who has done wrong, and who is brought out to be punished.

To **CULTIVATE**, is to plant the ground, or to improve it so that it may produce more plants and vegetables.

To **CULTIVATE** *the mind*, means to improve it, to fill it full of useful knowledge.

CULTURE, is the act of cultivating plants.

CUMBERSOME or **CUMBROUS**, means heavy and troublesome.

A **CUPBEARER**, is a servant who helps people to wine at a feast.

A **CUR**, is a kind of dog.

C Y L

To CURB, is to check, to govern.

CURD, is milk which has run into lumps: cheese is made of *curds*, pressed and salted.

CURIOUS: a *curious person*, is one who is *inquisitive*, who wishes to know every thing.

A CURIOUS *thing*, is a thing which is very strange, uncommon, or made with great art.

CURRENT, means passing from one person's hand to another, as *current money*.

CURRENT, also means common, fashionable.

A CURRENT, is a stream of water.

A CURRIER, is a man who dresses leather.

To CURSE, is to wish mischief or harm to some one, to torment.

A CURSE, is an affliction, a sorrow.

CURSORY, means quick, hasty, careless.

To CURTAIL, is to make shorter, to cut short.

A CURVE, is any thing which is bent.

CURVED, crooked, bent.

CUSTODY: to be in *custody*, is to be confined, to be in prison; to give something into a person's *custody*, is to give it into his care to be kept safe.

A CUSTOM, is a habit; something which is commonly done.

CUSTOMARY, common, usual.

A CUTLER, is a person who makes knives, scissars, and other cutting instruments.

CYLINDER, what is in the shape of a pencil, or a rolling stone. or a candle.—*Cylinders* may be hollow or solid.

D A U

D.

To DABBLE, is to play in water or mud.

DAILY, happening every day.

DAINTY, pleasant to the taste; affected and over-nice in eating.

A DAINY, is any thing very nice to eat.

The DAIRY, is the place where milk is made into butter and cheese.

The DAM, is the mother of beasts.

To DAM *up a river or a stream*, to confine the water, and prevent it from running any further, by making a bank across.

DAMAGE, is mischief, harm.

A DAME, is a mistress of a family, or any woman.

DAMP, rather wet.

To DAMP, to make wet, to chill.

A DAMSEL, is a young woman, a girl.

To DARE, means to have courage to do a thing; not to be afraid.

DARING, bold, full of courage.

A DART, is a kind of *arrow*, which is not shot from a bow, but thrown from the hand.

To DART, is to move quickly and suddenly.

The DATE *of a letter*, is the day on which it was written, generally marked at the beginning or the end.

DATE, means also the time when any particular thing happened.

To DAUNT, is to frighten.

DAUNTLESS, is bold, not easily frightened.

D E C

The DAWN, is the first appearance of light, before the sun rises in the morning.

To DAWN, is to begin to grow light.

To DAZZLE, to confound with a blaze of light, as the sun dazzles our eyes when we look at it.

DEADLY, killing, hurtful, very mischievous.

DEAF, not able to hear.

A DEAL, is a quantity: a *great deal*, is a great quantity.

DEAL, means also the wood of the pine and fir trees.

DEALINGS, our actions; our conduct towards other people: we should be true and just in all our *dealings*.

A DEARTH, is when there is a great want of bread, or when food of any kind is very dear.

DEATH'S-DOOR: to be at *Death's-door* is to be very near dying.

To DEBASE, is to make low and mean.

A DEBATE, is a dispute, a quarrel.

To DEBATE, to dispute, to consider within one's-self.

To DEBILITATE, to make faint, to take away a person's strength.

A DEBT, is something which we owe to another person.

A DEBTOR, is one who owes money to another man.

To DECAMP, is to run away.

To DECAY, is to waste away; to grow bad, or to grow rotten.

DECEASE, means *death*.

D E E

DECEIT, is cunning, want of truth.

DECEITFUL, artful, not true.

To **DECEIVE** *a person*, is to cheat him, to make him believe what is not true.

DECENT, is fit, proper, modest.

DECENCY, fit and proper behaviour.

A **DECEPTION**, is any thing which cheats or deceives us.

To **DECIDE**, is to fix, to settle; to determine in one's own mind.

A **DECISION**, is something which is settled or determined.

DECISIVE, making any thing sure and fixed, which was uncertain before.

To **DECK**, is to dress out, to adorn.

The **DECK**, is the floor of a ship.

To **DECLARE**, is to shew, to tell every body: as, "The works of **GOD** *declare* his goodness."

To **DECLINE**, is to bend downwards, to fade away.

To **DECLINE** *any thing*, is to refuse it, to avoid it.

To **DECREASE**, is to grow less, or to make smaller.

A **DECREE**, is a rule, a law, something which is fixed.

To **DECREE**, is to fix, to appoint.

DECREPIT, means old, worn out with old age.

To **DEDICATE**, to give to some particular use.

To **DEDUCT**, is to take away a part from any thing.

A **DEED**, is an action, any thing which is done.

D E G

To **DEEM**, means to think, to be of opinion: as, "I *deem* it necessary for your happiness, that you should be good."

To **DEFACE**, is to hurt, to destroy, to spoil.

To **DEFEAT**, is to destroy, to make of no use, to bring to nothing.

A **DEFECT**, is a want, a fault.

DEFECTIVE, wanting something, full of faults.

DEFENCE, is any thing which saves or protects us.

To **DEFEND**, is to save, to guard.

To **DEFER**, is to put off till another time.

A **DEFICIENCY**, is a want.

DEFICIENT, means wanting something.

To **DEFILE**, is to make dirty, to make *corrupt*.

A **DEFILE**, is a narrow passage.

To **DEFINE**, is to mark out the *qualities*, or the *size*, of any thing.

To **DEFORM**, is to make ugly.

DEFORMITY, means ugliness.

To **DEFRAUD**, is to cheat a person out of something.

To **DEFRAY**, means to pay the expence of any thing.

To **DEFFY**, is to call to fight; to *defy* also means not to care for.

To **DEGENERATE**, is to grow bad and unworthy.

To **DEGRADE**, is to make lower: *to degrade one's self* is to do something which makes us less esteemed than we were before. It is a very *degrading* thing to tell an untruth.

D E L

DEGREE; the *degree* of a person is his situation in life; thus there are people of high *degree* and of low *degree*.

DEGREE, means also measure or quantity.

By DEGREES, means by little and little, not all at once.

To DEJECT, to grieve, to make sad.

DEJECTION, sorrow, sadness.

To DEIGN, is to condescend.

The DEITY, means *God*.

To DELAY, is to put off, to hinder.

A DELAY, a stop.

To DELIBERATE, is to consider carefully; to think, that we may *choose* properly.

DELIBERATE, means slow and careful.

DELICIOUS, very delightful, very sweet.

To DELINEATE, is to draw the form or shape of any thing.

To DELIVER, means to save from some misfortune.

To DELIVER *a thing*, to give it into a person's hands.

To DELIVER, also means to speak or to tell, as "the boy *delivered* his speech well."—My little friends will observe, that very often the same word has many different meanings, and that there are several different words which mean nearly the same thing. The exact meaning of a word can only be found out by paying great attention to what comes before and after it in the sentence or paragraph in which it is used.

A DELUGE, is a great flow of waters.

D E P

TO DELUGE, to cover with water, to drown.

A DELUSION, is a cheat, something which deceives us.

TO DEMAND, to ask for something as our right, to ask.

The DEMEANOUR of a person, means his manners, or his behaviour.

TO DEMOLISH, is to put an end to, to destroy entirely.

TO DEMONSTRATE, to shew that a thing is certain.

DEMURE, very grave and serious.

A DEN, is the cave of a wild beast,

DENSE, means *close, thick, and heavy.*

TO DENY, is to say a thing is *not*, to refuse.

TO DEPART, is to go away from a place, to leave.

DEPARTURE, is a going away.

TO DEPEND upon a person, is to trust to him.

DEPENDANT, often means one who *serves* or is under another person: "your father treats his servants and *dependants* with kindness."

DEPLORABLE, very sad and miserable.

TO DEPOPULATE, is to take away all the people out of a country.

TO DEPOSE a King, means to take away his rank and power, and make him king no longer.

A DEPOSITE, is something which is trusted to the care of another.

DEPOSITED, put carefully into some place,

DEPRAVED, means exceedingly bad.

D E S

DEPRAVITY, wickedness, corruption.

DEPREDACTION, is the act of robbing, spoiling, and wasting.

To DEPRIVE, is to take something away from another.

DEPTH, the deepness of any thing.

The DEPTH *of winter*, means the middle of winter.

A DEPUTY, is a person who does business in the stead of another person.

To DERIDE, is to make game of, to mock at.

DERISION, contempt, the act of despising or laughing at another.

DERIVE; to be *derived*, is to come from, or be caused by, some other thing. All the blessings we have are *derived* from GOD.

To DESCEND, to come down from a high place.

A DESCENT, is a coming down upon.

To DESCRY, means to spy out something at a distance.

A DESERT, is a wild dismal lonely place, without houses and without people

To DESERT, to leave, to go away from.

A DESIGN, is something we intend to do, a plan.

To DESIGN, to intend to do something.

DESIGNEDLY, on purpose.

To DESIRE, is to wish very much,

DESIROUS, wishing or longing for something.

DESOLATE, means lonely, dismal, without people.

D E V

To DESPAIR, to have lost all hope.

To DESPATCH *a thing*, is to do it quickly.

To DESPATCH *a person*, means to send him away in a hurry, or to *kill* him.

DESPERATE, without hope, mad, furious.

To DESPISE, to have a mean opinion of another.

DESPICABLE, mean, contemptible, unworthy. Lying is *despicable* as well as wicked.

To DESPOND, to be very sad, to be without hope.

DESPONDENCY, despair, sadness.

To DESTINE, to intend for something, to appoint.

DESTITUTE; *to be destitute* is to be in want of every thing.

DESTRUCTION, means waste, destroying.

DESTRUCTIVE, very hurtful, mischievous.

To DETACH, to separate or part one thing from another.

To DETAIL, means to relate the particulars.

To DETAIN, means to keep back.

To DETECT, to find out a fault.

To DETER, is to discourage or frighten a person from doing something.

To DETEST, to hate very much.

DETESTABLE, very bad, hateful.

DETRIMENT, means hurt, mischief.

DETRIMENTAL, doing harm.

DEVASTATION, means destruction, waste.

To DEVELOP, is to find out something that was hidden.

D I A

To **DEVIATE**, to go out of the common way.

DEVIOUS, wandering, rambling.

To **DEVISE**, to contrive, to invent.

A **DEVICE**, is something which is contrived cunningly.

DEVOID, without any thing, empty; as, *devoid* of sense, means without sense.

To **DEVOTE**, means to give up to some purpose or use.

DEVOTION, piety to *God*, religious behaviour.

DEVOTIONS, prayers to *God*.

DEVOUT, religious, full of piety.

DEW, is the wet which rises out of the earth and falls again in small drops on the ground, and on the leaves of plants.

The **DEW-LAP**, is the flesh which hangs down from the throat of bulls and cows.

DEWY, means wet with *dew*, or like *dew*.

DEXTEROUS, means handy, ready, artful.

A **DIADEM**, is a crown, an ornament worn on the heads of kings.

A **DIAGONAL line**, is a line reaching across from one corner to another.

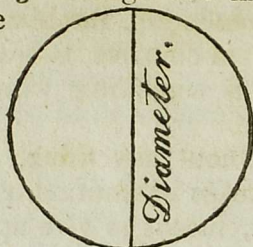
The **DIAL**, is that part of a watch or clock on which the numbers are marked, which shew the hours and minutes.

DIALECT, means language, the words which a person makes use of in speaking.

A **DIALOGUE**, is a *conversation* between several people,

D I G

DIAMETER, means the length of any thing measured *exactly* through the middle or centre, as in this figure



DICTION, means the words in which any thing is spoken or written.

To **DIE**, speaking of any creature, means to be without life, and without breath; to be cold, still, and unable to move.

To **DIE**, speaking of plants, means to wither, to fade quite away.

To **DIE**, also means to make of some colour; as, this velvet is *died* black, this carpet is *died* of several different colours.

DIET, means food, victuals.

To **DIFFER**, is to be different from, not to be the same; as, How much does a *painted* flower *differ* from a *real* one!

DIFFICULT, hard, not easily done; not easily pleased.

DIFFIDENT, means not proud, not sure of one's self.

To **DIFFUSE**, to pour out upon something, to spread out, to scatter widely about.

To **DIGEST**, is to melt or soften in the stomach.

D I S

To DILATE, means to make wide, or to spread out.

DILATORY, lazy, slow in doing any thing.

DILIGENT, not lazy, always at work, industrious.

DIM, means dull, not clear, not bright.

DIMENSION; the *dimensions* of a thing are the sizes of its different parts.

To DIMINISH, to grow less, or to make smaller.

DIMINUTIVE, small, very little.

A DIN, is a loud continual noise.

A DINT, is a mark made in any thing by striking it.

The DIPSAS, is a very venomous serpent.

DIRECT, means plain, straight forward.

To DIRECT, is to shew the way; to order something to be done.

The DIRECTION of *any thing*, is the way which it points.

A DIRECTION, is something which is desired to be done.

DIRE, or DIREFUL, shocking, horrid, dreadful.

To DISABLE, is to take away strength, to lame.

A DISADVANTAGE, is an inconvenience, something which causes us hurt or loss.

To DISAPPEAR, means to go out of sight, to be hid.

A DISASTER, is a misfortune, a sad accident.

DISASTROUS, *miserable*, very unlucky.

D I S

To DISBELIEVE, not to believe, not to think a thing true.

To DISCERN, to see, to spy out.

To DISCHARGE, means to do something which we are desired, or which we ought to do. To *Discharge* also means to pay the money which is owing for something.

To DISCHARGE *a person*, not to allow him to stay with us.

To DISCHARGE, means also to empty, or pour out.

A DISCIPLE, is a person who is taught, a scholar.

DISCIPLINE, means teaching, instruction; punishment to make people better.

To DISCLOSE, means to tell or to show something which was hidden before.

To DISCOMPOSE, is to put out of order, to disturb.

DISCONSOLATE, very much grieved, very sorrowful.

To DISCONTINUE, means to leave off.

DISCORD, means quarrelling, disagreement.

To DISCOVER, means to find out, to show, to tell.

A DISCOVERY, something which is found out.

To DISCOURAGE, to frighten a person from doing any thing.

DISCOURSE, means talk, conversation.

DISCREET, means careful, always considering what we ought to do.

DISCRETION, means carefulness.

D I S

DISCRETION, sometimes means the power of doing exactly as one likes, without being checked.

To DISCRIMINATE, is to observe the difference between several things.

To DISCUSS *a thing*, is to talk about it.

DISDAIN, is proud contempt.

To DISDAIN, means to think any thing mean, unworthy, and below us.—You *disdain* to tell an untruth.

DISEASE, means sickness, a disorder.

To DISENGAGE, means to part one thing from another.

To DISENGAGE, to disentangle, to get out of some difficulty.

To DISGORGE, to pour out of the mouth.

To DISGUISE, means to hide the real shape of any thing, to hide the truth.

To DISGUISE *one's self*, to put on an uncommon dress that people may not know us.

DISGUST, very great dislike to something, ill humour.

DISHONEST, not true, not fit to be trusted.

DISHONOUR, means disgrace.

DISHONOURABLE, shameful, disgraceful, not honest.

DISINTERESTED, not selfish, thinking more of others than of one's self.

To DISJOIN, is to break, to separate or part.

DISK, the disk is the face of the Sun or Moon.

To DISLODGE, to remove something out of a place.

To DISMAY, is to frighten, to terrify.

D I S

DISMAY, fright.

To DISMISS, means to send away.

To DISMOUNT, is to get off a horse.

To DISOWN, is to deny.

To DISPENSE, means to give out, to deal out to others.

To DISPENSE *with any thing*, to excuse it, to do without it.

To DISPERSE, to scatter about in different places.

DISPIRITED, sad, without courage or strength.

To DISPLAY, means to spread open, to show.

To DISPOSE, means to put in order, to settle, to give.

To DISPOSE *of any thing*, is to sell it, or give it away.—*To have any thing at our Disposal*, is to be able to do what we like with it.

To DISQUIET, is to disturb, to make uneasy.

DISQUIETUDE, vexation, uneasiness.

To DISSECT, means to cut or divide any thing into several parts, in order to examine it better.

To DISSEMBLE, means to pretend ; to hide the truth.

DISSENSION, is quarrelling, a dispute.

To DISSEVER, to separate or part in two, to break.

To DISSIPATE, to scatter about, to waste.

DISSIPATION, means idleness and pleasure, too great a fondness for amusement, and inattention to those things which we ought to do.

D I S

To DISSOLVE, is to loosen, to break.—*To Dissolve* often means to melt away; as ice will *dissolve* before the fire, or as a lump of sugar will be *dissolved* when it is put into water.

To DISSUADE, is to persuade a person not to do something.

To DISTANCE, means to leave behind in a race.

DISTASTE, means dislike.

DISTEMPER, means sickness, a disorder, a disease.

To DISTEND, means to stretch out, to make broad.

To DISTIL, means to fall in drops.—*To Distil*, is also to gather or collect the steam of something which is heated.

[In explaining words to little boys and girls, it will sometimes happen that we are obliged to make use of words which they do not understand: whenever they meet with a word which they do not quite understand, they should always ask the person who teaches them, to tell them the meaning of it.]

DISTINCT, means not confused together, but easy and plain to be seen.—*Distinct* often means not the same, but different.—*Distinct* also means not together, but parted.

A DISTINCTION, is some mark by which we may know one thing from another.—*Distinction* also means something which raises us above other people, and makes us greater or better than they are.

D I V

To **DISTINGUISH**, is to mark the difference between things.—To *Distinguish* also means to know one thing from another, to see it plainly.

To **DISTORT**, means to make something look ugly, by twisting it out of its right shape: as passion and anger *distort* the countenance.

To **DISTRACT**, is to confuse the mind, to make one mad.

DISTRACTION, confusion, disturbance, madness.

To **DISTRIBUTE**, means to give or deal out something amongst a number of others.

A **DISTRICT**, is a part of a country.

To **DISTRUST**, not to trust a person, not to believe the truth of a thing.

The syllable *dis* at the beginning of a word, generally means not, or different from; as in *dis-honest*, which means not honest; to *dis-trust*, not to trust; to *dis-please*, not to please; to *dis-agree*, not to agree; and in many others.

A **DITTY**, is a song.

To **DIVE**, is to go under the water to get something: the people who *dive* for coral, and pearls, (which are found in a kind of oyster,) are called *divers*.

To **DIVERGE**, to point different ways from one middle: as the points of a star.

DIVERS, several, more than one.

DIVERSE, means different from one another.

To **DIVERSIFY**, to make different.

D O M

DIVERSIFIED, marked with different colours or different shapes.

To DIVERT, means properly, to turn something aside, or out of the way it was going; or to turn the mind from any thing we were attending to.—*To Divert*, is also to please or amuse.

To DIVEST, means to strip, to take something off another thing.

To DIVIDE, means to part one thing into several different pieces.—*To Divide*, also means to stand between two things, to part them, as the Alps *divide* Italy from France.

A DIVISION, is any thing which is divided, a part of any thing.

DIURNAL, means done in a day, or done every day.

To DIVULGE, is to tell something which was secret.

DOCILE, means easy to be taught, or easily managed.

A DOCK, is a place where ships are built or kept safe.

DOCTRINE, means any thing which is taught.

DOGMATICAL, positive, in the tone of a master.

DOLEFUL, means sad, sorrowful, dismal.

DOMAINS, means the country which any one possesses or governs.

A DOMESTIC *person*, is one who is fond of staying at home.

D O W

DOMESTIC *animals*, are those which are tame, not wild.

A **DOMESTIC**, is a servant who lives in the house.

To **DOMESTICATE**, to make fond of the house, to tame.

DOMINION, means power, authority over others.

The **DOMINIONS** of a *person*, are the country which belongs to him and which he rules over.

To have **DOMINION** over any thing, is to have the right of doing as we like with it.

A **DONATION**, is any thing which is given, a gift.

DONATION, the act of giving away.

To **DOOM**, to condemn to some punishment, or to settle what is to become of any thing.

DORMANT, means sleeping.

DOTAGE, is foolishness.

To **DOTE**, to be foolishly fond, to love extremely.

To **DOUBT**, not to be sure of a thing, to be afraid, to hesitate.

DOUBTFUL, means not sure, not certain.

A **DOVE**, is a pigeon.

DOUGH, is paste before it is baked.

DOWN, soft feathers, as *swan's down*.

DOWN, soft wool, or soft hair; as the *down* of the cotton-tree, the *down* of the beaver.

DOWNRIGHT, always speaking plainly and truly.

D R I

A DOZEN, is twelve.—*Half-a-dozen* therefore must be six.

To DRAIN, to empty something by little and little, or to make it quite dry, by drawing the wet from it by degrees.

A DRAMA, is a story which is not told, but acted and spoken by different persons.

A DRAPER, is one who sells cloth.

DRAPERY, means the dress, or cloth of any kind used to make dresses.

A DRAUGHT, means a quantity drank at once.—*A Draught* also means a drawing.—*A Draught* often means a quantity of fishes caught in a net all at once.—(*Draught* is sounded *Draft*.)

A DRAUGHTS-MAN, is a man who is employed in drawing pictures.

DRAUGHT-HORSES, are horses used to draw carts and carriages.

To DRAWL, is to speak in a slow disagreeable tone of voice.

DREAD, means great fear.—*Dread* means also striking us at once with fear and respect.

To DREAD, to fear very much.

DREAR or DREARY, means gloomy, sad, dismal,

The DREGS, are the grounds which are left at the bottom, when any liquor is poured off.

To DRENCH, is to steep in wet, to soak.

DRIFT, our meaning or intention in doing or saying any thing. "I do not understand the

D R U

drift of what you say," is the same as—"I do not understand what you mean by saying that."

To **DRIFT**, to drive in heaps, as snow is drifted by the wind.

To **DRIP**, is to fall in drops.

DROLL, comical, apt to make us laugh.

The **DRONES**, are those bees which make no honey, and have no stings; they live in the same hive with the working bees, but when the summer is over they are almost all turned out and left to starve by their companions, who do not think it fair that the *idle drones* should eat up all the honey which they have gathered with so much pains and labour.

A **DRONE**, means sometimes an idle lazy person.

DROSS, is what is left of any metal after it is melted.—*Dross* means also whatever is of no use, the leaving of any thing.

A **DROVE**, is a large number of sheep or other cattle, which are driven along.

DROUGHT, means very dry weather, when rain is wanting.—*Drought* also means thirst.

DROWSY, means sleepy, heavy with want of sleep.

To **DRUB**, to give one a beating, to thump.

To **DRUDGE**, to work very hard.

A **DRUDGE**, one who is employed in mean work.

DRUDGERY, mean and hard work of any kind.

A **DRUG**, is something used in making physic, or in dying colours.

D W I

DUBIOUS, means not sure or certain, not plain or clear.

DUCTILE, means easily drawn out into wire, or into long threads: gold is very *ductile*.

DUE, means that which we have a right to.

DUE, owing; as prayer is *due* to GOD.—
Due sometimes means exactly, as when we say the wind blows *due* north.

A DUEL, is a fight between two people.

DUMB, not able to speak, silent, not speaking.

A DUNGEON, is a prison under ground.

A DUPE, is a person who is cheated.

DURABLE, lasting for a long while; not rotting or wearing out soon.

DURATION, means the length of time that any thing lasts or continues.

DUSK, the beginning of darkness.

DUSK or **DUSKY**, rather dark, of a dark colour.

DUTEOUS or **DUTIFUL**, obedient, doing what we are bid.

DUTY: our *duty* is any thing which we ought to do, as, "*duty* first, and *pleasure* afterwards."
—It is our *duty* to obey our parents.

A DWARF, is a person much less in size than most people are.

DWARFISH, smaller than it ought to be; very little.

TO DWELL, means to live in a place, to be fixed or settled on something.

TO DWELL upon any thing, is to speak about it, or think of it for a long time.

TO DWINDLE, is to grow little, or thin.

E B U

E.

EAGER, wishing very much for something.

EAR: an *ear* of corn is the part which contains the grains or seeds of the corn.

To **EARN**, means to get or gain something by working for it.

EARNESTLY, means not in jest, but in a serious and affectionate manner.

An **EARTHQUAKE**, is when the earth trembles and shakes under our feet in a violent manner; sometimes deep hollow places open in the earth, from which come water, fire, and smoke, with a noise like thunder.—Earthquakes scarcely ever happen in this country, but in some countries there have been earthquakes so violent, that whole cities have been thrown down, and thousands of people dashed to pieces or swallowed up.

The **EAST**, is that part of the sky where the sun rises in the morning.—*The East* means also those countries which are towards the East; as “the best spices come from the *East*.”

EASTERLY, coming from the East.

EASTERN, being towards the East, or belonging to the East.

The **EAVES**, are the edges of the roof of a house.

EBULLITION, is a bubbling and boiling up with heat.

E F F

ECCENTRIC: an *eccentric person* is one of strange manners and strange habits, one who is not like other people.

ECCLESIASTIC, belonging to religion or the church.

ECONOMY, means the management of a family.—*Economy* also means the proper management of our money, so as not to spend more than we can afford.

ECSTASY, means very great pleasure or delight.

AN EDICT, is some rule or order which is published or told aloud to all the people, so that they may pay attention to it.

AN EDIFICE, is any thing which is built: this house is an *edifice*.

TO EDUCATE, is to teach little boys and girls what is proper for them to know.

TO EFFACE, means to rub out or blot out the marks of any thing, to make it no more to be seen, as you *efface* the marks of a lead pencil with Indian rubber.

AN EFFECT, is any thing which is caused by another thing.

TO EFFECT, is to cause, to make something done.

EFFEMINATE, soft, tender, like a woman.

EFFICACIOUS; any thing which is strong enough, and which can do what it was intended to do, is *efficacious*.

EFFULGENT, very bright, as the *effulgent sun*.

E L E

EFFULGENCE, great brightness.

An **EFFUSION**, is any thing which is poured or spilled out.

EGRESS, is the going *out* of a place; as *Ingress* means the going *into* any place.

To **EKE**, is to make any thing last longer by adding something else to it.

ELABORATE, done with a great deal of pains and labour.

To **ELAPSE**, is to pass away, as time does.

ELASTIC; those things are called *elastic* which, when they are bent out of their proper shape, spring back to it again: Indian-rubber is *elastic*, and whalebone is *elastic*.

ELATE, full of joy and pride.

ELDERS, are those who are older than others.

ELDERLY, means rather old.

To **ELECT**, is to choose one thing or one person out of a great many others, for some purpose.

ELEGANT, is pleasing and beautiful, not rude nor coarse.

An **ELEGY**, is a melancholy piece of poetry, generally written on the death of somebody.

ELEMENT: earth, air, fire, and water, are generally called the four *elements*. The word *element* properly means, the first beginning of any thing, something of which another thing is made.

To **ELEVATE**, is to raise up high.

ELEVATION, means height, the state of being raised, or lifted up.

E M B

An ELL, is a measure of one yard and a quarter of a yard.

To ELOPE, is to run away.

ELOQUENCE, is the power of speaking much and well.

ELOQUENT, speaking much, and at the same time properly and agreeably.

To ELUCIDATE, is to make quite plain and easy to be understood.

To ELUDE, to get out of danger by some trick, to get away cunningly.

EMACIATED, without flesh, quite thin and lean.

To EMBARK, is to go on-board of a ship.

To EMBARK *any thing*, is to put it into a ship.

To EMBARRAS, is to tease, to entangle.

An EMBASSY, is a solemn and particular message sent from one country to another, or from one king to another.

To EMBELLISH, is to make something more beautiful than it was before.

An EMBLEM, is an image or a picture intended to give us an idea of something which we cannot see. You know we cannot see Time, but the figure of a very old man, with a scythe in his hand, and a bald head, is used as an *emblem* of Time.

To EMBRACE *a person*, means to press him in one's arms with kindness, to hug him.

To EMBRACE, means to accept, or take with pleasure.

EMBROIDERY, is flowers and figures of any kind, worked upon cloth with a needle.

E M U

The EMERALD, is a precious stone, of a most beautiful green colour.

To EMERGE, is to rise out of a hiding place, or to rise out of darkness, as the moon *emerges* from the clouds.

An EMERGENCY, is something which happens suddenly and unhappily.

To EMIGRATE, is to remove from one place to another.

EMINENT, means high, raised above others.

EMINENCE, means height.

An EMINENCE, is any high place, as a hill.

EMOLUMENT, means profit, something which is gained.

EMOTION, agitation of the mind.

An EMPEROR, is a ruler of a country who ranks higher than a king.

EMPHASIS: in speaking and reading it is proper to sound some words stronger than we do others; this is called speaking them with *emphasis*, or laying an *emphasis* upon them.

To EMPLOY *one's self*, is to do something.

To EMPLOY *a person*, is to make him do something for us.

To EMPLOY *a thing*, is to make use of it.

EMPLOYMENT, means business, something which we are about.

To EMULATE, is to try to be like somebody who is better or greater than ourselves.

EMULATION, is the wish we feel to imitate those who are better than we are.

E N F

EMULOUS, wishing to be as good as, or better than, some other person.

ENCHANTING, very delightful, extremely pleasing.

To ENCHANT, is to charm and delight very much.

To ENCLOSE, is to make hedges or fences round fields, to part them from other grounds.—
To Enclose, also means to shut up.

To ENCOMPASS, is to shut in by putting something all round; or to go quite round any thing.

To ENCOUNTER, is to meet face to face, by accident.

To ENCROACH, is to take by little and little, something which we have no right to, or to get into some place where we have no right to go.

To ENDEAVOUR, is to try to do something.

ENDLESS, without an end, lasting always.

To ENDURE, is to last or continue.

To ENDURE a person or a thing, means to bear or suffer them.

An ENEMY, is one who is not our friend; one that hates us, and would do us harm if he could.

ENERGY, is force, strength, power to do something.

To ENERVATE, is to make weak, to take away force.

To ENFORCE, is to make strong, to give force to.

E N H

ENGAGE: to be *engaged* is to be busy, to be employed.

To **ENGAGE**, sometimes means to fight.

An **ENGAGEMENT**, is something we are obliged to. An *Engagement* often means a fight, a battle.

An **ENGINE**, is a contrivance in which many different movements and parts are made to produce one effect: thus we say, "clocks and watches are very ingenious *engines*." If you look at the inside of a watch, you will see that it is composed or made of springs, and many different wheels, which turn round, and all together produce the effect of telling the hour of the day. The art of contriving and making engines, is called *mechanics* and *mechanism*: the meaning of these words you cannot yet exactly understand. A person who works at this art is called a mechanic.

To **ENGRAVE**, is to make deep marks or cuts upon any hard thing, as copper, wood, or stone.

An **ENGRAVING**, is a picture which is first marked or cut on a plate of copper, or on a block of wood; afterwards these lines are filled with ink, and when the copper is pressed on paper with a machine made on purpose, the ink which was in the lines sticks to the paper, and leaves a mark or impression. *Engravings* on copper are often called copper-plates; *engravings* on wood are generally called prints or cuts. You may see *engravings* in many books.

To **ENHANCE**, is to raise higher in price or in value.

E N T

An ENIGMA, is a riddle, a puzzle.

To ENJOIN, is to order or direct something to be done.

To ENJOY, is to feel with pleasure.

To ENLARGE, is to make larger.

To ENLIGHTEN, is to make light, to fill with light.

To ENLIVEN, is to make merry and active.

ENMITY, is great dislike, hatred, a wish to do mischief to some other person.

ENORMOUS, means exceedingly great, uncommonly large.

ENORMITY, very great wickedness.

To ENRAGE, is to put into a passion, to make very angry.

To ENRICH, is to make rich.

To ENSUE, is to happen afterwards.

To ENTANGLE, is to twist, to confuse or puzzle.

To ENTER, is to come into, or to go into, any place. To *Enter* sometimes means to set down in writing.

An ENTERPRISE, is some difficult thing which we try to do.

To ENTERTAIN, is to amuse, to please.—To *Entertain* means also to feast at table.

An ENTERTAINMENT, is something which amuses us; it also means a feast.

ENTIRE, means whole, not broken, not divided into parts.

To ENTITLE, is to give one a right to any thing.

E Q U

ENTRANCE, is the act of coming or going into a place.

The **ENTRANCE**, is the way by which we go in: a door is an *entrance* to a house or room.

To **ENTREAT**, is to ask, to beg.

ENTRY, means the same as *entrance*.

The **ENVIRONS**, are the places round about or near us.

ENUMERATION, means a counting or reckoning over.

To **ENVY**, is to hate another person for being better or happier than we are ourselves.

ENVY, is the mean ill nature some people feel when they see others happier and better than themselves.

An **EPISTLE**, is a letter written to some person.

An **EPITHET**, is a word which serves to mark the good or bad qualities of any thing; as, a *beautiful* nosegay, a *sour* apple.

EQUAL, means the same as another in any thing: twenty shillings are *equal* to a pound.

EQUESTRIAN, means on horseback.

To **EQUIP**, is to make ready, to dress out.

An **EQUIPAGE**, is a carriage, with servants to attend it.

EQUIVALENT, worth as much as some other thing; as, twelve pence or pennies are *equivalent* to a shilling.

EQUIVOCAL, meaning different things, not plain, nor sure.

To **EQUIVOCATE**, is to speak in such a man-

E S T

ner that we cannot tell exactly what is meant, not to speak plainly and truly.

To ERASE, is to rub or scratch out.

ERE, means before.

ERE LONG, before long, in a little while.

ERE WHILE, means a short time ago.

To ERECT, is to build, or set any thing upright.

ERECT, means not bent, not leaning, but upright and straight.

To ERR, is to go wrong, to make mistakes.

An ERROUR, is a mistake, something which we do wrong without intending it.

An ERRAND, is a message, something we are sent to do.

An ERUPTION, is a sudden bursting out, or a breaking out of any thing.

To ESCAPE, is to get out of danger, to run away from, to get safe from something that would hurt us.

To ESPY, is to find out something, or to see it at a distance.

An ESSENCE, is the chief properties of some herb or plant extracted or drawn from it: it also means a perfume.

ESSENTIAL, means quite necessary.

To ESTABLISH, is to make any thing quite sure and certain, to fix or settle a thing.

An ESTATE, is the land which belongs to a person.

To ESTEEM *a person*, is to think him good and honest, to have a good opinion of him.

E X A

ESTIMABLE, what is worth a great deal, worthy and good.

To ESTIMATE, is to settle what a thing is worth.

ESTIMATION, means good opinion of some person.

ETERNAL, means lasting always, without a beginning and without an end.

ETHER, means, properly, air which is exceedingly thin and pure, and clear.

To EVACUATE, is to make empty, or to go out of place.

To EVADE, is to slip away cunningly, to avoid.

To EVAPORATE, is to turn into steam or vapour.

An EVASION, is an excuse to deceive a person.

EVE, and EVEN, are sometimes used instead of the word EVENING, which means the end of the day, and the beginning of the night.

An EVENT, is any thing that happens.

EVERMORE; *for evermore* means always.

EVIDENT, means plainly to be seen.

EVIL, is any thing which is bad, wicked, hurtful, or unfortunate.

To EVINCE, is to shew that a thing is true.

EUROPEAN, belonging to Europe, which is the quarter of the world we live in.

An EUROPEAN, is one who is born in Europe.

EXACTLY, means very carefully, or very nicely.

To EXACT, is to ask any thing as our right.

To EXAGGERATE: when people, in speaking of

E X C

any thing, make it seem greater, or better, or worse, than it really is, they *exaggerate*.

To EXALT, is to raise up high.

EXALTED, means high; *exalted* virtue, is very great goodness.

EXALTATION, means height, greatness of rank, or greatness of power.

To EXAMINE, is to look at any thing carefully, to look at every side and every part of a thing.

To EXAMINE *a person*, to ask him questions in order to find out the truth.

An EXAMPLE, is something which we are to imitate or copy.—*For example* is used when we want to explain one thing by mentioning something else that is like it.

To EXASPERATE, is to put one into a passion, to provoke.

To EXCAVATE, is to make hollow, to cut into holes.

To EXCEED, is to go too far, to go beyond bounds.

To EXCEL, is to be better than another, or to do something better than another person; as, You *excel* in writing.

To EXCEPT, is to leave out.

EXCEPT, unless.

An EXCEPTION, is something which is left out. An *Exception* is also an objection.

EXCESS, means more than is enough, too much of any thing.

To EXCLAIM, is to cry out loud.

E X I

An **EXCLAMATION**, is something which is said in a loud and violent manner.

To **EXCLUDE**, is to shut out, or to leave out on purpose.

An **EXCRESCENCE**, is something which grows out of another thing without any use, and without belonging to it; as a wart, or the large lumps which we often see growing on the trunks of trees.

An **EXCURSION**, is a ramble to some distant place.

To **EXECUTE**, is to do what was intended to be done.

EXEMPT: to be *exempt* from any thing, means to be free from it, not to be subject to it: Who is *exempt* from sickness and from death?

To **EXERCISE** *one's self*, is to do something often, that we may do it well.

EXERCISE, means walking, running, jumping, or dancing, for the good of one's health.

An **EXERTION**, is something which is done with trouble, or by using force: running is an *exertion*.

An **EXHALATION**, is steam or vapour which rises.

To **EXHAUST**, is to make quite empty, to draw out what is in any thing till nothing is left. When we say, we are *exhausted*, we mean that all our breath, or all our strength, is gone.

To **EXHIBIT**, is to show.

To **EXHILARATE**, is to make gay and merry.

To **EXILE** *a person*, is to drive him out of his own country, and not allow him to come back.

E X P

EXIT: this word you often meet with in plays; it means that a person is to go out.

EXORBITANT, means enormous, too great.

EXOTIC: those plants are called *exotics* which do not originally grow here naturally, but come from a foreign country.

To **EXPAND**, is to spread open, as a rose-bud *expands* its leaves.

EXPANSION, means wideness, something which is spread out.

To **EXPECT** *a person*, is to wait for him, to think he will come. To *Expect a thing*, is to think that it will happen.

An **EXPEDIENT**, is any thing we make use of to help us on in something we are doing.

EXPEDIENT, means fit, convenient, useful.

To **EXPEL**, is to drive out, to force out.

To **EXPEND**, is to lay out money, to spend.

EXPENSE, is cost, something which is spent.

EXPENSIVE, what costs a great deal of money.

To **EXPERIENCE**, is to know by trying.

An **EXPERIMENT**, is a trial, any thing which we do to find out the truth of something which we are not quite sure of.

To **EXPIATE**, is to make amends for a fault by being very good.

To **EXPIRE**, is to die, to breathe no more, to be quite at an end.

EXPIRATION, sometimes means end, as when we say, at the *expiration* of a year you will read better than you do now.

E X T

To **EXPLAIN**, is to make a person understand any thing.

EXPLICIT, what is spoken plainly.

To **EXPLODE**, is to drive out, or burst out, violently, and with a great noise.

An **EXPLOSION**, is a bursting out with violence and noise.

To **EXPORT**, is to carry something *out* of a country, as to *import* means to bring something *into* a country.—We say that a great quantity of wool is *exported*, and a great quantity of tea is *imported*, every year.

To **EXPOSE**, means to put in danger of something.—To *Expose* also means to shew or to tell what was hidden.

To **EXPRESS**, is to tell something in speaking or in writing, or to show the likeness of something in a picture or an image.—To *Express* also means, to squeeze out: wine is the *expressed* juice of grapes.

To **EXPRESS one's self**, is to make use of words or signs to show what we mean.

EXQUISITE, means exceedingly excellent.

To **EXTEND**, is to stretch out or to spread out, to make larger and wider.

EXTENSIVE, wide and large.

The **EXTENT of any thing**, is the length and breadth of it.

EXTERIOR, means outside.

To **EXTERMINATE**, is to root out, to drive quite away.

EXTERNAL, means outward, not inside.

F A C

To EXTINGUISH, is to put out a fire or a light.

To EXTOL, is to praise very much.

To EXTORT, is to get something by force from another person.

To EXTRACT, is to draw or squeeze something out of another thing.

EXTRAORDINARY, means not common, different from most things, strange.

EXTRAVAGANT, means wasteful, spending too much money.

The EXTREMITY of *any thing*, is the part which is furthest off from the middle of it, the end.

EXUBERANT, is too abundant, or more plentiful than is necessary.

To EXULT, is to be very glad of something.

EXULTATION, is great delight and gladness.

To EYE *a thing*, is to watch it, or look attentively at it.

F.

A FABLE, is a story which is not true, but which is intended to teach something by example. —[Ask your papa or your mamma to let you read a *fable*, and then you will understand better what it means.]

To FACILITATE, is to make easy to be done.

FACILITY; to do a thing with *facility*, means to do it easily and readily.

F A R

A **FACT**, is something which has really happened, something which is true.

FACULTY, means the power of doing something, as when we say, "Brutes have not the *faculty* of speech."

To **FAIL**, is to miss doing something which we intended to do. To *Fail* sometimes means to sink, to grow less, to fade away.

FAIN, means gladly, with pleasure.

FAINT, may mean weak, not strong; or pale, and not bright, as *faint* colours; or not loud, as a *faint* sound, a *saint* voice.

The **FAIR**, sometimes means all women.

FAITHFUL, is true, honest, that may be depended upon.

FALLACIOUS, means deceitful, causing mistakes.

FALLOW LAND, means the ground which is ploughed, but not sown with seed.

FALSE, what is not true, nor honest.

A **FALSEHOOD**, is a lie.

FALSEHOOD, want of truth.

To **FALTER**, is to hesitate in speaking.

FAMILIAR, common, what we are accustomed to.

A **FAMINE**, is when there is a great want of something to eat, or no food to be had.

To **FAMISH**, is to starve, to kill with hunger.

FANG; the long teeth of boars, and the long crooked nails of any great beast, are called *fangs*.

FANTASTICAL, full of whims and fancies, odd.

FARE, is something to eat.

F E E

A FARM, is land which a person may cultivate and have the use of, by paying a certain sum of money every year.

To FARM, is to cultivate land.

A FARMER, is a person who cultivates land.

FASHION: the *fashion* of a thing is the shape of it, the manner or way in which it is made.

To FASHION, is to make of some shape.

To FAST, is to keep from eating any thing.

FATAL, destroying life, deadly.

FATE, death, or any thing that *must* happen.

FATIGUE, what tires us, weariness.

FATIGUED, means tired.

FAVOUR, is kindness, or kind help to any body.

FAVOURABLE, means kind, affectionate.

To FAVOUR *a person*, is to be good and kind to him.

FAWNS, are young deer.

FEARFUL, easily afraid; sometimes *fearful* means terrible, dreadful.

FEARLESS, bold, not afraid. The syllable *less* at the end of a word always means *without*: thus fear-less means properly, *without fear*; care-less, *without care*; comfort-less, *without comfort*, &c. &c.

FEATHERS, are the covering of birds. Birds are called the feathered race, because *feathered* means *covered with feathers*.

A FEATURE, is any single part of the face, as the nose, or the mouth.

FEEBLE, means weak, without strength.

F E W

FEELING, cannot be described in words; we know what we *feel* ourselves, but we can never tell exactly what other people *feel*.

To FEIGN, is to be deceitful, to seem to be what in reality we are not.

FELICITY, is pleasure, happiness.

FELL, means cruel, very savage.

To FELL, is to cut down, or to knock down, as people *fell* trees.

FELT, is a kind of thick cloth made of wool or hair, not woven like the cloth of any gown, but rather *stuck* together.

A FEMALE, is a woman, or the she of any animal.

FEMININE, means like a woman, soft, tender.

A FENCE, is a hedge or railing round a field or garden.

FEROCIOUS, is very wild, fierce, and cruel.

FEROCITY, is great fierceness and cruelty.

FERTILE, means fruitful, plentiful. Ground which produces much corn, and vegetables, and fruit, is called *fertile* or fruitful,

To FERTILIZE, is to make fertile.

FERVENT, means very warm.

FERVID, is hot, burning.

FESTIVE, means gay, merry, full of pleasure.

A FESTIVAL, is a day of joy and pleasure.

FESTIVITY, cheerfulness, merriment.

FETID, what has a strong and very bad smell.

FEWEL, is any thing that serves to make a fire, as wood and coals.

F I R

A FIBRE, is any thing in the shape of a thin string or thread.

FIBROUS, made of fibres or threads; the roots of all kinds of grass are *fibrous*.

FICKLE: a *fickle* person is one who is always changing, one who does not know his own mind.

FICTION, means what is not real nor true, but only invented or pretended.

FICTITIOUS, not real or true.

FIDELITY, means honesty and truth.

FIERCE, very angry, savage, and furious.

FIERY, means hot, burning like fire, or made of fire.

FIGURE, means the shape of any thing.

A FILAMENT, is a long thin thread.

FILIAL, what belongs to a son or daughter.

FILIAL DUTY, means the love, obedience, and respect, which all children owe to their father and mother.

To FILL, is to put as much into any thing as it will hold.

A FILM, is a thin skin.

FILTH, is dirt.

FILTHY, very dirty, nasty.

FINAL, means last, belonging to the end.

FINE, not coarse, but thin, smooth, and delicate.

A FINE, is money which any one is obliged to pay as a punishment.

FINERY, is fine clothes and ornaments.

FIREING, is fewel, any thing to burn.

FIRM, what is fixed and strong, what is not soft nor easily shaken.

F L A

The **FIRMAMENT**, means the sky, the atmosphere.

FISHERY, means the trade or business of catching fish. The greatest fisheries are the whale fishery, the salmon fishery, the herring fishery, and the cod fishery, which employ a great number of people, and are very profitable.

A **FISSURE**, is a crack, a narrow hole.

FLAGITIOUS, exceedingly wicked.

A **FLAIL**, is a large stick with another stick hung at the end of it, used to beat out the grains of corn from the ear: this is called, *threshing* corn.

A **FLAP**, is any thing which hangs down broad and loose, like the *flap* of a coat.

A **FLASH**, is any sudden quick blaze of light, which is gone in an instant; as a *flash* of lightning, or the *flash* of a gun when it goes off.

A **FLASK**, is a kind of bottle.

To **FLATTER**, is to praise any one too much, to praise untruly; sometimes *flatter* means to coax, to please very much.

FLATTERY, is praise which is not deserved.

To **FLAUNT**, is to be dressed loosely and finely.

FLAUNTING, too fine and gay.

A **FLAW**, is a break, a crack, or a fault, in any thing.

FLAX, is the name of a plant. The stalks of *flax*, which consist of a number of long and very fine threads, or fibres, are first steeped in water, then beaten with heavy wooden hammers, cleaned, and spun into thread with a spinning-wheel. This

F L O

thread is afterwards woven into linen and cambric, or made into beautiful lace.

To FLAY, is to strip the skin off.

To FLEDGE, is to cover with feathers. Little birds, when they first come out of the egg, are *unfledged*, that is, they are without feathers, and cannot fly.

To FLEE, is to run away from danger.

FLEECE, the wool which grows on a sheep's back.

FLEECY, covered with wool.

FLEET, very quick in running.

To FLEET, is to pass away quickly.

A FLEET, is a number of ships together.

FLEXIBLE, not stiff, nor soon broken, but easily bent, or easily managed.

FLIGHT, means the power of flying, as birds do.—*Flight*, a moving from some place to another.

To *take* FLIGHT, is to fly away, or to run away.

FLIMSY, thin and mean, not strong.

To FLING, is to throw something out of the hand with great force.

FLINT, is the name of an exceedingly hard stone, of a dark colour, which strikes fire when it is struck against a piece of steel.

FLINTY, means hard like flint, cruel, not kind.

To FLOAT, to swim, not to sink in any fluid.

A FLOOD, is a great quantity of water covering the earth.

F O D

FLORID, of a red colour.

A **FLORIST**, is a person who is skilled in flowers, and one who cultivates flowers to sell.

To **FLOURISH**, is to prosper, to be lucky or happy. To *Flourish* is also to grow well and strong.

To **FLOW**, is to run smoothly along, like water.

FLOWING, what hangs long, loose, and waving; as, when we say, "a horse with a *flowing* mane."

A **FLOWERET**, is a little flower.

FLOWERY, full of flowers.

To **FLUCTUATE**, is to move backwards and forwards, to be uncertain, or not able to determine.

FLUENT: to speak *fluently*, or to read *fluently*, means to speak or to read readily, easily, and without hesitation.

FLUID: water, milk, wine, blood, are *fluids*, and there are many other *fluids* besides these; things can sink or swim in *fluids*; what is *fluid* is not *solid*; *fluids* run or flow, and they can be poured from one thing to another; what is *solid* must be of some shape, but *fluids* are not of any shape, they take the shape or figure of whatever they are contained in.

To **FLUTTER**, is to fly about.

A **FOAL**, is a young horse, or a young ass.

FOAM, froth.

FODDER, is the food which is laid up to feed the horses, cows, and sheep, in the winter, when there is no fresh grass.

F O R

A FOG, is a thick mist near the ground.

A FOLD, is a place where sheep are kept.

To FOLD, is to double up, to crease.

To FOLD *sheep*, is to shut them up in a fold for safety.

FOLIAGE, leaves.

FOLKS, means people, a number of persons.

FOLLY, means foolishness.

A FOLLY, is a silly action.

FOOTING, is ground where there is room enough for the foot to rest on.

A FOP, is a silly man who is proud of his dress.

To FORBEAR, is to leave off doing something which we wish or like to do.

To FORBID, means to desire any thing not to be done.

FORCIBLE, what is strong, or done with force.

A FORD, is a part of a river, or a stream of water, which is not too deep for any one to walk through.

To FOREBODE, is to think of something before it happens.

FOREFATHER: our *forefathers* are those who have lived before us a long time ago.

FOREIGN, what does not belong to this thing, or this country.

A FOREIGNER, is a person who is born in another country, a stranger.

FOREMOST, what is first in place.

FORENAMED, what was spoken of before.

FORESIGHT, and FORETHOUGHT, generally mean careful attention to what may happen.

F O R

A FORFEIT, is any thing which we lose, or which we are obliged to pay, because we have done wrong.

To FORFEIT, is to lose something by a fault: we say, by giving way to ill temper, you will *forfeit* the love of all your friends.

A FORGE, is a place where iron is heated red hot, and hammered into different shapes.

To FORGE, is to hammer iron to make it soft.

To FORGET, means not to remember, or not to think of a thing.

FORLORN, means sad, miserable, and mean.

The FORM of *any thing*, is the shape or figure of it.

To FORM, is to make something of a particular shape.

FORMATION; the *formation of a thing* is the manner or shape in which it is made.

FORMER, means the first of two things, and *latter* means the last of two things which we speak of. Suppose you had a plum and an apricot, you might eat the *former*, and give the *latter* to your sister.—*Former* also means *past*, as we say in *former* days.

FORMERLY, means long ago, in times long past.

FORMIDABLE, is terrible, frightful, dreadful.

To FORSAKE, is to leave, or to go away from.

FORTH, means out, as the leaves burst *forth* in spring.—*Forth* means also, out of a place, out of doors.

F R A

TO FORTIFY, is to make strong or firm.

FORTITUDE, is strength of mind to bear misfortunes or pain.

FORTUNE, is the good or ill which happens to a person.—*Fortune* may mean also money or riches belonging to a person.

FOSSIL; all those things which are found by digging into the earth, are called *fossils*, such as metals, stones, &c.

TO FOSTER, is to nurse and take care of any thing.

FOUL, means what is not clean, not bright, or not clear; what is very dirty and hateful.

TO FOUND, is to make the first beginning of any building, such as a house, a church, or a bridge; to lay the *foundation* of it.

THE FOUNDATION means the lowest part of a building, the part which is first begun to be built, and which serves for the rest of the building to stand on.—The *foundation* is generally built under-ground, that it may be stronger.

A FOUNT, or a FOUNTAIN, is the place where water springs out of the ground.—*Fountain* sometimes means the first beginning or cause of something: we say, "GOD is the *fountain* of goodness."

TO FRACTURE, is to break a bone.

FRAGILE, what is easily broken or hurt, what is weak.

A FRAGMENT, is a piece of something which is broken.

FRAGRANCE, a delightful scent.

F R E

FRAGRANT, smelling very sweet.

FRAIL, means weak, easily hurt, or apt to do wrong.

To FRAME, is to make or contrive something by joining and fitting different parts together.

A FRAME, is any-thing which is made of different parts fitted together; as we say, the *human frame*, that is, the body of a human creature.

FRANK, means speaking freely, plainly, and kindly.

FRATERNAL, like brothers.

A FRATERNITY, is a number of persons who live together, and are like brothers.

FRAUD, means trick, cunning; any thing which is done to cheat other people.

FREE, not shut up, nor confined by any thing, but able to do as we like, and go wherever we please.

FREE *from*, means *without*: we say, Who is *free from* fault?—that means, Who is without faults?

To FREEZE, is to turn to ice, to make hard with cold.—*Frozen*, what is made solid or hard with cold: ice and snow are *frozen* water.

To FREIGHT, is to load a ship.

FREQUENT, means often done, or often happening.

To FREQUENT, to be often in any place.

FREQUENTLY, means often, many times.

FRESH, what is clean, cool, and new.—*Fresh*

F U L

often means what is not salt: we say *fresh* meat, *fresh* butter; the water of the sea is salt, but the water of rivers and streams is *fresh*.

To FRET, to vex, to be angry and peevish.

FRETFUL, angry, ill-tempered.

FRICTION, is a rubbing two things together.

FRIGID, means very cold.

To FRISK, is to skip and jump about merrily.

FRIVOLOUS, what is trifling, of no use, and of no consequence.

FRO: *to* and *fro* means backwards and forwards.

The FRONT of *any thing*, is the part which is turned towards us.

FROWARD, angry and ill-humoured.

FRUGAL, not wasteful, not spending much, but careful and sparing.

FRUITLESS, of no use or advantage.

To FRUSTRATE, is to disappoint, to make what any person wished or intended to do, of no use.

FUGITIVE: a *fugitive* is one who runs away from his home and his friends, and wanders about; or one who runs away for fear of being punished.

To FULFIL, to finish entirely.

To FULFIL *our duty*, is to do what we ought to do.—To *fulfil* the wishes of our parents, is to do what they wish us to do.—To *fulfil* the

F U S

commands of GOD, is to obey him, to do as he has commanded us.

FUME, smoke, vapour, or steam.

FUNCTION, means what a person has to do.—*Function* means also power, what any one is able to do.

FUNERAL, is the ceremony of burying dead persons.

FUR, means soft warm hair.

A FUR, is a skin of some beast covered with soft hair, which is used in dress. Furs are much worn in cold countries, on account of their being so warm and soft.

To FURL, is to draw up, or close up into a smaller space, as we *furl* an umbrella, or as they *furl* the sails of a ship when they are not wanting. To *unfurl* is to spread out.

A FURNACE, is a fire which is shut up in a close fire-place. *Furnaces* are used when a very great heat is wanted; as in melting metals, making glass, &c.

FURNITURE, means all the goods and different things which are in a house, such as chairs, tables, beds, carpets, &c.

A FURROW, is a long, narrow, but not very deep cut, or hollow place.

FURY, is very great anger and rage.

FURIOUS, mad, raging, in a great passion.

FURZE, is the name of a very prickly plant with yellow flowers.

To FUSE, is to melt.

G A R

FUSIBLE, what can be melted.

FUSION, the state of being melted, or made quite soft by heat.

FUTURE, means what is not now, at this present time; but what will be some other time which is to come.

FUTURITY, means the time which is not yet come.

G.

To GAIN, is to get, or reach something, or to win something.

GAIN, means what is gotten.

GAIT, means the manner in which any person walks.

GALE: a *gale*, is a wind which blows strong, but not stormy; a *brisk gale*, is a very strong wind.

GALL, means any thing which is excessively bitter.

To GALL, is to hurt, to tease, or to vex.

GALLANT, means fine, bold, and brave.

A GALLERY, is a long walk or passage in a house.

A GALLEY, is a small ship which is rowed along with oars.

A GARLAND, is a wreath of flowers or leaves.

G E N

A GARMENT, is any thing which we put on to cover us.

GARMENTS, clothes.

A GARRISON, is a great number of soldiers who are placed in some town or castle, to guard it.

A GASH, is a deep and wide cut.

To GASH, is to cut deeply.

To GASP, is to open the mouth wide to catch breath.

A GATE, is a large door or opening into any place.

To GATHER, means to heap up, or bring together into one place.—*To gather* means also, to pick or take; we say, *to gather* flowers.

GAUDY, means too gay and too fine.

GAUNT, very bony and thin.

To GAZE, is to look at something with fixed attention.

A GEM, is a precious stone of any kind. *Gems* are of many different colours; green, as the emerald; or red, as the ruby; or blue, as the sapphire; or of no colour, like water, as the diamond, which is the finest of all. *Gems* are exceedingly bright and beautiful, and very uncommon.

GENERAL, what is not particular, what does not belong to one, or to a few of any thing, but to a great number; or what is done by most people.

A GENERAL, is a man who commands an army of soldiers.

G I L

GENERALLY, means often, mostly.

A GENERATION, means all the people in the world, who are born nearly at the same time, and die nearly at the same time. The *present generation* means the people who are living now, at this time: the *rising generation*, means all those who are now children.

GENEROUS, not mean, nor selfish, nor covetous; but noble, good, and kind.

GENTEEL, polite, civil, handsome.

GENTLE, not rude, or rough, but soft, tame, and tender.

GENUINE, not mixed with any thing which is bad or untrue.

GEOGRAPHY, teaches us every thing which is curious and amusing about the world, and describes the different countries and places which are in it, and the manners of the people who live in every country. (When my little friends learn Geography they will find that it is one of the most agreeable and useful studies, and that it is quite necessary for every one to know something of it.)

A GESTURE, is any action or attitude of the body.

GHASTLY, very pale and horrible looking.

GHOST, means soul or spirit.—*To give up the Ghost*, is to die.

A GIANT, is a man who is much taller and larger than other men.

A GIFT, is any thing which is given, a present.

To GILD, is to cover with gold, to make bright.

G L E

GILT, covered over with gold-leaf, so as to look like real gold.

The GILLS of a fish, are the openings on each side of its head.

GINGER; the spice called *ginger* is the root of a plant growing in the East and West Indies.

To GIRD, is to tie something round us, to dress.

A GIRDLE, is a belt, any thing fastened round the waist.

A GLANCE, is a sudden, quick light, or brightness.—A *Glance* is also a short quick look at any thing.

To GLANCE, to shine brightly and suddenly.—To *Glance*, to look at something for a moment.

GLARE, is brightness which is too great for the eyes to bear.

GLASS, is made of sand and a kind of salt called soda, melted together by a very great heat: *glass* is very beautiful and very useful. (I dare say you can think of a great many things which are made of *glass*.)

To GLAZE, is to cover with glass, to make shining and smooth.

A GLEAM, is a sudden, quick light.

To GLEAM, is to shine, to sparkle.

To GLEAN, is to pick up the ears of corn which lie scattered about the field when the harvest is reaped or cut,

GLEE, means gladness, joy, merriment.

A GLEN, is a valley, a deep place between hills.

G L O

To **GLIDE**, is to move gently, smoothly, and quickly along.

A **GLIMPSE**, is a short quick sight of something, when you cannot entirely see it.

To **GLITTER**, is to shine, to look bright.

GLITTERING, bright, sparkling.

A **GLOBE**, is any thing which is round like a ball: a marble is a *little globe*, and this world we live in is a very *large globe*.

[When little boys and girls grow older, they will be taught the use of the terrestrial and celestial globes. A terrestrial globe shows the shape of the earth, and the situation of all the different countries on it: the celestial globe is used to show the situation of the stars in the sky.]

A **GLOBULE**, is a very little globe.

GLOBULAR, of a round shape like a globe.

GLOOM, darkness, dullness.

GLOOMY, rather dark, sad, dull, and dismal.

To **GLORIFY**, is to praise and worship, as we glorify **GOD**.

GLORY, is honour, great praise; it also means great brightness.

GLORIOUS, very much praised; very bright and beautiful.

To **GLORY** *in any thing*, is to be proud of it.

GLOSSY, very smooth and shining.

To **GLOW**, is to burn and shine with a very great heat.

The GLOW-WORM, is a little creeping worm which shines very bright in the dark.

GLUE, is used to stick wood and other things together; it is made by boiling the skins of animals in water till they turn to a kind of jelly.

GLUTINOUS, means sticky, like glue.

A GLUTTON, is one who eats a great deal too much, one who is too fond of eating.

To GNAW, is to bite and tear with the teeth.

GODLY, means good, religious, doing our duty towards GOD.

GOLD, is the name of a metal; it is of a beautiful yellow colour, very heavy, very soft, and easily melted, and it can be beaten with hammers into leaves thinner than paper. *Gold* is called a *perfect metal*, because it cannot be consumed in the fire, nor can it be hurt by the air or water, for it never rusts: it is the least common, and the most valuable of all metals.—*Gold* sometimes means money, riches.

A GOLDSMITH, is one who makes things of gold.

GOODLY, means beautiful, fine.

GORE, is another name for *blood*.

GORGEOUS, means very fine, very bright.

To GOVERN, is to be the head over others, to manage or rule, or to keep people in order.

GRACE, means kindness, goodness, or forgiveness.—*Grace* means also beauty, or what pleases us.

To GRACE, is to ornament, to make beautiful.

G R A

GRACIOUS, means kind, merciful, good to us.

A GRADATION, is a going regularly forward or higher, step by step, or little by little.

GRADUAL, going on by degrees, slow.

GRADUALLY, not all at once, by little and little.

To GRAFT, is to join a branch of one tree on the stalk of another tree of a different kind.

GRAIN, means corn of any kind.

A GRAIN, is a seed, or any small part of something; as we say, a *grain* of sand.—*Grain* sometimes means the fineness or coarseness of any thing; we say, steel has a finer *grain* than iron.

GRAMMAR, teaches us to use words properly, to speak and to write correctly.

GRAND, means fine, great, noble.

GRANDEUR, greatness, splendor.

To GRANT, is to give something to a person which he has no right to; to allow.

GRAPES, are the fruit of vines.

To GRASP, is to catch or hold fast in the hand.

GRATEFUL: when we say that a person is *grateful*, we mean that he is thankful to those who have been good to him: when we say that any thing is *grateful*, we mean that it is pleasing or agreeable; we should be *grateful* to those who instruct us: the smell of a rose is *grateful*.

GRATITUDE, is thankfulness and love to those who have been good to us.

To GRATIFY, is to indulge, to please.

G R I

GRATIFICATION, means great pleasure.

A GRATUITY, is any thing which is given.

The GRAVE, is the place where dead persons are buried.

GRAVE, means serious.

GRAVITY, means seriousness.—*Gravity* means also, the weight or heaviness of any thing.

To GRAZE, is to eat grass.

GREASE, is soft fat.

A GREEN-HOUSE, is a house where those plants and flowers which came from warmer countries, and which could not bear our winters, are sheltered from the cold.

To GREET *a person*, is to go up to him and speak to him kindly or respectfully.

GRIEF, means sorrow, sadness, misfortune.

To GRIEVE, is to be very sorry.

To GRIEVE *a person*, is to make him unhappy.

GRIEVOUS, very painful, what causes us sorrow.

GRIM, having a horrible ugly face.

To GRIND, is to make any thing into a powder, as corn is ground into flour.—*To Grind* is also to sharpen the edges of things, by rubbing them against a stone, as they *grind* knives and scissars.

To GRIPE, is to hold something fast in the hand, to squeeze, to pinch.

A GRIPE, is a pinch, a fast hold of something.

G U I

To GROAN, is to make a low hoarse noise like one in pain.

A GROOVE, is a long hollow place cut in any thing.

To GROPE, is to feel our way when we cannot see it; as we *grobe* about in the dark.

GROSS, means thick, heavy, coarse, dull; not delicate, not fine and pure.

A GROSS, is twelve dozen of any thing.

A GROTTTO, is a kind of place made in the earth for coolness.

A GROUP, is several things or persons clustered together in one place.

To GROWL, is to make a low grumbling noise.

To GRUDGE, is to murmur and be sorry when any thing good happens to another person, to be unwilling that another should have something.

GRUDGE, is anger, spite.

GRUFF, means sour-looking, rudely ill-natured.

To GRUNT, is to make a noise like a pig.

A GUARDIAN, is a person who guards or kindly takes care of another.

A GUEST, is a person who is entertained in the house of another person.

To GUIDE, is to show any one the right way, to manage or direct.

A GUIDE, is one who shows another person the way he is to go.

GUILE, means cunning, deceit; secret cheating.

H A C

GUILELESS, true, fair, without cunning.

GUILT, an offence, a crime.

GUILTY, not innocent: to be *guilty* of a fault, is to have done it.

GUILTLESS, innocent.

GUISE, means the manner, looks, or dress of a person.

To GUSH, to stream out violently.

A GUST, is a sudden violent wind.

A GUTTER, is a narrow place for water to pass through.

H.

HABILIMENT, means dress of any kind, clothes.

HABIT, sometimes means dress, clothes.—The word *habit* has another meaning; when we have done something a great many times, we do it more easily than we did at first; we say that we are in the *habit* of doing it.

A HABIT, is any thing we do very often. Some *habits* are good and some are bad: the *habit* of attending to what we are about is good; making faces, and putting our fingers in our mouths, are bad *habits*.

A HABITATION, is a place to live in.

HABITUAL, what we do very often, what we are used to do.

To HACK, is to cut in pieces, to chop.

H A R

A HAG, is a name for a wicked ugly old woman.

HAGGARD, pale and ugly, wild-looking.

HAIL, is drops of rain which are frozen or made hard by the cold before they fall.

HALLOWED, means praised and holy.

To HALT, is to stop.—To *Halt* means also to walk as if one was lame.

The HALT, means the people who are lame.

A HALTER, is a rope to go round the neck; a rope to hang people with.

A HAMLET is a small village: a few houses built near to each other make a *hamlet*; where there are a greater number of houses, it is called a *village*; when there are more houses, and many people and streets, and a market-place, it is called a *town*; a very large town is called a *city*.

A HAND-MAID, is a maid servant.

HAPLY, means *perhaps*.

HAPLESS, unfortunate, miserable.

An HARANGUE, is a speech.

To HARASS, is to tire very much, to vex, to disturb.

A HARBOUR, is a place where ships are safe from storms.—A *Harbour* also means a lodging or shelter of any kind.

To HARBOUR, is to shelter in some place, or to give shelter to something else.

HARDWARE, things which are made of iron, steel, and brass.

HARDY, means strong, bold, and brave.

HARK! means listen! hear!

H A Y

HARMONY, music.—*Harmony* also means agreement: sisters should live together in *harmony*, that is, they should agree together, they should not quarrel together.

HARMONIOUS, musical.

HARNESS, is the leather straps with which horses are fastened to carriages.

A HARROW, is made of several large pieces of wood put across one another and stuck full of strong iron spikes: it is drawn over the ground which has been ploughed, to break the hard lumps and clods of earth.

HARSH, means sour to the taste, or disagreeable to the ear.—*Harsh* also means peevish, rough, and cross.

HARVEST-HOME, is the feasting and rejoicing which farmers make when the harvest is gathered in; that is, when all the corn is cut down, and laid up safe.

HATCH; to be *hatched*, is to come out of eggs as all young birds do.

A HAVEN, is a harbour, a safe place to shelter and rest in.

HAUGHTY, means proud and insolent.

To HAUL, is to pull along by force, to drag.

To HAUNT, is to be often in some place, or near some person; to visit often.

A HAUNT, is any place where one often goes.

HAVOCK, means great waste or destruction of any thing.

HAY, is grass dried in the sun to serve for food for the cattle in winter,

H E B

HAZARD, means chance, or accident, or danger.

HAZARDOUS, dangerous.

HEADLONG: to fall *headlong*, is to fall with the head foremost.—*Headlong* means also careless and hasty.

To HEAL, is to cure some sickness, or some hurt.

To HEARKEN, is to listen, to pay attention to something.

A HEARSE, a sort of carriage in which dead people are carried to the grave.

The HEART of *any thing*, is the inside part of it: *hard-hearted* means cruel.

HEATH, is the name of a plant.

A HEATH, is a wide place all overgrown or covered with heath.

HEATHEN: those people who do not worship the *true* GOD, or know JESUS CHRIST, are called *heathens*.

To HEAVE, is to lift something from the ground.—To *Heave* means also to rise and sink again, to swell.

HEAVEN, is that happy place where God and his angels dwell, and where good people will go when they die.—*Heaven*, or the *Heavens*, sometimes means the *sky*.

HEAVINESS, sometimes means sorrow, sadness.

HEAVY: what presses downwards when we lift it is in general called *heavy*.—*Heavy* also means dull, slow, stupid, or lazy.

HEBREW, is the language which was spoken by the Jews, and the language in which the books

H E M

of the Old Testament were first written: the Jews are sometimes called *Hebrews*.

To HEED, is to mind, to be attentive and careful.

HEED, is attention, care.

Take HEED, means *be careful*.

HEEDLESS, very careless.

HEEL: the *heel* is the hind part of the foot.

To *take to one's* HEELS, is to run away as fast as possible.

A HEIFER, is a young cow.

HEIGHT, means the distance of something above the ground.

A HEIGHT, is a high place, a hill.

To HEIGHTEN, is to make higher, or to make better, or to make more.

An HEIR, is a person who *will* have any thing after the person who has it *now* is dead or gone away.

HEINOUS, means very wicked, very bad.

A HELM, or HELMET, is a kind of cap which soldiers wear to guard the head when they fight.

A HELM *of a ship, or boat*, is an instrument placed at the back part of a ship, which, by being turned to the right or the left, guides the vessel the way it should go.

A HEMISPHERE, is exactly the half of a globe.
[Look for the word *Globe*.]

HEMP, is the name of a plant which is something like flax, only much coarser; the stalks of it are made into coarse cloth, ropes, and brown paper.

H I R

HENCE, means *from this place*.—Hence also means *for this reason*.

HENCEFORTH, means *from this time forward*.

HERB: small plants of any kind are called *herbs*.

HERBAGE, means grass.

A HERD, is a number of beasts together.

HEREIN, means *in this*.

HERETOFORE, means formerly, in past time.

A HERMIT, is a person who lives quite alone, and spends his time in reading and praying.

A HERO, is a man who is much braver and bolder than other men.

HEROIC, belonging to a hero.

HEROINE, a brave and courageous woman.

To HEW, is to cut down, to chop, or to cut into shape.

A HEXAGON, is a figure which has six angles or corners, like this



The cells which bees make to hold their honey are called *hexagonal*, that is, in the figure of a *hexagon*.

A HIDE, is the skin of some animal.

HIDEOUS, means frightfully ugly, dreadful.

A HILLOCK, is a little hill.

HILT, the handle of a sword.

HINGES, are the joints which support a door or gate, on which it turns backwards and forwards.

To HIRE, is to pay money for the use of any thing.

H O M

To **HIRE** a person, is to get him to do something for us, or to serve us, by paying him money, as servants are *hired*; the money which we pay to any person for serving us, is called *hire* or *wages*.

HISTORY, is an account of things which have happened in the world, or of the great actions which have been done by men.

Natural HISTORY, is an account of every thing remarkable in Nature: it tells us all that is curious about the earth, and about the different animals and plants which are found on it.

HITHER, means to this place.

HITHERTO, means to this time, till now.

A **HIVE**, is a place for bees to live in. *Hives* are sometimes made of glass, but generally of straw. In Egypt, bee-hives are made of clay baked in the sun.

HOAR, means white, or grey. *Hoary* has the same meaning: we say *hoary hair*, and *hoar-frost*.

To **HOARD**, is to lay up something very carefully, to keep something secretly.

A **HOARD**, is any thing which is carefully laid up.

HOARSE, having a rough voice or sound.

HOLLOW, not solid, or not filled up: a ball is *solid*, a bason is *hollow*.

A **HOLLOW**, is a hole.

HOLY, means good, religious.—*Holy* means also what belongs to God, or to religion.

HOMELY, not beautiful, plain, coarse.

H O R

HONEST: an *honest* person is one who always tells the truth, and who does not take or keep what belongs to other people.

HONIED, sweet, full of honey.

HONEY, is the sweet food which bees gather from the flowers.

HONOUR, means truth, goodness, honesty.—*Honour* means also the praise and respect we pay to people who are greater or better than we are.—*Honour* means also something which we may be proud of: we say, a good boy is an *honour* to his family.

To **HONOUR**, means to pay respect and obedience; as, “*Honour* thy father and thy mother.”

HOOF: if you look at the feet of horses or cows, or sheep or deer, you will see that they have not toes and claws, like the cat and dog: what grows on the feet of cows and horses is called a *hoof*. The hoofs of cows, sheep, and deer, are divided or parted in the middle; they are parted-hoofed animals: the hoofs of horses and asses are not divided; they are whole-hoofed animals.

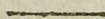
A **HOOK**, is any thing which is bent round so as to catch hold of something else.

HORIZONTAL and **PERPENDICULAR**: these two words cannot be well explained to little boys and girls in words; they must ask the person who is teaching them, to *shew* them what *perpendicular* and *horizontal* mean. We call the floor

H O U

of a room *horizontal*; and the walls of the house are what we call *perpendicular*.

This is a horizontal line



This is a perpendicular line



HORRIBLE, means dreadful, shocking, terrible.

HORRID, means the same as *horrible*.

HORROR, is great fear, mixed with great hatred.—*Horror* sometimes means darkness and misery.

A **HORSEMAN**, is a man who rides on horse-back.

HOSPITABLE, means kind to strangers.

An **HOSPITAL**, is a place where poor sick people are taken care of.

A **HOST**, is a person who entertains people in his house.—A *Host* means also a great number of soldiers, an army.—A *Host* sometimes means any great number.

The **HOST of Heaven**, is the sun, moon, and stars.

HOSTILE, means not friendly to us; fighting against one another.

A **HOVEL**, is a little miserable mean house.

To **HOVER**, is to hang fluttering in the air over head, as we sometimes see the birds do.

A **HOUND**, is a dog used to hunt other animals.

A **HOUSEHOLD**, is a number of persons living together in one house, and making one family.

H U R

A **HOUSEWIFE**, is a woman who manages family affairs carefully and properly.

HOUSEWIFERY, those things which women ought to attend to, such as the proper care of the family, &c. &c.

To **HOWL**, is to make a noise like a dog when it is hurt, to make a frightful noise.

HUE, means colour.

HUGE, means very great, exceedingly large.

To **HUM**, is to make a noise like bees and flies.

HUMAN, means like a man, belonging to man.

A **HUMAN creature**, is any man or woman: all the men and women and children in the world are called *human-kind*.

HUMANE, kind, good-natured, not cruel.

HUMANITY, tenderness and kindness.

HUMBLE, means modest, not proud nor saucy.

—*Humble* means also low, not fine or high; as, “an *humble* cottage.”

HUMILITY, modesty, not conceit.

HUMID, means wet, watery.

HUMP-BACKED, or **HUNCH-BACKED**, with a crooked back.

To **HUNT**, is to run after wild animals to catch them, or kill them.

To **HUNT for a thing**, is to seek or look for it.

A **HUNTER**, or a **HUNTSMAN**, is a man who hunts animals.

To **HURL**, is to throw any thing with great force.

A **HURRICANE**, is a violent storm of wind.

I L L

A HUSBANDMAN, is a farmer, a man who cultivates the ground.

HUSK, the outside skin of any fruit.

A HUT, is a poor mean cottage.

A HYMN, is a song of praise to GOD.

A HYPOCRITE, is a cunning deceitful person who pretends to be better than he really is.

HYPOCRISY, cunning, deceitfulness.

I.

IDEA: to have an *idea* of any thing is to think of it, to imagine it.

An IDIOT, is a fool, a person without understanding.

An IDOL, is an image of something, which is worshipped instead of the true and only GOD: the people who are so wicked and so foolish as to worship and pray to images, are called *idolaters*, or *idolatrous nations*.

IGNOBLE, is mean, unworthy.

IGNOMINIOUS, disgraceful, mean, shameful.

IGNOMINY, is shame, disgrace.

IGNORANT: *to be ignorant of any thing*, is not to know it.

An IGNORANT person, is one who is not learned, one who knows nothing.

ILLEGAL, what is done contrary to the law.

ILLITERATE, not learned in books.

To ILLUME, ILLUMINE, or ILLUMINATE, is to fill with light, to make bright and light.

I M P

An **ILLUSION**, is something which deceives us by seeming different from what it really is.

To **ILLUSTRATE**, is to explain, to make something plainer and easier to be understood.

ILLUSTRIOUS, means great and good above the rest.

To **IMAGINE**, is to fancy, to think to one's self.

To **IMBIBE**, is to suck in, or draw in; as, earth or sand will *imbibe* the water which is poured on it.

To **IMBITTER**, is to make bitter, or to make unhappy.

To **IMITATE**, is to copy, to try to be like another.

An **IMITATION**, is something which is copied from another thing.

IMMATERIAL, of no consequence, of no matter.

IMMATURE, not ripe, too soon, too early.

IMMENSE, very great, large, and wide.

IMMENSITY, exceeding greatness.

IMMINENT, means very near, just at hand:
“a little girl who was playing with fire, was in *imminent* danger of burning herself to death.”

IMMORTAL, what can never be at an end, and never die, what will live for ever and ever: **GOD** is *immortal*.

To **IMPAIR**, is to make something less or worse than it was, to do harm to any thing.

IMPALPABLE, what is so fine that it cannot be felt.

I M P

To IMPART, is to tell something to another person, to give something.

IMPARTIAL, not more indulgent to one than to another: thus, Your mamma behaves *impartially* towards her children; that is, she loves them equally, and treats them as they deserve, she does not indulge one more than another.

IMPATIENT, not able to bear pain or trouble. — *Impatient* sometimes means wishing very much for something, in a great hurry for something.

To IMPEDE, is to stop, to hinder.

An IMPEDIMENT, is a hindrance.

To IMPEL, is to drive on, or push forwards.

IMPERCEPTIBLE, what we can neither see nor feel.

IMPERFECT, not complete, nor quite finished.

An IMPERFECTION, is a fault.

IMPERIOUS, proud, commanding others in a haughty manner.

IMPERTINENT, troublesome and meddling.

IMPERVIOUS: any thing which will not allow something else to pass through it, is called *impervious*; we say, “a stone wall is *impervious* to the light.”

IMPETUOUS, violent.

IMPIOUS, not religious, very wicked.

An IMPLEMENT, is any thing which is used to do or to make some other thing: thus, spades and rakes are gardening *implements*; brushes and paints are the *implements* of a painter.

To IMPLORE, to beg, to entreat.

I N A

To **IMPORT**, is to bring something into a country. [Look for the word *Export*.]

IMPORTANT, of great consequence.

IMPORTUNATE, continually asking for something in a teasing troublesome manner.

To **IMPOSE** upon a person, is to cheat him.

IMPOSITION or **IMPOSTURE**, cheating, deceit.

An **IMPOSTOR**, is a person who deceives people, by pretending to be different from what he really is.

IMPRACTICABLE, what cannot be done.

To **IMPRESS**, is to fix deep in one's mind.

IMPRESSION: when any thing *hard* is pressed upon something which is *soft*, it sinks into it and makes a mark on it, and this mark is called an *impression*; as, when we seal a letter, we press a seal, which is hard, on melted sealing-wax, which is soft, and the mark which the seal leaves on the wax we call the *impression* of the seal.—Whatever is fixed in our minds, and that we remember, is also called an *impression*.

IMPROBABLE, what is not likely to happen, what we can scarcely believe.

To **IMPROVE**, is to make better, or to grow better.

IMPRUDENT, not careful, not considerate.

IMPUDENT, too bold and forward, not modest.

IMPUNITY: *with impunity* means without being punished.

INACCURATE, means not accurate, not exact.

I N C

INACTIVE, not active, idle, lazy.—The syllable *in* put before a word, almost always means *not*, or contrary to; thus—*Inhumanity*, means *cruelty*, the contrary to *humanity*.—*Incapable*, means not capable.—*Inattentive*, means not attentive; and *Inconvenient*, means not convenient.

INANIMATE, means without life.

To INCENSE, to provoke, to put into a rage, to make very angry.

INCESSANT, means never leaving off, not interrupted, continual.

An INCIDENT, is something which happens.

An INCISION, is a cut.

To INCLINE, is to bend, to lean towards any thing.

To INCLUDE, is to enclose, to contain; as Great Britain *includes* England, Wales, and Scotland.

INCOMMODIOUS, inconvenient, troublesome.

INCOMPARABLE, very excellent.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE, what cannot be understood.

INCONSIDERABLE, not worth considering, not of any consequence.

INCONSIDERATE, means careless, inattentive.

INCONSISTENT, means contrary to, not agreeing with some other thing, not suitable.

INCONSTANT, not constant, always changing and altering.

INCONTESTIBLE, what is quite certain.

I N D

TO INCORPORATE, is to mix different things together till they make but *one* thing.

INCORRECT, means not proper, not exact.

TO INCREASE, is to make greater, or to make more.—*To Increase* means also to grow larger.

INCREDIBLE, what we cannot believe.

INCREDULOUS: an *incredulous* person is one who will not believe what is told him.

INDEBTED: *to be indebted*, is to be obliged to a person for something, or to owe something to a person.

INDEFATIGABLE, never tired.

INDELIBLE, what can never be blotted out.

INDEPENDENT, not belonging to any other thing; not obliged to any person, or forced to obey any person.

INDIAN, what belongs to the country called India.

TO INDICATE, is to point out something.

INDIGENT, means very poor, and in want.

INDIGNANT, very angry.

INDIGNATION, is anger mixed with contempt.

INDISCREET, careless, not cautious.

INDISCRETION, is carelessness.

INDISPENSABLE, what is quite necessary.

INDISPOSED, not well in health.

INDISTINCT, means not plain to be seen, confused.

INDIVIDUAL, one single thing of any kind, or one single person is called an *individual*.

INDOLENT, lazy, idle, careless.

INDOLENCE, is laziness, inactivity.

I N F

INDUBITABLE, means quite certain and true.

To INDUCE, is to persuade by reasons.

INDULGENT, kind and good to us.

INDUSTRIOUS, not idle.

INEFFECTUAL, means of no use.

INEVITABLE, what must happen, what we cannot escape from.

INEXHAUSTIBLE, what cannot be wasted away or emptied.

INEXPRESSIBLE, what cannot be told in words.

INFAMOUS, exceedingly bad and wicked, very shameful.

INFAMY, great wickedness.

INFANCY, means the beginning of our lives, when we are little infants.

INFELICITY, misery, unhappiness.

INFERIOR, means not so great, or so high, or so good, as some other.

To INFEST, is to plague, to disturb.

INFIRM, not strong nor healthy, weak.

INFIRMITY, is fault or weakness.

To INFLAME, is to set on fire, to make hot.

INFLAMMABLE, what easily catches fire.

INFLEXIBLE, what cannot be bent or altered.

INFLUENCE, is the power which we may have over other people, to direct them, and to make them do as we think proper; as, "my mama has great *influence* over me," that is, she can easily persuade me to do as she wishes me to do.

To INFORM, is to let a person know something which he did not know before.

I N J

INFORMATION, is what we know, or what we are told.

INFUSION: an *infusion* is what is made by *infusing*, or steeping something in any liquor: the tea which we drink for breakfast is an *infusion* of tea-leaves in boiling water.

INGENIOUS: an *ingenious person*, is one who is clever, one who contrives or invents things well. —An *ingenious thing*, is any thing which is well contrived.

INGENUITY, means cleverness in contriving something.

INGENUOUS, means fair and true, not cunning.

INGRATITUDE, is unthankfulness to those who have been good and kind to us.

To INHABIT, is to live in a place.

An INHABITANT, is a person who lives in any place: we say, the *inhabitants* of a house, the *inhabitants* of a country, the *inhabitants* of the earth.

INIMITABLE, what is so excellent that it cannot be copied.

INIQUITY, means wickedness.

INITIAL: in general, the first letter of a word is called *initial*, and the last letter of a word is called *final*.

INJUDICIOUS, not wise, not careful.

An INJUNCTION, is a command, an order.

To INJURE, is to hurt, to do wrong or mischief to any thing.

INJURY, means harm or mischief.

I N S

INLAND; places which are at a distance from the sea are called *inland*.

An INMATE, is one who lives in the house with another.

An INN, is a house where travellers are lodged.

INNOCENT, not wicked or hurtful, not able to do any harm.

INNUMERABLE, so many that one cannot count them.

INOFFENSIVE, means not hurtful, harmless.

To INQUIRE, is to ask questions about any thing.

INQUISITIVE, means curious, wishing to know what is secret.

INSATIABLE, very greedy, never satisfied.

To INSCRIBE, is to write upon any thing.

An INSCRIPTION, is something which is written or engraved on tomb stones, coins, &c.

INSENSIBLE, without feeling, without sense.

To INSERT, is to put something in amongst other things.

INSIGNIFICANT, mean, of no consequence.

INSIPID, means without taste.—*Insipid*, when we speak of a book or a person, means dull, not pleasing.

INSOLENT, speaking proudly and rudely.

An INSTANCE, means an example of something.

INSTANTANEOUS, very quick, done in an instant.

INSTINCT: by *instinct* is generally meant,

I N T

the sense which GOD has given to brute animals instead of reason or understanding, to do what is good for them, and to avoid what is hurtful or bad for them, without being taught by men.

TO INSTITUTE, is to fix or settle.

TO INSTRUCT, is to teach.

INSTRUCTION, any thing which we are taught, or told to do.

INSTRUMENT; an *instrument* is any thing which we make use of to do something: knives and scissars are cutting *instruments*, a piano is a musical *instrument*, and a pen is an *instrument* to write with.

AN INSULT, is a rude insolent word or action.

TO INSULT, is to treat with great rudeness.

INTEGRITY, means truth and honesty.

INTELLECT, means understanding, mind.

INTELLECTUAL, belonging to the mind.

INTELLIGENT, means sensible, not foolish, not ignorant.

INTELLIGENCE, means news, what is told us.

—*Intelligence*, is also mind and understanding.

INTELLIGIBLE, what can be easily understood.

INTENSE, means in a very great degree.—

Intense cold, is exceeding great cold.—*Intense heat*, means very great heat.

INTENT, means very busy and attentive.

AN INTENT or an INTENTION, is any thing which we intend or mean to do.

TO INTER, is to bury under ground.

I N T

To INTERCEPT, is to hinder, or stop something from coming any farther.

INTERCOURSE, means acquaintance or communication between different persons or countries.

INTERIM: in *the interim*, means during this time, or in the mean time.

INTERIOR, in the inside.

The INTERIOR, is that part of a country which is not near the sea.

INTERMISSION, means a stop, or a leaving off for a little while.

INTERNAL, means inside, not outward.

To INTERPRET, is to explain what is said in a different language to a person who does not understand the language spoken to them.

To INTERROGATE, is to ask questions.

INTERVAL, means the time which comes between; as, I intend to go into the country next week; in the *interval* (that is, between this time and the time I intend to go) I will be very industrious and lose no time.

To INTERVENE, is to come between.

INTESTINE, means in the inside, not outward.

INTIMATE, means acquainted with one another, familiar.

To INTIMATE, is to give a hint of something.

To INTIMIDATE, is to make afraid.

INTOLERABLE, what is too bad to be endured.

To INTOXICATE, is to make drunk.

INTREPID, not fearful, very bold and brave.

J E A

INTRICATE, means entangled, confused.

INVINCIBLE, what cannot be conquered.

INVISIBLE, not to be seen.

INVOLUNTARY, not by our own choice, not according to our own will.

INURE: to be *inured* to any thing, means to be used or accustomed to it.

IRE, is great anger, rage.

IRKSOME, means troublesome, teasing.

IRON, is the name of the most useful of all the metals.

TO IRRADIATE, is to make shining and bright.

IRRATIONAL, means without understanding: we call all living creatures except mankind *irrational*.

TO IRRITATE, is to tease very much, to make angry.

AN ISLAND, is a place or a country which is quite surrounded by water. Great Britain is an *island*.

AN ISLE, means the same as an *Island*.

TO ISSUE, is to come out.

IVORY, is made of the tusks of the elephant: if you do not know what an elephant is, you must ask the person who teaches you to show you the picture of one, and to tell you which are its *tusks*.

J.

JARGON, is language or talk which one cannot understand.

JEALOUS: to be *jealous of a person*, is to be

J U G

afraid that he should be more *loved*, or *better*, or *greater*, than we are ourselves.

In JEST, means in play, not real, not in earnest.

JET, is the name of a kind of stone of a deep black colour: we often say, "as black as *jet*."

JETTY, means black like *jet*.

A JEWEL, is an ornament made of precious stones.

To JOIN, is to put things close together, to make them stick together.

JOLLY, means gay, merry, plump, and healthy.

JOVIAL, merry, gay.

A JOURNAL, is a written account of what happens each day.

A JOURNEY, is a travelling or going from one place to another by *land*. Travelling by *sea* is generally called a *voyage*.

JOY, gladness.

JOYFUL, means glad.

A JUDGE, is a person who has the power to determine whether a thing be right or wrong, or whether a person is innocent or guilty of a fault.

To JUDGE, is to determine in one's own mind whether something be right or wrong.

JUDGEMENT: to act *with judgement*, is to act wisely and sensibly; to act *without judgement*, means to act foolishly.—*Judgement* means properly the power of distinguishing *right* from *wrong*.

JUDICIOUS, means wise, sensible.

A JUGGLER, is a man who plays tricks to amuse and deceive people.

K I N

To JUMBLE, is to mix together in a confused manner.

JUNIOR, means younger than another person.

JUST, means good, honest, giving to every body what they have a right to.—*Just* means also exact and proper.

JUVENILE, means young.

K.

The KEEL, is the bottom of a ship.

KEEN, means sharp, cutting, piercing.—*Keen* sometimes means very cold; we say a *keen* air.

A KENNEL, is a place for dogs to lie in.

KERNEL, the inside of any kind of nut.

A KEY, is an instrument to open a lock.—

A *Key*, or *Quay*, also means a high bank of earth raised on the sea-shore, that ships and boats may be more conveniently loaded or unloaded.

A KICKSHAW, is a dish of meat cooked in such a fantastical manner that one cannot tell what it is made of.

A KID, is a young goat.

To KIDNAP, is to steal children, or to steal men and women.

A KILN, is a place where bricks, or lime, or ware made of clay, is burnt.

To KINDLE, is to set on fire, or to catch fire.

KINDRED, or KIN, means relations, people who are of the same family.

A KINGDOM, is a country governed by a king.

L A M

A KINSMAN, or a KINSWOMAN, is a man or a woman related to us, or of our family.

A KITE, is a kind of bird which eats chickens and small animals.

A KNAPSACK, is a kind of bag which a soldier carries on his back.

A KNAVE, is a cheating dishonest person.

To KNEAD, is to work and mix together any kind of stuff, such as paste, which must be well *kneaded* before it is made into bread.

L.

LABORIOUS, what is done by working hard, and taking a great deal of pains.

A LABORIOUS *person*, is one who works very hard.

LABOUR, means very hard work.

To LABOUR, is to work hard, and take pains.

To LACERATE, is to tear.

LADEN, means loaded, having a weight to carry.

LAIR: the bed or den of any wild beast is called its *lair*.

A LAKE, is a large piece of water, with land all round it: you have seen a fish-pond; a *lake* is like a pond, but infinitely larger.

LAME, not able to move or walk without pain or difficulty.

To LAMENT, is to be very sorry, to grieve.

LAMENTABLE, what makes us sorry.

L A S

A LAMP, is a light made with oil.

LAND, means ground, or earth.

To LAND, is to come out of a boat or ship on to the dry ground.

A LANDLORD, is a person who has land and houses of his own, which other people have the use of by paying money for them: those people who pay money to a *landlord* for the use of his houses or land, are called his *tenants*.

LANGUAGE, means the words which people use in speaking or in writing: there are many different *languages* in the world, for the people of almost every different country speak a different language. The language which we speak is called the *English language*, because it is spoken in England; in France they speak the *French language*; in Italy they speak *Italian*.

LANGUID, means weak and faint.

LANGUOR, is want of strength, dullness and weakness.

To LANGUISH, is to be no longer strong and lively, to grow weak and faint.

To LAP, is to lick up any thing, to drink with the tongue as cats do.

A LAPIDARY, is a man who polishes precious stones, and cuts them into a proper shape.

LARD, is the fat of pigs.

LARGE, means big, wide.

To be at LARGE, is not to be shut up, to be able to go where one likes.

A LASS, is a girl.

LEA

A **LAST**, is a piece of wood cut into the shape of a foot, on which shoes are made.

LATE, means not early, after a long time.—*Late*, put before the name of a person, shows that he is dead: the *late* king, means the king who is dead.—*Late* also means *last*: we say, the *late* inhabitants of a house; that means, the persons who lived *last* in it.

A **LATH**, is a long thin narrow piece of wood.

LATITUDE: this word will be explained to little boys and girls when they learn geography.

The **LATTER**, means the last of two things.

LAUDABLE, means right, deserving praise.

LAVISH, means wasteful.

To **LAVISH**, to give away too much.

To **LAUNCH**, is to push a ship or a boat from the land into the sea.

A **LAW**, is a rule which must be obeyed.

A **LAW-GIVER**, is a person who makes laws for other people to obey.

A **LAY**, is a song.

A **LAZARETTO**, is a house for sick people.

LEAD, is the name of a metal.

To **LEAD**, is to go before people to show them the way.—To *Lead* is also to entice or prevail on a person to follow us.

A **LEADER**, is one who goes first, a commander.

LEADING, means first, of the most consequence.

LEAGUED, joined with other persons to do something.

L E V

A LEAK, is a hole which lets in water.

LEATHER, is the skins of animals prepared in a particular manner.

LEAVE: to *have leave* is to be allowed to do any thing.

A LECTURE, is a discourse spoken by a person to instruct others on some particular subject.

To LECTURE, sometimes means to instruct another in a severe disagreeable manner, to scold.

LEES, the grounds, what is left at the bottom.

LEGAL, means lawful, what is allowed by the laws of the country.

A LEGER, or LEDGER, is a large book to keep accounts in.

LEGIBLE, means plain enough to be read.

A LEGION, is a number of soldiers.—A *Legion* also means a very great number of any thing.

A LEGISLATOR, is a person who makes laws.

LEGUMINOUS PLANTS, are those which we usually eat the seeds of, such as beans and peas.

LEISURE, means time enough to do any thing.

To *be at* LEISURE, not to be busy.

To LENGTHEN, is to make longer.

LETTERS, means *learning*.

A *Man of* LETTERS, is a learned man.

LEVEL, means flat and even, what is not higher in one part than in another.

To *be on a* LEVEL, is to be just as high as some other thing, to be exactly on a line with it.

To LEVEL a gun, is to point it at whatever one wishes to shoot.

L I Q

A **LEVER**, is a bar of wood or of iron, which is used to lift heavy things.

LIBERAL, means generous, not mean, not selfish.

LIBERALLY, means plentifully, generously.

LIBERTY: to be at *liberty*, is to be able to do as we like, and to go where we please.

A **LIBRARY**, is a number of books all together.

A **LID**, is a cover to any thing.

LIEVE, means willingly; as, I had as *lieve* have none.

LIFELESS, without life or strength, dead.

LIGHT, what is not heavy, what is easily lifted and moved.—*Light* means also not dark.

LIMBS, the legs and arms.

LIMIT, the border.

LIMITED, confined, not wide, not spread out.

To **LIMP**, is to walk lamely.

A **LINE**, is a very long string.

To **LINE**, is to cover something on the inside.

LINEN, is cloth which is made of flax or hemp.

To **LINGER**, is to be a long time.—To *Linger* means also to be a long time in pain.

A **LINK**, is one of the rings of a chain.

LINKED, means joined together.

LIQUID, means nearly the same as *Fluid*, which has already been explained to little people. In general, *liquids* are those *fluids* which wet any thing which is dipped in them.

LIQUOR, what is not solid, but *liquid* or *fluid*, what can be poured.

L O D

To LISP, not to speak plain.

LITERAL, according to the exact meaning of every word.

LITERATI, means *learned men*.

LITERATURE, is learning, acquaintance with books.

A LITTER, is a brood of young ones.—A *Litter* is also a kind of bed which is carried or drawn about.

LITTER, straw spread on the ground for animals to lie upon.

A LIVELIHOOD, is enough to live upon.

LIVID: when we get a hard blow or a bruise, the part which is hurt becomes *livid*, that is, of a blueish or yellowish black colour.

The LOADSTONE, is the magnet, the stone that attracts iron.

A LOAN, is any thing which is *lent* to another person.

LOATH, means not willing, not liking to do something.

To LOATHE, is to hate and dislike very much.

LOATHSOME, shocking and hateful.

LOCAL, what is in some particular place, or belongs to some particular place.

LOCUSTS, are a kind of insect like a grasshopper, but larger; they eat every thing that comes in their way, and do a great deal of mischief in hot countries.

To LODGE, is to fix or put something in any place.—To *Lodge* is also to live in a place for a time.

L U K

A LODGING, is a place to live in.

LOFTY, means high: sometimes *lofty* means proud.

A LOG, is a great piece of wood.

To LOITER, is to idle, to be long about any thing.

LONELY, means alone, without people, wanting company.

LONGITUDE: my little friends will know the meaning of this word when they learn geography.

A LOON, is a mean clumsy fellow.

To LOP, is to cut off something.

LOQUACIOUS, talking too much.

LOQUACITY, too much talk, prattle.

LOT, means fortune, or chance.

LOVELY, means beautiful and amiable.

To LOUNGE, is to go about idly and lazily.

To LOWER, is to look dark and clouded.—

To *Lower* is also to look sullen, to pout and frown.

LOWLY, means not high, not proud.

LOYAL, dutiful and true to our king, or master.

LOYALTY, faithfulness to the king.

A LUBBER, is a fat, lazy, awkward, fellow.

LUCID, means bright and clear.

LUCRATIVE, profitable, bringing money.

LUDICROUS, merry, comical, making one laugh.

To LUG, is to drag violently along.

LUKEWARM, means rather warm, not very warm.

M A G

TO LULL, is to sing any person to sleep.

LUMBER, what is heavy and troublesome, and of no use.

A LUMINARY, is any thing that gives light.

LUMINOUS, means shining, giving light.

LUNA, the moon.

LUNAR, belonging to the moon.

TO LURK, is to go about secretly, to be hidden.

LUSCIOUS, too sweet.

LUSTRE, means great brightness.

LUXURIANT, too plentiful.

LUXURIOUS, fond of eating and drinking, fond of pleasure.—*Luxurious* is also very delicious.

LUXURY, is too great fondness for pleasure.

A LUXURY, is any thing which is extremely delightful and pleasing, but not necessary.

M.

MACHINATION, some cunning contrivance to do mischief.

MACHINE, any piece of workmanship which has many parts, an engine. [Look for the word *Engine*.]

A MAGAZINE, is a place where provisions and other things are laid up to be kept safe.

A MAGISTRATE, is a man who has authority to see that every thing is done right, and to punish those who do wrong.

M A L

The MAGNET, is the loadstone.

MAGNIFICENT, means exceedingly fine and grand.

To MAGNIFY, is to make any thing seem greater.

A MAGNIFYING GLASS, makes every thing which is seen through it appear much larger than it really is.

MAJESTIC, very grand and stately, filling us with respect.

MAJESTY, is power and grandeur.—Speaking of a king or a queen, people say *His* or *Her Majesty*; speaking to them, we say *Your Majesty*.

MAIMED, wanting a limb, lamed.

To MAINTAIN *a thing*, is to keep it, to hold it safe and fast.

To MAINTAIN *a person*, is to support him, to give him meat and drink and clothes.

MAINTENANCE, what is necessary to support life, such as food and clothing.

MAIZE, is a kind of corn which grows in India; it is also called Indian wheat, or Indian corn.

MALEVOLENCE, ill-nature, bad disposition.

MALICE, ill-nature, a wish to do mischief to other people.

MALICIOUS, ill-natured and mischievous.

MALIGNANT, envious, mischievous and ill-natured.

MALLEABLE, what can be spread out by beating or hammering: all metals are *malleable* except quicksilver, but gold is the most *malleable* of all metals.

M A P

A MALLET, is a large wooden hammer.

MALT, is barley steeped in water, and afterwards dried; it is used in brewing beer.

MAN: this word sometimes means *all people*, as when we say, GOD made *man* to be happy.

A MAN of War, is a ship used in fighting.

MANE, the long hair which hangs down from the neck of some animals.

MANFULLY, strongly and boldly.

MANGER, the place where the corn or hay is put for the cattle to eat.

To MANGLE, is to cut or tear in pieces.

MANIFEST, means plain and easy to be seen.

MANKIND: all the people in the world are called *mankind*.

A MANSION, is a house, a place to live in.

A MANTLE, is a cloak, a covering.

MANUAL, what is done by the hand.

A MANUFACTURE, means properly something which is made by the hand, but we call those things *manufactures* which require a great deal of contrivance and cleverness and industry to make them: we do not call bread a *manufacture*, though it is made by the hand; but we say that paper, and glass, and china ware, and cloth, are *manufactured*.

A MANUFACTORY, is a place where any thing is made or manufactured.

MANURE, what is laid on the ground to make the plants grow better.

A MAP, is a kind of picture of seas and countries, which are drawn according to their size,

M A S

shape, and situation. [Ask the person who teaches you to show you a *map*, and explain the use of it to you.]

MARBLE, is a kind of stone of which statues, chimney-pieces, and ornaments, are made: there are several kinds of *marble*, black, white, green, red, and veined with different colours.

MARGIN, the edge of any thing.

MARINE, belonging to the sea, or got out of the sea.

A MARINER, is a sailor.

MARITIME, belonging to the sea or ships.—*Maritime* also means near the sea; we say, a *maritime* country, a *maritime* town.

MARKET, the place where people meet on particular days of the week, to buy and to sell. A *fair* is a very large *market* which is only held on particular days of the year.

A MARSH, is wet ground.

MARSHY, wet.

To MARVEL, is to wonder, to be surprised.

MARVELLOUS, means strange, wonderful.

A MASK, is something put over the face to hide it.

A MASQUE, or a MASQUERADE, is an entertainment in which the company wear masks and strange dresses.

A MASON, is a man who builds houses with stone.

A MASS, is a lump of any thing.

MASSACRE, killing, murder.

To MASSACRE, is to kill.

M E D

MASSIVE, or MASSY, means heavy and big.

A MASTIFF, a large kind of dog.

MATCH: when one thing suits another thing, or is exactly like it, we say that it is a *match*.

A MATCH, is a slip of wood, the ends of which are dipped in brimstone, that it may catch fire easily.

To MATCH, is to be like some other thing.

MATERIALS, means whatever a thing is made of.

MATERIAL, what is of consequence.

MATERNAL, kind and good like a mother.

A MATRON, is an elderly lady.

MATURE, means ripe.

MATURITY, ripeness.

A MAXIM, is a rule, a true saying: "Do to others as you wish they should do unto you," is a very good *maxim* or rule.

A MEAD, is a meadow.

A MEADOW, is a field of grass.

MEAGRE, thin, looking hungry and starved.

A MEAL, is what we eat at one time.

MEAL, is corn which is ground.

To MEASURE, is to find out the size or the quantity of any thing.

A MEASURE, is a quantity.

The MEASURE of a *thing*, is the size of it.

A MECHANIC, is a workman.

MEDICAL, belonging to physis.

MEDICINAL, good for physis.

MEDICINE, any thing which is given to people who are sick in order to cure them.

M E R

To MEDITATE, is to think of something.

MEDITATION, is thought, attention.

MEEK, not proud, gentle, of a soft temper.

MELANCHOLY, means sad, gloomy, dismal.

MELLOW, soft from being ripe.

MELODIOUS, of a delightful sound, like music.

MELODY, is music.

MELT: to *melt*, is to make something which was hard or solid, soft and fluid, by means of heat.

MEMBERS, the limbs, the parts of the body.

A MEMBER, is one of a society or company.

MEMORABLE, what is worth remembering, what ought not to be forgotten.

A MEMORIAL, is something to make us remember.

A MENAGERIE, is a place where a number of different animals are kept.

MENTAL, in the mind.

MENTALLY, in thought, in one's own mind.

To MENTION *a thing*, is to speak about it, or write about it.

MERCHANDISE, any thing which is bought or sold.

MERCHANT: look for the word *Commerce*.

A MERCHANTMAN, is a ship which is used to carry goods from one country to another.

MERCIFUL, kind, pitying and forgiving the faults of other people.

MERCURY, is a name for quicksilver.

MERCY, is kindness, goodness, forgiveness.

MERE: "You are a *mere* child," means that you are *nothing but* a child.

M I M

MERELY, means *only*.

MERIDIAN, noon, the part of the sky where the sun is at twelve o'clock in the day.

MERIT, is excellence of any kind, goodness which deserves praise or reward.

To MERIT, is to deserve.

MERITORIOUS, good, deserving praise.

A MESS, is a dish of meat.

METAMORPHOSED, changed from one shape to another, quite altered.

METHINKS, is the same as *I think*.

METHOD, means the manner of doing any thing.—*Method* also means order and regularity.

METROPOLIS, the capital city, the first or greatest city in a country, as London is the metropolis of England.

MIEN, the looks or manner of a person.

MIGHTY, means very strong, very powerful.

MIGRATION, means a going from one place to another.

MILCH: a *milch cow*, is a cow that gives milk.

MILD, means gentle and kind, not violent and not cruel.

MILITARY, belonging to fighting and soldiers.

A MILITARY man, is a soldier.

A MILL, is a contrivance to grind corn and other things; there are *wind-mills*, *water-mills*, and *hand-mills*.

A MIMIC, is one who copies the manners, or actions, or voice, of another person, to make people laugh at them.

M I S

To MINCE, is to cut a thing into very small pieces.

To MIND, is to attend, to think of what we are about.

A MINE, is a deep place in the ground, out of which metals are dug.

A MINER, is a workman who digs the metal out of a mine.

A MINERAL, is any thing which is dug out of the ground.

To MINGLE, is to mix together.

A MINISTER, sometimes means a clergyman.

MINT, the place where money is coined or stamped.

MINUTE, very little, exceedingly small.—*Minute* also means very particular and exact.

MIRACLE, any very wonderful thing which is done.

MIRACULOUS, what is done in a most wonderful manner.

MIRE, dirt, mud.

A MIRROR, is a looking-glass.

MIRTH, cheerfulness, gaiety, pleasure.

MISCHANCE, misfortune.

MISCONDUCT, is bad behaviour, bad conduct.

A MISCREANT, is a very wicked person.

MISDEED, is a bad action.

A MISER, is a man who is very covetous of money.

MISERY, is misfortune, unhappiness.

Mis: the syllable *mis* put before a word means wrong or ill. Thus, to *mis-apply* means to put

M O I

to a wrong use; to *mis-place* is to place wrong; to *mis-lead* is to lead wrong; to *mis-understand* is not to understand rightly; and in many other words.

MISMANAGEMENT, is bad management.

To MISTAKE, is to take one thing for another, to think wrong.

To MISTRUST, is to doubt, not to believe.

A MITE, is a little animal found in cheese.

To MITIGATE, is to soften, to make less violent.

To MOAN, is to cry, to be very sorry.

A MOB, is a great croud of vulgar people.

To MOCK, is to make game, to mimic.

MODEL: a *model* is a small thing made exactly in the shape of something which is very large. If a piece of cork or wood were cut into a shape exactly like this house, it would be a *model* of this house: you have probably seen the *model* of a ship.

A MODEL, is also any thing which is to be copied or imitated.

MODERATE, not violent, not very large, not too much: we say, a *moderate* sized house, that means, not a very large house; a cup of milk is a *moderate* quantity for one person, but a pailful would be an *im-moderate* quantity.

MODERN, means not old, what has been done or made lately, or what has happened a short time ago.

The MODERNS, are the people who live in these times.

MOIST, rather wet.

MOISTURE, wetness.

M O U

To **MOISTEN**, is to make damp, to make rather wet.

To **MOLEST**, is to trouble, to disturb, to vex.

MOMENT, a small space of time.

Of **MOMENT**, means of consequence.

A **MONARCH**, is a king, a governor.

A **MONSTER**, is something which is very large and very ugly, very wicked or very mischievous.

MONSTROUS, uncommonly large and ugly.

A **MONUMENT**, is something to make us remember things or persons ; as, the *monuments* in Westminster Abbey.

MOON-BEAMS, the light of the moon.

A **MOOR**, is a large tract of watery ground.

MOPING, sad, not cheerful.

MOROSE, cross, of a bad peevish temper.

A **MORSEL**, is a little piece of any thing.

MORTAL, what must die or pass away some time ; what cannot live or last for ever.—*Mortal* also means what causes us to die ; thus we say, a *mortal* poison ; a *mortal* blow.

A **MORTAL**, is any man or woman.

MORTAR, is a mixture of lime and sand and water, used to join bricks or stones together in building.

To **MORTIFY**, is to vex.

MOTION, means a moving.

MOTIONLESS, quite still, not moving.

A **MOTIVE**, is a reason for doing any thing.

MOULD, the ground or soil in which any thing grows.

MOULD, means form or shape, or something

M U S

which is used to form any thing in. The house-keeper puts jelly into *moulds*, in order to form it into the pretty shapes we sometimes see.

To MOULD, is to make of some form or shape.

To MOUNT, is to rise up high, to climb, to get on horseback.

A MOUNT, is a mountain.—The word *Mount* is generally put before the name of a mountain; we say, Mount Etna, Mount Vesuvius.

A MOUNTAIN, is a very high hill.

To MOURN, is to be very sorry.

MOURNFUL, sad, sorrowful.

MOURNING, the dress which people wear when any of their relations or friends are dead.

MOUTH of a River, the place where it falls into the sea.

To MOW, is to cut down grass with a scythe.

MULTIPLICATION: look for *Arithmetic*.

MULTIPLICITY, means a great many.

To MULTIPLY, is to make many; to make more.—To *Multiply*, is also to grow many; to grow more in number.

A MULTITUDE, is a very great number; a crowd.

MUNIFICENT, generous, giving much.

To MURMUR, is to make a low noise; to grumble.

To MUSE, is to think.

A MUSEUM, is a place where a great many curiosities are collected together.

A MUSKET, is a kind of gun.

MUSTY, spoiled by the damp.

N A T

MUTE, means silent.

To MUTILATE, is to break or cut off the useful parts of any thing.

To MUTTER, is to grumble ; to speak in such a manner, that people cannot hear or understand.

MUZZLE, the mouth.—To *Muzzle*, is to tie up the mouth of an animal, so as to hinder it from biting.

A MYRIAD, is ten thousand, or any great number.

A MYSTERY, is something which is secret ; something that cannot be understood, or found out.

N.

A NAG, is a little horse.

NAP, a kind of soft woolly or downy stuff on cloth.

A NARRATION, or a NARRATIVE, is an account of something which has happened.

NARROW, means not broad or wide, close.

To look NARROWLY at a thing, means to look at it attentively and closely.

NATION ; a great number of people who are governed by the same king and the same laws, and who live in the same country, and speak the same language, are called a *Nation*.

NATIVE : our *native* land, means the country we were born in.—A *Native* is a person who was born in any place ; we say, a *native* of London, a *native* of France.—Any thing which was first

N E G

found in some particular place is also called a *native*: the tea-tree is a *native* of China.

NAVAL, belonging to ships.

NAVIGABLE: a *navigable* river, is a river which is deep enough to allow ships or boats to pass on it.

To NAVIGATE, is to sail on the sea; to pass from one place to another by water.

NAVIGATION, is the art of travelling on the water in ships and boats.

A NAVIGATOR, is one who travels by sea.

NAUSEOUS, very disagreeable to the taste.

A NAVY, is a great number of ships.

NEAT, what is clean, smooth, and in order.

NECESSITOUS, means poor, in want.

NECESSITY, is want, poorness.

The NECESSARIES of *Life*, are those things which are not only useful and pleasant, but absolutely *necessary*; such as food and clothes.

NECTAR, sometimes means honey.—*Nectar* also means the sweet juice in flowers of which the bees make their honey.

NEED, means want.

To NEED, is to want; to be necessary.

NEEDY, means very poor.

NEEDLESS, not necessary; not wanting.

To NEGLECT, is to forget carelessly; not to pay attention to.

NEGLECT, means carelessness, inattention.

NEGLIGENCE, forgetfulness, carelessness.

NEGLIGENT, forgetful and careless.

A NEGRO, is a black person.

N O R

A NEIGHBOUR, is a person who lives near to another.

NEIGHBOURHOOD, means the people who live near us, or the places which are not far from this place.

NEIGHBOURING, means near, not far off.

NEPHEW, the son of a brother or a sister.

NEW-YEAR'S-GIFT, a present which is made on the first day of the year.

The NIB *of a pen*, is the point of it.

To NIBBLE, is to bite by little and little.

NIECE, the daughter of a brother or sister.

A NIGGARD, is a mean covetous person.

NIGGARDLY, selfish and covetous; not giving much away.

NIMBLE, quick, active, and light; not heavy and slow.

NOBILITY, greatness of rank.

The NOBILITY, means the persons who are of high rank.

NOBLE, means of high rank.—*Noble* sometimes means generous and great.—*Noble* also means grand and stately.

A NOBLE, is a nobleman, a person of high rank.

NOCTURNAL, means nightly, by night.

A NOOK, is a corner.

NOON, twelve o'clock in the day.

NOONTIDE, the middle of the day.

NORTH: if you turn your face to the sun in the middle of the day, the *North* will be behind you.

N U T

NOTABLE, careful and busy.

NOTE, a mark.

NOTE or NOTES, often means music; a tune.

A NOTE, is sometimes a short letter.

To NOTE, is to pay attention, to mind, or to set down in writing.

NOTED, remarkable for something.

NOTICE, means attention, remark.

NOTION, means thought, opinion.

NOVEL, means new.

NOVELTY, newness.—A *novelty* is something new.

To NOURISH, is to feed; to support and make strong and healthy.

NOURISHMENT, food; what supports life.

NOW-A-DAYS, in these times.

NOXIOUS, means hurtful, doing harm.

NUISANCE, any thing which is hurtful or disagreeable.

NUMB, chill, and unable to feel.

NUMBERLESS, more than can be numbered or counted.

NUMEROUS, means many, in great numbers.

NURSERY, the place where children are nursed or taken care of.

A NURSERY, means also a plantation of young trees.

NUTRIMENT, means food.

NUTRITIOUS, good, and wholesome for food.

O B S

O.

OAF, a fool, a stupid person.

OATS, a kind of corn.

OBEDIENT: to be *obedient*, is to do as we are bid.

To OBEY, is to do as we are commanded; to be dutiful.

An OBJECT, is any thing that we are about; or any thing that we wish to do, or to get.—An *Object* means also any thing that we can see or feel, or think about.

To OBJECT *to a thing*; not to allow of it; not to be pleased with it.

To OBLIGE, is to please.—To *Oblige* is also to force a person to do something: if you do not *oblige* or please me by doing right, I shall be *obliged* or forced to punish you.

OBLIGING, means civil and polite, respectful.

OBLIQUE, slanting, not straight; leaning to one side.

To OBLITERATE, is to rub out.

OBLONG, means more long than broad.

OBSCURE, means dark, not easily seen or understood.—*Obscure* often means not well known; as, an *obscure* man.

To OBSCURE, is to make dark.

OBSCURITY, darkness; a low condition.

To OBSERVE, is to take notice; to be attentive to what we see, or hear, or touch.

To OBSTRUCT, is to hinder.

O D O

AN OBSTACLE, is something in the way; an hinderance.

TO OBTAIN *a thing*, is to get it.

OBTUSE, not pointed.

OBVIOUS, what is plain and easy to be seen or understood.

OCCASION, sometimes means any thing that happens.—*Occasion* also means a fit time.

TO OCCASION, is to cause; to make a thing to happen.—“It is the earth, which, turning round, *occasions* day and night.”

OCCASIONALLY, means now and then, sometimes.

OCCUPATION, means employment, trade, or business.

TO OCCUPY, is to be in a place; to take up room: as, we *occupy* this house.

TO OCCUPY *one's self*, is to be busy; to be doing something.

OCCUPIED, busy, employed about any thing.

TO OCCUR, is to happen; as, an accident *occurred* last year.—**TO OCCUR** is also to be remembered, to come into one's mind; as, it *occurs* to me that I have seen you before.

AN OCCURRENCE, is any thing that happens.

OCEAN, the great sea.

ODD, means strange, particular, uncommon.—

An odd number, is a number which cannot be divided into two or three equal numbers; 4 is an equal number, 5 is an odd number.

ODIOUS, means hateful.

ODORIFEROUS, smelling very sweet.

O P E

ODOUR, a sweet scent.

O'ER, means over.

An OFFENCE, is a wrong action; any thing which we do to hurt or displease another person.

To *take* OFFENCE, is to be angry or displeased.

To OFFEND, is to do any thing wrong; to displease a person, or to make him angry.

OFFENSIVE, is displeasing, mischievous.

OFFICE, the place or room where business is done.—To *be in Office*, is to be trusted to do some public business.—An *Office* is something which we are trusted to do.

An OFFICER, is a man who commands in the army or navy; a person who does some public business is also called an *officer*.

OFFICIOUS, troublesomely kind, meddling.

OFFSPRING, means children, young ones.

OILY, like oil, greasy.

OLIVE: the oil which we use at table to dress salad, and for other purposes, is the juice of olives; olive-trees grow in Italy and Spain.

OMISSION, something which is left out; or something which we ought to do, and yet neglect to do.

To OMIT, is to leave out.

OPAQUE: those things which the light cannot pass through are called *opaque*; a piece of wood or a book is *opaque*; but glass and water are not *opaque*, they are called transparent.

To OPERATE, is to act upon; to have an effect upon something.

ORG

An **OPERATION**, is something which is done: we say, the *operation* of drawing a tooth; the *operation* of blowing glass.

OPINION, what we think of a person or a thing.

OPPONENT, one that fights against another.

OPPORTUNITY, fit place, or fit time.

To **OPPOSE** *a person*, is to be against him.

To **OPPOSE** *any thing*, is not to allow it; to hinder it.

OPPOSITE, exactly facing something else.—
Opposite often means contrary.

To **OPPRESS** *a person*, is to be cruel and severe to him.

OPPRESSION, is cruelty, hardship, misery.

OPPRESSIVE, cruel, too severe.

An **OPPRESSOR**, is a person who is cruel and severe to other people.

OPTICAL, belonging to the sight.

OPULENCE, riches, plenty of money.

OPULENT, means rich.

An **ORATION**, is a long speech, spoken before many people.

An **ORATOR**, is a person who makes a speech.

ORB, a globe, any round body. The word *Globe* has already been explained to my little friends.

To **ORDAIN**, is to fix, to settle, or to appoint.

ORE, is metal before it is separated from the earth or stone with which it is always mixed when first dug out of the earth.

ORGAN, any natural instrument: thus, the eyes are the *organs* of sight, or the instrument

O V E

with which we see; the tongue is the *organ* of speech, or the instrument with which we talk.—An *Organ* is also the name of a musical instrument.

ORIENTAL, belonging to the east, or belonging to those parts of the world which are towards the east.—The *Orientals* are the people who live in eastern countries.

An ORIFICE, is a hole, or any opening.

ORIGIN, or ORIGINAL, means the first beginning, or the first cause of any thing.—*Original* also means first.

ORIGINALLY, means at first. The tulip was *originally* a native of the country called Persia.

An ORNAMENT, is what is put on any thing to make it look more beautiful.

An ORPHAN, is a child who has lost its father and mother.

ORTHOGRAPHY, is the art of spelling words properly.

OSTENTATION, outside show, conceited exhibition of one's own actions.

OSTENTATIOUS, means proud, fond of show; fond of talking to other people about our own actions.

OVAL, in the shape of an egg; rather longer one way than the other.

An OVEN, is a place heated by fire, where any thing is baked.

OVERBOARD, means out of the ship.

OVERCAST, means cloudy, dull, or dark-looking.

P A G

TO OVERTAKE, is to catch somebody who is going on before.

TO OVERTHROW, to throw down, to destroy, to put an end to.

OUNCE, a weight. When little boys and girls grow older, they will understand better the meaning of the word *weight*; and they will be taught the names and value of the different kinds of weights, such as grains, ounces, pounds, &c.

OUTCRY, a loud cry.

OUTLANDISH, strange, not belonging to this country.

OUTRAGE, violent mischief.

OUTRAGEOUS, violent, furious.

TO OWE, to be obliged to pay; to be obliged to a person for something.

TO OWN, is to have a thing by right.

TO OWN a fault, is to confess it.

OWNER, the person that something belongs to.

P.

PACE, means step, manner of walking.—*Pace* sometimes means quickness.

PACIFIC, means gentle, not rough, not inclined to quarrel.

TO PACIFY, is to make quiet and peaceable.

A PAGAN, is a person who is not a Christian; one who does not worship the true God.

A PAGE, one side of the leaf of a book.—A

P A R

Page is also a boy who attends upon a great person.

A *PAIR*, is two things of one sort: as a *pair* of shoes.

A *PALACE*, is a very fine house; a house for a king to live in.

PALATABLE, pleasant to the taste.

The *PALATE*, is the part of the mouth which we taste with.

PALE, of a whitish colour; not red or rosy.

A *PALE* or *PALING*, is a wooden railing.

To *PALLIATE*, is to make a fault appear less; to excuse.

PALLID, pale, white-coloured.

PALM, the name of a tree.

The *PALM*, is the inside part of the hand.

PALPABLE, what we can feel by touching; what is easily felt, or easily found out.

PALTRY, mean, not worth any thing.

To *PAMPER*, to feed with nice things.

A *PANE*, is a square piece of glass, like those in the window.

PANG, a sudden violent pain; torment.

PANNIERS, large baskets which are hung on each side of a horse or an ass, to carry fruit or other things in.

To *PANT*, is to have the heart beat, and to be scarcely able to breathe, as when we have run a long way.

PARADE, show, finery.

The *PARADE*, is a place where soldiers exercise.

PARADISE, any very happy place.

P A R

PARALLEL LINES, are straight lines which are drawn all one way, and which are always at the same distance from each other, as these lines:



A PARCEL, is a small bundle; or a number or quantity of any thing.

To PARCH, to scorch a little.

To PARDON, is to forgive a fault, or to forgive a person who does wrong.

PARDON, forgiveness.

To PARE, is to cut pieces off the outside of any thing, or to cut off the ends of any thing.

PARENTS, our father and mother.

PARENTAL, like parents.

A PARK, is a large piece of ground covered with grass, and surrounded by a wall or fence, in which deer are generally kept.

PARSON, the clergyman of a parish.

PARSONAGE-HOUSE, the house where the clergyman lives.

PARTS, sometimes means countries: we say, coffee comes from foreign *parts*.—*Parts* often means understanding, cleverness: we say, a man of *parts*.

To PARTAKE, is to have a share of something.

PARTIAL, kinder to one person than to another, or fonder of one thing than of another.—*Partial* also means in part; belonging to a part of any thing, not to the whole of it.

To PARTICIPATE, is to have a share in any thing.

A PARTICLE, is a very small part of any thing.

P A V

A PARTNER, is one who has a share in something with another person.

PARTY-COLOURS, having different colours.

PASSAGE, means way or journey.—*Birds of Passage* are those which pass from one country to another at different seasons of the year.

A PASSENGER, is one who is upon the way to any place; one who pays to travel in some other person's ship or carriage.

PASTE, any thing which is mixed up till it is sticky and tough.

PASTIME, play, amusement.

PASTURE, is ground for cattle to feed on.

To PATCH, is to mend a hole in any thing by putting a piece on it.

PATERNAL, kind and good like a father; belonging to a father.

A PATH, is a way, a road.

PATHETIC, what is apt to make us cry, and be very sorry for other people's misfortunes.

PATIENT, able to bear pain or misfortune without ill-humour; able to wait quietly for any thing.

A PATIENT, is a person who is sick.

A PATRIARCH, is a father and ruler of a family.

A PATRIOT, is a person who loves his own country, and tries to do it good.

PATRIOTISM, love for one's own country.

A PATTERN, is an example; any thing which we are to imitate or copy.

To PAVE, is to lay bricks or stones firmly into

P E N

the ground, to make a firm or smooth place for people to tread on.

PAVEMENT, stones beaten into the ground to make the road smooth and firm.

A PAUSE, is a stop for a short time.

To PAUSE, is to make a stop; to leave off for a little time; to consider.

PAW, the foot of any beast.

To PAY, is to give money for any thing.

PAYMENT, is what is paid, or given in return for a thing.

PEACE, is quietness and rest without fighting, noise, or disturbance of any kind.

PEACEFUL, not disturbed, not fighting; quiet.

A PEAK, is any thing which rises in a point.

A PEAL, is a loud continued sound: thus we say, a *peal* of thunder.

PEARLY, white, clear and round, like pearls: we say, *pearly* drops of dew.

A PEASANT, is a countryman.

PEASANTRY, the country people.

PEBBLES, are small, round, smooth stones.

PECULIAR, what belongs to one particular person, place, or thing, and not to the others.

A PEDLAR, is a person who travels about, and sells things.

A PEER, is a nobleman.

PEEVISH, means cross and ill-humoured.

A PEG, is a wooden nail.

PELLUCID, means bright and clear.

PENCE, means more than one penny.

PENDENT, means hanging.

P E R

To **PENETRATE**, is to pierce through something, or to get into any thing.

PENITENCE, is sorrow for our faults.

PENITENT, sorry for having done wrong, and wishing to do better.—A *Penitent* is a person who is sorry for his faults.

A **PENNY-WORTH**, is as much of any thing as we may buy for a penny.

PENSIVE, means sad and serious.

PENT, means shut up.

PENURIOUS, covetous, not spending, not giving much.

PENURY, is poorness, want of money.

PEOPLE, a number of persons.—The *People* means the inhabitants of a country.

PERADVENTURE, means perhaps.

To **PERCEIVE**, is to know a thing by touching it, or seeing it, or hearing it; to observe or find out any thing.

PERCEPTIBLE, what may be seen, or felt, or tasted.

PEREMPTORY, positive, commanding,

PERFECT, means quite complete, without any fault, or mistake, or want of any thing.

To **PERFECT**, is to finish, to make quite complete.

PERFECTION, is excellence, completeness.

To **PERFORATE**, is to bore a hole.

A **PERFORATION**, is a hole.

To **PERFORM**, is to do any thing that we intended to do.

A **PERFORMANCE**, is any thing which is done.

P E R

A **PERFUME**, is a sweet smell.

PERIL, is danger.

PERILOUS, very dangerous.

A **PERIOD**, is any particular time.—*Period* means the end.—A *Period* also means a whole sentence, from one full-stop to another.

To **PERISH**, is to die,

PERMANENT, means lasting; always remaining the same; always going on.

PERMISSION, is leave to do any thing.

To **PERMIT**, is to allow of a thing.

PERNICIOUS, means hurtful, very mischievous.

PERPENDICULAR, in a straight line upwards or downwards.

To **PERPETRATE**, is to do a bad action.

PERPETUAL, means lasting always; never leaving off or stopping.

To **PERPLEX**, is to tease and disturb with some troublesome or difficult thing; to plague, to vex.

To **PERSECUTE**, is to tease a person continually, to be always tormenting him, and doing him mischief.

To **PERSEVERE**, is not to give over, or leave off; to go on doing any thing that we have begun in spite of difficulties and dangers.—When we go on doing what we have begun, although we find it difficult, or dangerous, or disagreeable, we are said to have *perseverance*.

To **PERSIST**, is to be obstinate in doing or saying any thing; not to give over.

PERSONABLE, handsome, well-looking.

P H E

TO PERSONIFY, is, when we are speaking or writing, to mention a *thing* as if it were a *person*. A *rose* is not a *person*, it is only a flower; but, when we say, "the *rose* is beautiful, when *she* sits on her mossy stem, like the queen of all the flowers; *her* leaves glow like fire; the air is filled with *her* sweet odour; *she* is the delight of every eye;" here we *personify* the rose, that is, we speak of it as if it were a person. It is very common to *personify* things, as you will find when you read more.

PERSPICUOUS, easy to be understood.

PERTURBED, means restless, disturbed, not at ease.

PERTURBATION, is restlessness, disturbance.

PERVERSE, obstinate in the wrong, cross, spiteful.

TO PERVERT, is to turn from the right; to put to a wrong use.

TO PERUSE, is to read.

A PEST, is a plague, a mischievous thing.

A PESTILENCE, is a plague, or kind of sickness, which people catch from one another.

PETAL; those leaves of a flower which are in general beautifully coloured are called *petals*.

A PETITION, is a prayer; something which we beg or ask of another person.

TO PETITION, is to beg.

PETTY, means little and mean.

PETULANT, saucy and peevish.

PEWTER, a metal which is made by mixing lead and tin.

PHENOMENON, means any uncommon appearance in nature.

P I N

A PHIAL, is a small bottle.

A PHILOSOPHER, is a man who is more wise or more learned than other people.

A PHYSICIAN, is a person who cures sick people.

PHYSIOGNOMY, the face; the looks.

A PICKAXE, is an axe with a sharp point.

PICKLE, is a liquor made of salt or vinegar, in which meat or vegetables are preserved.

PIE-BALD, of different colours.

To PIERCE, is to bore a hole in any thing; to get into any thing by force.

PIERCING, means sharp.

PIETY, is religion; love and obedience to GOD.

FILIAL PIETY, is love and obedience to our parents.

A PIGMY, is a very little person.

A PILE, is a high heap of any thing.—*A pile* is also a strong piece of wood driven into the ground.

To PILFER, is to steal.

PILLAGE, is any thing got by robbing people.

The PILOT, is the man who guides the ship by turning the helm.

PINE, the name of a tree.

To PINE, is to grow weak and thin with sickness or sorrow.

PINION, the wing.

To PINION, is to tie the wings or the arms, so that they cannot move.

The PINNACLE, is the highest point.

P L A

PINT, a measure the half of a *quart*.

PIOUS, means religious, doing one's duty towards GOD and our parents.

A PIPE, is any long, narrow, hollow thing, used for something to pass through it: as the *pipe* which people smoke with, and the leaden *pipes* which are fixed along the tops and down the sides of houses, to carry off the water.

A PIT, is a hole in the ground.

A COAL-PIT, is a place where coals are dug out of the ground.

PITCH, is tar boiled till it is dry: tar is got from pine and fir trees.—*Pitch* also means height.

To PITCH, is to fix a thing in some particular place.—To *pitch* also means to throw forwards.

To PITCH upon a thing, often means to chuse it.

PITEOUS, means sad, sorrowful.

A PITFALL, is a hole dug in the ground, and covered over in such a manner that it cannot be seen, so that when any body walks upon it, they fall in and cannot get out again. Wild beasts are often caught in *pitfalls*.

PITIFUL, sad, miserable, mean.

PITY, is kindness and tenderness to those who are in sickness or in misfortune.

A PLAGUE, is any thing which troubles or torments us.

The PLAGUE, is a kind of sickness which people catch from one another, and which, in

P L U

some countries, often causes the death of thousands of people in a short time.

A PLAIN, is a wide, flat, open country, or field.

PLAINTIVE, means sad, complaining.

A PLANK, is a long, thick, strong piece of wood.

PLANT: any thing which grows from a seed is called a *plant*, whether it be large as a tree, or small as moss.

To PLANT, means properly, to put a plant into the ground, to make it grow: sometimes *to plant* means, to fix or settle in a particular place, or in a particular manner.

A PLANTATION, is a place where a number of trees or shrubs are planted.

A PLATTER, is a deep wooden dish.

PLIABLE, means easily bent.

PLIANT, what is not stiff or hard, what is easily bent or formed into some shape.

To PLOD, is to walk heavily and slowly.—To *Plod* means also to do any thing heavily, and with trouble.

A PLOT, is a secret contrivance to do mischief.

To PLOT, is to contrive mischief against other people.

To PLUCK, is to give a sudden pull at any thing.—To *Pluck* is also to pick the feathers off a bird.

PLUMAGE, means feathers.

A PLUME, is a feather.

PLUMP, means fat and well-looking.

P O P

To PLUNDER, is to rob, to take away by force the things that belong to other people.

To PLUNGE, is to put a thing suddenly into water or any other liquor.—To *Plunge* is also to sink suddenly into the water.

POD, means the shell or case in which the seeds of some plants are found, such as beans and pease.

A POEM, is a piece of poetry.

A POET, is a man who writes verses or poetry.

POIGNANT, means sharp, severe, painful.

POISON, is any thing which, when taken as food, or applied to the body, injures health or destroys life.

A POLE, is a long stick set upright.

[Little boys and girls will understand what is meant by the *North Pole* and the *South Pole* when they learn geography.]

To POLISH, is to make bright and smooth.

POLISHED, smooth and shining: sometimes *polished* means polite and civil.

POMP, grandeur, proud finery.

POMPOUS, very grand, very fine.

To PONDER, is to think of a thing very attentively.

PONDEROUS, means very heavy.

A POOL, is a small pond.

POPULACE, the common people.

POPULAR, liked by the people.

POPULATION, means the number of people in a country.

POPULOUS, means full of people.

P O S

A PORE, is a very small hole.

To PORE, is to look very closely and long at any thing.

POROUS, full of small holes.

A PORT, is a harbour, a safe place for ships.

PORTABLE, what may be carried easily from one place to another.

A PORTER, is a man who waits at the door or gate to open it for people who may wish to pass in or out.—A *Porter* is also a man who is paid for carrying things.

A PORTION, is a part or a share of any thing.

A PORTRAIT, is a picture.

To PORTRAY, is to paint, or to describe.

POSITION, means the particular manner in which any thing is placed or laid.

POSITIVE, means real, certain, sure.

To POSSESS *a thing*, is to have it of one's own: when a person has a thing, we also say that it is in his *possession*.

POST: a *post* is a thick piece of wood set upright in the ground.—A *Post* is also any employment or office.—*Post* also means a messenger who travels quickly and carries letters.

To POST, is to fix in some place.

To POST, or to *travel* POST, is to travel quickly.

POSTERITY, our children, the people who will live after us.

To POSTPONE, is to put off till another time.

A POSTSCRIPT, something written at the end of a letter: people often write P.S. for *postscript*.

P R E

POSTURE, means the particular manner in which we place our bodies; we say, a sitting *posture*, a standing *posture*.

POTENT, means strong, having great power.

A POUCH, is a small bag.

POVERTY, means poorness, want of money.

POULTRY, birds which are not wild, such as ducks and geese, and chickens, and turkeys.

To POUNCE, is to catch up with the claws, as a hawk *pounces* upon a little bird.

A POUND, is a weight. In money the sum of twenty shillings is called a *pound*.

To POUND, is to beat any thing into a powder.

PRACTICABLE, what can be done.

PRACTICE, means the doing of any thing. — *Practice* also means the doing of any thing often that we may do it well.

To PRACTISE, is to do a thing often that we may learn to do it well.

To PRANCE, is to spring and jump as a horse does.

To PRATE, is to prattle, to talk too much, and in a foolish manner.

PRECARIOUS, means not sure, uncertain.

PRECAUTION, means the care which we take beforehand to hinder some misfortune from happening.

To PRECEDE, is to go before.

A PRECEPTOR, is a man who teaches young people.

P R E

PRECIOUS, what is dear, or worth a great deal, or what costs much money.

A PRECIPICE, is a very deep and steep place.

To PRECIPITATE, is to throw headlong down from some high place.

PRECIPITATE, means too hasty, without taking care.

PRECISE, means exact; it sometimes means too exact.

PRECISION, is exactness in doing any thing.

A PREDECESSOR, is a person who was in some place before another person.

To PREDOMINATE, is to be above the rest in quantity or in force; to be more, to be stronger.

PREFACE: anything which is spoken or written before. The syllable *pre* at the beginning of a word generally means before.

To PREFER, is to like something or some person better than another.

To PREFIX, is to put one thing before another.

PREJUDICE, means the good or bad opinion we have of any person or any thing, without reason, and before we know whether they deserve to be liked or disliked. It is not right to be *prejudiced*.—*Prejudice* also means hurt, wrong.

PREJUDICIAL, means hurtful, mischievous.

PREMATURE, what is ripe too soon, or what is done, or said, or made, before the proper time.

To PREPARE, is to make fit or ready for any

P R E

thing, or to make one's self ready and put things in order for something that is to happen.

PREPOSTEROUS, means exceedingly wrong and foolish.

A PRESENT, is something which is given.

To PRESENT, is to give, to offer to our notice.

PRESENT, means here, in this place, not absent.—*Present*: time must be *past*, or *present*, or *future*: present time, is the time which is passing now, at this moment; future time is the time that is to come.

At PRESENT, now, at this time.

PRESENTLY, means very soon.

To PRESERVE, is to save, or to keep safe; to keep from being hurt or destroyed.

A PRESS-GANG, is a number of men who are employed to force others to be sailors, whether they choose or not.

PRESSURE, means the force with which any thing presses upon, or against some other thing.

To PRESUME, is to suppose, to think something is true before we are sure that it is true.—

To *Presume* means sometimes to be proud of ourselves, and not respectful to other people.

PRESUMING, means conceited, taking much upon one's self.

PRESUMPTUOUS, proud and impudent.

A PRETEXT, is a pretence.

To PREVAIL, is to have power over others.—

To *Prevail* means also, to persuade a person to do something.

P R I

TO PREVENT, is to hinder something from being done.

PREVIOUS, happening before.

PREVIOUSLY, means first; before something happens.

PREY; something which is taken by force, to be eaten up, or killed.—Animals of *prey* are those which eat other animals. The lion and the cat are beasts of *prey*: the hawk and the kite are called birds of *prey*.

PRICE, means the money that is given for a thing.

A PRIEST, is a person whose particular office or business it is to perform the ceremonies of religion.

PRIM, means formal and affected.

PRIME, means the best part.—*Prime* means also the first part, the beginning.—*Prime*; excellent.

A PRINCE, is a man who governs a country.—*Prince* also means a son, or any relation to a king.

A PRINCIPALITY, is a country which is governed by a prince.

PRINCIPAL, what is first and highest, or what is of the greatest consequence; as, the *principal* city in Scotland is Edinburgh.

PRINCIPALLY, mostly; above all.

PRINT: to *print* means properly, to make a mark upon any thing by pressing something hard upon it; we say, the *print* of a footstep in the snow, the *print* of a man's foot in the sand.

P R O

PRINTS, are pictures which are cut or marked on copper or on wood, and then pressed on paper like *engravings*.

Books are **PRINTED**: perhaps, my little friend, if you are good and attentive, you may be taken to a printer's, and you will there see a *printing-press*, and you will be shown the manner in which books are *printed*.

A **PRISON**, is a place where people are shut up.

A **PRISONER**, is a person who is confined or shut up, and not allowed to go where he likes.

PRIVATE, means secret, alone.—*Private* often means belonging to particular persons; not seen or not known by every body.

PRIVILEGE, means some particular right or advantage which belongs to certain persons, and not to others.

A **PRIZE**, is something which we win, or which we get by trying for it.

PROBABLE, likely to happen.

PROBITY, is truth; honesty.

To **PROCEED**, is to pass on from one place to another, to go on, or to go forwards.—To *proceed* also means to come out of a place, or to come from a person: we say, all the blessings which we enjoy *proceed* from GOD.

PROCESS, properly means the going forward of any thing; it also means the manner of doing a thing.

To **PROCLAIM**, is to tell a thing out loud to every body.

P R O

TO PROCURE *a thing*, is to get it.

PRODIGAL, means wasteful.

A PRODIGAL, is a person who wastes or spends too much.

PRODIGIOUS, means exceedingly strange, large, or astonishing; monstrous.

A PRODIGY, is any thing which is extremely uncommon and astonishing.

TO PRODUCE, is to bring forwards, to bring into sight.—To *Produce* is also to bring forth, to make to grow: as when we say, seeds *produce* plants; most trees *produce* fruit.

A PRODUCT or a PRODUCTION, is any thing which is caused or *produced*: we say, wool is a natural *production*, because it is produced or grows on the sheep's back; but cloth is an artificial *production*, for it is made or *produced* by the hands of men.

TO PROFESS, is to declare, or to say a thing.—To *Profess* also means to let people know that we practise some particular art or business; as we say, a man who *professes* to teach drawing; a *professor* of the art of painting.

A PROFESSION, is any business or employment.—A *Profession* is also something which is said or declared.

TO PROFFER, is to make an offer of any thing.

PROFILE, the side face.

PROFLIGATE, exceedingly wicked.

PROFOUND, means deep; very learned.

PROFUSE, wasteful; giving or spending too much,

P R O

PROFUSION, is plenty, more than enough, wastefulness.

PROGENY, means children, young ones.

PROGRESS, means a going forward, or a passing from place to place: it also means improvement in any thing, as, "do you make a *progress* in writing?"

To **PROHIBIT**, is to forbid; to order a thing not to be done.

To **PROJECT**, is to contrive, to form a plan.—To *Project* is also to jut out, to stick out further than the other parts.

A **PROJECT**, is a contrivance, a plan.

PROLIFIC, means fruitful, producing much.

PROMINENT, sticking out further than the other part.

A **PROMINENCE**, is any thing that sticks out.

PROMISCUOUS, mixed together in a confused manner.

PROMISE: when we *promise* we mean that people should understand that we are really determined to do what we say that we will do; if we keep our word we shall always be believed, but if we should break our *promise*, people would know that we are not to be trusted or depended on.—To break a *promise*, is not to do a thing which we have told a person that we would do, or to do something which we have *promised* not to do.

PROMPT, means quick, ready.

PROMPTITUDE, is quickness.

P R O

TO PRONOUNCE, is to speak, to sound words or letters.

PROOF, something which convinces us of the truth of any thing; the quickness with which you improve is a *proof* of your attention to your book; it shows us or makes us believe that you are attentive.

PROPENSITY, disposition or inclination to do something.

PROPERTY, what belongs to a person or a thing; as, this book is my *property*, it belongs to me: we also say, vinegar is sour, or sourness is a *property* of vinegar; to keep longer than any other metal without rusting, is a *property* of gold.

PROPORTION, means the difference or the likeness there is between the size and quantity of one thing, and the size and quantity of some other thing.—*Proportion* is also when the different parts of a thing are suitable to each other, and not too small or too large.

A PROPOSAL, is something offered to our consideration.

TO PROPOSE, is to offer something to our consideration; as, I *propose* a walk; I *propose* this question to you, will you have a new book, or a new frock?

A PROPRIETOR, is a person to whom something belongs.

PROPRIETY, means correctness, a proper manner of doing any thing.

P R O

PROSE, not poetry; what is not written or spoken in verse or in rhyme.

PROSPECT, the view of a country, the fields, the trees, the houses, and other objects when seen from a distance. If you stand on the top of a hill on a clear day, you may see a *prospect*.

To **PROSPER**, is to have good fortune; to be able to do every thing we wish to do, and to have all the things that we could wish to have.

PROSPERITY, is good fortune, happiness.

PROSPEROUS, means happy, fortunate, lucky.

PROSTRATE, lying flat on the ground, or bowed down to the ground.

To **PROTECT**, is to keep safe, to save a person from being hurt; to guard him.

PROTECTION, safety; shelter from harm.

To **PROTRACT**, is to make a thing last a tediously long time.

A **PROTUBERANCE**, is any thing that swells out.

To **PROVE**, is to try, or to know a thing by trying.—To *Prove* is also to convince, or to make a person know that a thing is true, or not true.

A **PROVERB**, is a saying, a short sentence which is often repeated; such as, “honesty is the best policy;” or, “nothing save, nothing have.”

To **PROVIDE**, is to get things ready by the time they are wanted, or before they are wanted.—To *Provide* is also to give to any person the things which they want; as, my

P U F

papa *provides* me with money, books, and every thing I want.

PROVIDENT, cautious and careful to prevent misfortune.

PROVIDENCE, is carefulness.—*Providence* also means the care which GOD takes of all the things which he has made.

A PROVINCE, is a large part of a kingdom or country.

PROVISIONS, food; store of victuals.

To PROVOKE, is to cause; as when we say, to *provoke* one to smile.—To *Provoke* is also to make angry, to put into a rage.

PROVOKING, enough to make one angry.

To PROWL, to wander about looking for something to eat, as wild beasts do.

PRUDENT, means wise and careful.

PRUDENCE, carefulness; attention to what is proper to be done.

To PRY, is to peep, to try to find out.

PUBLIC, belonging to every body in a country, not to some particular people.—*Public* also means not secret; known or seen by every body.

The PUBLIC, means all the people of a country.

To PUBLISH, is to make something known to all people.

PUERILE, means childish.

To PUFF, is to swell out with wind, to blow, or to breathe quick.

A PUFF, is a sudden breath of wind.

PUFFED UP, means full of pride and conceit,

P U N

A **PULLEY**, is a small wheel which has a hollow cut in the outside, round which a string is drawn: the different forms and uses of *pullies* will be explained to little people when they grow older.

PULP, means any soft moist thing: the *pulp* of fruit is the soft part which is eaten.

PULPY, soft and moist like a pulp.

PULSE. Press your fingers gently on your wrist, and you will feel something beat against it; that is a *pulse*, and it is caused by the motion of the blood through an artery or great vein. Physicians, by feeling the *pulse*, can tell whether the blood moves quick or slow, and they can often judge from that whether a person be well or ill.

PULSE, seeds of plants which are used for food, such as pease and beans.

A **PUMP**, is a machine for raising water from deep places. Pumps are very useful; but little boys and girls would not understand me if I were to describe one; perhaps, when they are a little older, their papa or their mamma will shew them a *pump*, and explain to them the uses of the different parts, and the manner in which it is made to act.

A **PUNCH**, is a sharp instrument to make a hole.

To **PUNCH**, is to make a hole by driving a sharp instrument into any thing.

PUNCTUAL, means very exact in doing any thing that we intended, or that we said we would do.

PUNCTUALITY, exactness.

P U T

A PUNCTURE, is a prick, a very small hole made with a point.

PUNGENT, hot to the taste; biting the tongue like horseradish or mustard.

To PUNISH a person, is to make him feel pain when he commits a fault, that he may not do wrong again.

PUNY, means very little and mean.

A PUPIL, is a person who is taught; a scholar.

The PUPIL of the eye, is the dark circle in the centre of one's eye, and the part with which we see.

To PURCHASE, is to buy, to give a price for any thing.

PURE, not mixed with other things.—*Pure* also means clear, not dirty, not bad.

To PURIFY, is to make quite pure and clear.

PURITY, cleanness.

To PURLOIN, is to steal.

PURPOSE, any thing that we intend to do.

To PURPOSE, is to intend to do a thing.

PURPOSELY, means on purpose, intending to do it.

To PURSUE, is to follow or run after a person to catch him.—To *Pursue*, is also to go on with something that is begun; to go forwards.

A PURSUIT, is when one person follows another with an intention to do him harm; and when we are trying to overtake, or to get any thing, we are said to be in *pursuit* of it.

To PUTRIFY, is to make rotten, or to grow rotten.

PUTRID, rotten and stinking.

Q U E

Q.

QUADRANGULAR, means square:

A QUADRUPED, is any animal with four feet.

To QUAFF, is to drink large draughts of any thing.

To QUAKE, is to tremble, to shiver.

To QUALIFY, is to make fit for any thing.

QUALITY, means the goodness or badness of any thing.—*Quality*, also means greatness of rank, as, “a man of *quality*.” The *Quality* means the people of high rank.

QUANTITY, means size, or number, or measure.

A QUARRY, is a place in the ground where stones of any kind are dug out.

A QUART, is a measure of two pints.

QUARTER, means properly the fourth part of any thing; that is, if a thing were divided into four equal parts, every part would be called a *quarter*.—*Quarter* also means any particular part separate from other parts; as when we say, “the *quarter* of the sky where the sun rises, is called the East;—I came from that *quarter* of the town.”

To QUARTER, is to divide any thing into four parts.

A QUEEN, is a woman who governs a country; the wife of a king.

To QUELL, is to crush, to put down.

To QUENCH *a fire*, is to put it out.

R A F

TO QUENCH *one's thirst*, is to drink till we are no longer thirsty.

QUEST: to go in *quest* of a thing is to seek after it; to go and look for it.

QUICKSANDS, are great heaps of sand in the sea, or in a river, which are continually shifted from place to place by the motion of the water.

QUILLS, strong feathers of which pens are made; the best *quills* are taken from the wings of geese.

A QUIRE, is twenty-four sheets of paper.

TO QUIT, is to leave, to go away from.

A QUIVER, is a case to hold arrows.

TO QUIVER, means to tremble, to shake, to shiver.

TO QUOTE, is to make use of the words of another person in speaking or in writing.

QUOTH: *quoth I* is the same as *I said*,—*quoth he*, he said or says he,—*quoth she*, says she or she said, &c.

“How now, *quoth she*, what's this I spy?”

R.

RACE, a family.—*Race* also means running.

RADIANT, shining very bright.

RAFT, a number of planks or large pieces of wood laid across each other, and tied together, in such a manner as to swim on the water and carry goods or people.

RAFTERS, are large and strong pieces of wood

R A P

which are laid across other great beams, to make the floors and the roofs of houses.

To RAIL, is to abuse people, to blame them in a rude and impudent manner.

RAIMENT, clothes, dress of any kind.

RAISINS, are grapes dried in the sun, or in ovens.

To RAMBLE, is to wander about, to walk from place to place, or to go from one thing to another, without minding or knowing exactly what we are about.

RANDOM: *at random*, means carelessly, by chance, without thinking or minding.

To RANGE, is to place things in order, to place them in a row.—To *Range*, is also to wander about, to ramble.

A RANGE, is a number of things placed in a row.

RANGE, also means room enough in any place to wander about.

To RANSACK, is to rob, to take things away out of a place; or to look for something among other things.

RANSOM, money which is paid for a person's liberty, or any thing which is paid or given, to save a person from being confined or punished.

RAPACIOUS, taking by force what belongs to other people; robbing; violent.

RAPACITY, is greediness; violence in robbing people.

RAPID, means exceedingly quick.

RAPIDITY, is great quickness.

R E A

RAPINE, is violence, robbing.

RAPTURE, is great pleasure, very great delight and joy.

RARE, means very uncommon; seldom found, seldom seen, or seldom happening.—*Rare* also means very excellent.

To **RAREFY**, is to make a thing lighter and thinner, by spreading it out.

RARELY, means not often, very seldom.

RARITY, uncommonness.—A *Rarity* is any thing very uncommon and very excellent.

RASH, means hasty, violent, doing things in too great a hurry without considering.

RATE, the fixed price of any thing which is bought or sold.—*Rate* sometimes means the manner in which any thing is done, as “If you go on at this *rate*.”

To **RATE**, is to set a price on a thing, to say how much it is worth.

RATIONAL, having reason and understanding: man is a *rational* being, but all other creatures are called *irrational*.—*Rational* sometimes means wise, sensible, not foolish.

To **RAVAGE**, is to waste, to rob, to ruin.

To **RAVE**, is to be mad, to talk wildly and foolishly.

RAVENOUS, furiously hungry.

A **RAY**, is a beam of light, as we say, “the rays of the sun.”

To **REAP**, is to cut down the ripe corn.

A **REAPER**, is a person who cuts the corn.

R E C

REAR, those who come last.—*In the Rear*, means *behind*.

To REAR, is to raise up.—To *Rear a child*, is to bring it up, to take care of it, and to teach it.

REASONABLE, means not foolish ; speaking, or thinking, or acting sensibly.—*Reasonable* also means not too much nor too little ; as, a *reasonable* quantity.

To REBEL, is to disobey, or to fight against those who govern us, and whom it is our duty to obey and respect.

To REBUILD, is to build up again.

[The syllable *re* at the beginning of a word, sometimes means *again*, and sometimes it means backwards ;—as, to *re-turn* is to turn back, to come again ; and, to *re-call* is to call back, &c. &c.]

To REBUKE, is to blame a person for a fault.

To RECEIVE, is to take in, to allow to come in.

To RECEIVE *a thing*, is to take it when it is given to us, or offered to us.

RECENT, new, what has happened lately.

RECENTLY, newly, not long since.

A RECEPTACLE, is any place or any thing into which something is received.

To RECKON, is to count.—To *Reckon upon a thing*, is to depend on it, to trust to it.

To RECLAIM, is to make a person good who was wicked before.

To RECLINE, is to lean back, to rest upon any thing.

R E C

TO RECOGNISE, is to know again.

TO RECOLLECT, is to remember, to bring back to our minds or to our memory.

TO RECOMMENCE, is to begin again.

TO RECOMMEND, is to speak to a person in praise of some other person or thing.—To *Recommend* means also to make pleasing, as, “I shall endeavour to *recommend* myself to my friends by my good temper.”

A RECOMPENCE, is something which is given to a person in return for what he does; as, “If you are attentive and industrious, you will receive as a *recompence* the love of your parents and the praises of your friends.”

TO RECOMPENSE, is to give something in return, to pay a person for any thing that he does.

TO RECONCILE, is to make one like a thing again.—To *Reconcile* is also to make those who have quarrelled, love one another and be friends again.

A RECONCILIATION, is when those who have fallen out become friends again, and agree together.

TO RECORD, is to tell a thing in writing, that people who live after us may know it, and that it may not be forgotten.

TO RECOVER, is to grow well after being sick.—To *Recover any thing*, is to get it again.

RECOURSE: to have *recourse* to a person, is to ask him for something.—To have *Recourse* to a thing, is to make use of it when we want it.

RECREATION, is any amusement or pleasure.

R E F

which we enjoy, after we have been busy or at work.

To RECRUIT, is to fill up again, or to give again what has been wasted away.—To *Recruit* is also to procure new soldiers.

A RECRUIT, is a new soldier.

To RECTIFY, is to make a thing right.

RECTITUDE, is honesty and truth.

To REDEEM, is to save, to recover something that was lost or forfeited by paying a price for it.

REDEEMER, one who saves something from being lost by paying a price for it.

To REDRESS, is to amend, to set right.

To REDUCE, is to bring down to a less size.—

To *Reduce* is also to make poorer, to bring into misfortune or disgrace, to make lower, as, “this poor old man is *reduced* to the necessity of begging his bread.”

A REEL, is a kind of wheel on which thread, or worsted, or silk, is wound into skeins.

To REEL, is to walk unsteadily, to walk as if one was going to fall every moment.

To REFINE, is to make pure, and clear from dirt or bad mixtures.—To *Refine* is also to make elegant and polite.

REFINEMENT, extreme elegance in speaking, in writing, or in behaviour; improvement in politeness.

To REFLECT, is to throw back; if you stand before a looking glass, you will see the *reflection* of your figure, that is, it will be *reflected* or thrown back from the glass;—if you hold the

R E G

back of a watch opposite to the candle, or in the sun, it will *reflect* the light. All those things which *reflect* the light are called bright or shining.

To REFLECT, often means to think attentively of any thing, to consider what is past.

To REFORM, is to mend, to change from bad to good, to make good.

A REFORMATION, is an alteration for the better.

To REFRAIN, is to keep from doing something.

To REFRESH, is to make strong and fresh again, to ease.—To *Refresh* also means to make pleasantly cool.

REFRESHMENT, food when we are hungry, or rest when we are tired.

REFUGE, means shelter from any danger or misfortune.

REFULGENT, very bright.

To REFUSE, is not to do what a person wishes us to do, or not to give something which we are asked for, or not to take what is offered to us.

The REFUSE, means that part of any thing which is of no use and of no consequence.

To REGALE, is to refresh, to entertain, to please.

To REGARD, is to mind, to pay attention or respect.

REGARD, is attention; it also means affection or respect.—*Regard* sometimes means look, or countenance.

REGARDLESS, means careless, not attentive to.

R E L

A REGION, is a country, a land, a place.

REGRET, is vexation and sorrow for some thing which is past.

To REGRET, to be sorry for what is past.

To REGULATE, is to make regular, to put into proper order.

To REJECT, is to refuse, not to take what is offered.—To *Reject* is also to put aside, or to throw away any thing as of no use to us.

REIN, that part of a bridle which is held in the hand.

To REIN, is to check.

To REJOICE, is to be very glad.—To *Rejoice* is also to make happy, to make glad.

To RELAPSE, is to become bad again after having been good for a time, or to grow sick again.

To RELATE, is to tell, to give an account of any thing.

A RELATION, is a person who is related to us, or of the same family.—A *Relation* is also a history, or an account of something.

To RELAX, is to be less severe, or to be less attentive and less industrious.—To *Relax* properly means to make loose or slack.

To RELEASE, is to let go of any thing, to put out of pain, or to let out of prison.

To RELENT, is to grow kind, to feel pity, to be less severe.

RELENTLESS, means cruel, without kindness or pity.

RELICS, any thing which is left, the part of a

R E M

thing which is left when all the rest is gone or wasted away.

RELIEF, is any thing which refreshes or eases us; something which takes away pain or sorrow.

To RELIEVE, is to give help to another person; to ease pain, or to make less unhappy.

To RELINQUISH, is to leave, to let go, or to give up a thing.

RELISH, means taste; it also means a liking for any thing.

To RELISH, is to taste, to like a thing.

RELUCTANT, means not willing, not liking to do a thing.

RELUCTANCE, unwillingness.

To RELY on a person, is to trust to him, to depend on him.

To REMAIN, is to be left.—To *Remain* is also to stay.

REMAINS, what is left of a thing.—*Remains* often means a dead body.

REMAINDER, what is left.

To REMARK, is to mind a thing, to take notice.

REMARKABLE, worthy of attention.

A REMEDY, is a medicine which cures a sick person.—*Remedy* means also a cure for any thing, what makes amends for some mischief or hurt.

REMISS, not careful, not industrious.

REMNANT, what is left of any thing.

REMORSE, is great pain and grief for past faults.

R E P

REMORSELESS, exceedingly cruel, without pity.

REMOTE, far off, at a great distance.

To REMOVE, is to take or go from one place into another; to put at a distance, to take away.

RENARD, is a name for a fox.

To REND, is to tear violently.

To RENDER, is to give in return for any thing ; as when we say,

“ What shall I *render* to my God,

“ For all his gifts to me?”

—To *Render* is also to make ; as, “ Little girls may *render* themselves useful in many ways.”

A RENDEZVOUS, is some place where people have appointed to meet together.

RENOWN, is great praise and glory.

RENOWNED, famous above others.

A RENT, is a tear or a break in any thing.

RENT, also means the money which is paid to another person for the use of their house or their ground.

To RENT, is to have the use of another person's house or land by paying money.

To REPAIR, is to mend any thing which has been hurt or broken,—To *Repair* is also to go to a place, or to go to a person.

REPARATION, amends for any mischief or wrong.

A REPAST, is a meal, a feast, food or victuals.

To REPAY, is to pay back, to give in return.

To REPEAT, is to do a thing again, or to

R E P

Speak again.—To *Repeat* is also to say by heart, or to tell over from memory.

REPEATEDLY, means often, again and again.

To REPEL, is to drive back, or to push back again.

To REPENT, is to be very sorry for something that we have done.

REPENTANCE, is sorrow for our faults.

REPETITION, is the saying or doing of any thing over again.

To REPINE, is to fret, to be vexed or discontented at something.

REplete, means quite full.

To REPLY, is to make an answer.

A REPLY, is an answer.

To REPORT, is to tell something, to give an account of something.

A REPORT, is uncertain news, or something which is talked of by many people.

The REPORT of a *gun*, is the sound which it makes when fired.

To REPOSE, is to sleep, to rest one's self.—To *Repose* may mean also to place, or to rest; as when we say, "I can *repose* the greatest confidence or trust in your truth."

REPOSE, is rest, quiet, or sleep.

A REPOSITORY, is a place where any thing is laid up or kept safe.

To REPREHEND, is to blame.

To REPRESENT, is to make an image or a picture of any thing; to show the likeness of a thing or a person.—To *Represent*, also means to

R E Q

show or to describe any thing in words.—To *Represent* is also to be in the place of another person, to act or to speak for him when he is not present or cannot act and speak for himself; one who *represents* another person is called his *representative*.

A REPRESENTATION, is something which is shown or described; an image or a likeness of any thing.

To REPRIMAND, is to blame for a fault.

To REPROACH, is to blame a person for some fault in a severe manner.

REPROACH, is blame, it also means shame or disgrace.

REPROOF, is blame.

To REPROVE a person, is to speak to him of his faults, to blame him for doing wrong.

REPTILES, are animals that crawl on several feet: a caterpillar is a *reptile*.

REPUBLIC: when any nation or country is not governed by one person, but by several people, who have power given them to rule over the rest, or where the people of a country govern *themselves* by certain laws, that country or nation is called a *Republic*, or a *Commonwealth*.

To REPULSE, is to drive off, or to beat back.

REPUTATION, is a good character, the honour or esteem of other people.

A REQUEST, is something which is asked.

To REQUEST, is to ask, to entreat.

To REQUIRE, is to ask any thing as one's right.—To *Require* is also to want, or to need:

R E S

we say, Children should be grateful and attentive to those who instruct them, since it *requires* much time, and trouble, and patience, to teach them what it is proper for them to know.

REQUISITE, means necessary, wanted.

To RESCUE, is to save from some danger or misfortune.

RESEMBLANCE, means likeness.

To RESEMBLE, is to be like some other person or thing: the world *resembles* an orange in shape.

To RESENT, is to be affronted, to be angry at something.

RESENTMENT, is spite or anger against those who have offended us.

To RESERVE, is to keep for some use; not to throw away, or give away a thing.

RESERVED, modest, cautious in one's words or behaviour, not speaking much.

RESERVOIR, means properly the place where any thing is kept in store; but, in general, *reservoir* means the place where a quantity of water is kept for use.

To RESIDE, is to live in a place.

RESIDENCE, the act of staying or living in a place.

A RESIDENCE, is a place to live in.

RESIDUE, is the part which is left of any thing.

To RESIGN, is to give up what we have a right to.

RESIGNED, not complaining, patient, and submissive to the will of GOD.

R E S

To RESIST, is not to allow, to be against a thing: it also means to fight against, to hinder.

RESISTANCE, is the force which acts against us when we attempt to do any thing.

To RESOLVE, is to make clear, to make a person know or understand a thing, as, "*Resolve me this question.*"—To *Resolve* also means to determine, to settle something in one's own mind, as "*I am resolved to pay attention to my book.*"

RESOLUTE, determined to do a thing, not afraid.

RESOLUTION, is boldness and steadiness in doing any thing.

A RESOLUTION, is a settled determination to do something.

To RESORT, is to go to a place.

A *place of RESORT*, is a place where people often go, or often meet in.

To RESOUND, is to echo, to make a loud sound, to be sounded back.

A RESOURCE, is any thing from which we may get assistance, or amusement, when we are in want of it.

RESPECT; to *respect* is to pay honour and attention to any thing, as we *respect* truth. When we have a regard for a person, and are very much afraid of offending him, and pay attention to what he says, we have a *respect* for him; we *respect* our parents. We must *respect* all good and wise people, whether they be poor or rich.

R E T

RESPECTFUL, behaving civilly, and kindly, and attentively, to others.

RESPLENDENT, beautifully bright and sparkling.

RESTLESS, means not quiet, not settled or at rest.

TO RESTORE, is to bring back any thing to the same condition it was in before.—To *Restore* is also to give back something which was lost or taken away.

TO RESTRAIN, is to hold back, to hinder, to keep a person from doing what he would wish to do.

RESTRAINT, hindrance from doing what one would like to do, confinement.

TO RESULT, is to be caused, to happen from some cause.

TO RESUME, is to take back again.—To *Resume* is also to begin again after leaving off; as, “he *resumed* his work.”

TO RETAIN, is to keep.

TO RETARD, is to hinder from going on quickly: it also means to put off to a later time.

RETINUE, a number of people who attend on some great person.

TO RETIRE, is to go away from the company, to go into some secret place.

RETIRED, lonely, secret.

A RETREAT, is a place of shelter, a secret place.

TO RETREAT, is to take shelter, to go into some safe or secret place.

R E V

RETRIBUTIVE, means paying back, making a return for something.

To RETRIEVE, is to get again.

RETROGRADE, means going backwards, contrary.

RETROSPECT, a view of things which are past.

To RETURN, is to come again, or to go back.—To *Return* is also to make an answer.—To *Return* sometimes means to pay back, or to give back.

To REVEAL, is to show or to tell something which was secret.

To REVEL, is to feast merrily.

To REVENGE, is to hurt those who have hurt or offended us, to do mischief to those who have done mischief to us: it is wicked to be *revengeful*; we ought always to forgive those who have done us wrong.

To REVERE, is to love, to fear, and to honour, a person.

REVERENCE, is fear mixed with love and respect.

REVEREND, very respectable, filling us with love and fear.

REVERENT, humble and respectful.

To REVERSE, is to turn upside down, to make the contrary way.

A REVERSE, means a change.

The REVERSE, is the contrary.

To REVIEW, is to look back upon something,

R H Y

to think of something over again, or to examine again.

To REVILE, is to abuse, to blame rudely and violently.

To REVISIT, is to come back to a place, to visit again.

To REVIVE, is to come to life again, or to grow strong and lively again.—To *Revive* is also to bring to life again; or to bring to mind, to recollect.

To REVOKE, is to contradict what has been said, or to undo what has been done before.

To REVOLVE, is to roll or move round, as we say, the earth *revolves* round the sun.—To *Revolve* is also to think very attentively of a thing, to consider.

REVOLUTION, means a moving round.—*Revolution* also means some great change in the government of a country.

To REWARD, is to give a person pleasure for being good.

A REWARD, is something which is given to a person to pay him for doing right.

RHETORIC, means the art of speaking much and well; it also means fine speaking.

RHYME, is when the last word of a line sounds like the last word of another line:

Well! now I will sit down and work very *fast*,
And try if I can't be a good girl at *last*.

We say that the words *last* and *fast* rhyme together.

R I O

ther because they sound alike.—*Rhyme* sometimes means poetry.

A **RICK**, is a pile of corn or hay heaped up in a regular manner.

To **RID**, is to clear from something which is disagreeable or troublesome.

A **RIDDLE**, is a puzzling question, any thing which we cannot understand or find out.

A **RIDGE**, is any thing which rises up sloping to a high top: thus we say, a *ridge* of mountains or hills.

To **RIDICULE**, is to laugh at a person, to mock at any thing.

RIDICULOUS, what deserves to be laughed at and despised.

To **RIFLE**, is to rob.

To **RIG** *a ship*, is to furnish it with ropes.

The **RIGGING**, means those ropes of a ship which are necessary to manage the sails.

RIGHTEOUS, means good and honest.

RIGID, stiff; it also means severe, cruel.

RIGOUR, piercing coldness.—*Rigour* also means severity, strictness, or cruelty, of behaviour.

A **RILL**, is a little stream of water.

The **RIND**, is the outside peel or skin of any thing.

RINGLEADER, a person who is at the head of those who behave ill.

RIOT, is noisy violence, noisy feasting.

To **RIOT**, is to feast in a noisy disorderly way, to raise a disturbance.

RIOTOUS, noisily merry, disorderly.

R O V

To **RIP**, is to tear open.

To **RISK**, is to put in danger.

RISK, means danger, chance of harm.

RIVAL: when two persons wish for the same thing, and each strives to get it from the other, they are called *rivals* or competitors.

To **RIVE**, is to split violently.

RIVEN, split.

A **RIVER**, is a large stream of water.

A **RIVULET**, is a small river.

To **ROAM**, is to wander about.

A **ROBE**, is a long dress, a kind of gown.

ROBUST, means strong.

A **ROCK**, is a hill of stone.

To **ROCK**, is to move backwards and forwards.

ROCKY, full of rocks and stones.

A **ROGUE**, is a cheating dishonest person.

ROGUERY, tricks, dishonesty, mischievous tricks.

A **ROMANCE**, is a tale, an unlikely story.

ROMANTIC, means fanciful, wild.

ROOF, the cover of a house.

The **ROOF of the mouth**, is the top of the inside of it.

ROOMY, having plenty of room, wide, large.

A **ROOST**, is a perch which birds sleep on.

ROOTED, fixed deep and strongly.

A **ROPE**, is a thick cord.

ROTE: to learn a thing *by rote*, is to learn it by heart; to remember a thing without understanding it.

To **ROVE**, is to wander about, to ramble.

R U I

A ROVER, is a wandering, unsteady person; one who is not to be depended on.

ROUGE, red paint, to paint the cheeks.

To ROUZE, is to awaken a person from sleep or idleness.

To ROW, is to drive a ship or a boat along by means of oars.

ROYAL, belonging to a king, like a king.

RUBBISH, broken stones and bricks, and pieces of lime, lying about in confusion.—*Rubbish* may also mean any thing which is of no use.

RUBY, the name of a precious stone of a beautiful red colour.

The RUDDER, is an instrument fastened to the back part of a ship, which by being turned backwards and forwards by the helm, or handle, serves to guide the ship through the water.

RUDDY, means rosy, of a red colour.

To RUE, is to be very sorry, to grieve for.

RUEFUL, miserable, sorrowful.

A RUFFIAN, is a rude, savage, violent, cruel, man.

To RUFFLE, is to disturb, to put into disorder, to put out of temper.

RUGGED, rough, not smooth or even.—*Rugged*, also means rude, savage, and of a sour rough temper.

RUIN, destruction, mischief, misfortune.

RUINS, the remains of a building which has been destroyed or broken down.

To RUIN, is to destroy, to break down.—

S A C

To *Ruin* also means, to bring into want or misery, or any misfortune.

RUINOUS, ready to fall down, ready to break to pieces.—*Ruinous* also means, very hurtful, or destructive.

To RUMINATE, is to chew the food over again, to chew the cud as cows do. *Ruminating animals* are those which chew the cud.—To *Ruminate* is also, to think of a thing over and over again; to think very attentively.

RUPTURE, means properly a breaking; it often means a quarrel, a falling out.

RURAL, means belonging to the country, like the country; in the country, not in a town.

RUSSET, means of a brownish colour; it sometimes means coarse.

RUSTIC, like the country, plain, rough; not polite.

A RUSTIC, is a countryman; a rough, plain man.

RUTHLESS, very cruel, without kindness or pity.

RYE, a coarse kind of corn.

S.

SABBATH, the day of rest, the seventh day, which GOD has appointed to be kept holy; the word *sabbath* means rest.

A SACK, is a large bag.

S A L

SACRED, means holy, religious.—*Sacred* also means not to be broken; for we say, a *sacred* promise.

To SACRIFICE, is to make an offering to Heaven.—To *Sacrifice* may also mean, to give up, or lose one thing for the sake of another thing: that was a foolish little girl who *sacrificed* her happiness and amusement for the sake of having fine clothes.

SAFFRON, the name of a plant with a yellow flower.

SAGACIOUS, quick in finding out things by smelling.—*Sagacious* also means sharp, clever, quick in finding out any thing.

SAGACITY, cleverness, quickness in finding out any thing by smelling: the *sagacity* of the dog is wonderful.

SAGE, means wise, grave.

A SAGE, is a grave, wise, learned man.

SAIL: the *sail* of a ship or boat, is a very large sheet of coarse thick cloth, it is spread out to catch the wind, which forces the ship along.—*Sail* often means a number of ships: we say, ten *sail*, twenty *sail*; that means, ten or twenty ships.

A SAINT, is a very holy and religious person.

SALARY, the money which is paid regularly to a person for doing any thing.

SALE, means the selling of a thing.

SALINE, means salt, tasting of salt, or like salt.

SALLOW, of a pale, sickly, yellow colour.

S A T

To **SALLY**, is to come out of a place suddenly and violently.

SALVATION, everlasting happiness in Heaven; deliverance from sin and death.

SALUBRIOUS, means wholesome.

SALUTARY, means good for the health, wholesome.

To **SALUTE**, is to pay compliments, to speak to a person when we meet him, in a polite and respectful manner.—To *Salute* also means to kiss.

SALUTATION, compliments; the manner of speaking or behaving to persons when we meet them.

To **SANCTIFY**, is to make holy.

SANCTITY, holiness and goodness.

A **SANCTUARY**, a holy place.

SANCTUARY, shelter from harm.

SANDALS, loose shoes tied upon the feet, or round the leg.

SANGUINARY, cruel; delighting in blood.

SANGUINE, of the colour of blood.—*Sanguine* also means expecting much, always hoping good; not fearing harm or misfortune.

SAP, is the juice of plants.

SAPPHIRE, a precious stone of a blue colour.

A **SAPLING**, is a very young tree.

SASH, a window which does not open on hinges like a door, but which is moved up and down by means of cords and weights.

To **SATIATE**, is to satisfy with food, to fill.

SATIETY, fulness, more than enough of food.

SATISFACTION, pleasure, content.

S C A

TO SATISFY, is to please, to give enough of any thing.

SATURATE: we say a thing is *saturated*, when it is completely steeped or soaked with something.

SAVAGE, means wild and rude.—*Savage* also means cruel, not tamed; fierce.

A SAVAGE, is a rude cruel man. The inhabitants of some countries we call *Savages*, because they do not know how to read or write, are cruel and rough in their manners, and are acquainted with few of the arts of life.

SAUCY, pert and impudent, despising others.

SAVING, not spending nor giving much.

SAVINGS, what is saved or kept, and not spent.

SAVOUR, means taste; it also means smell.

SAVOURY, pleasant to the taste or to the smell,

A SAW, is an instrument edged with sharp teeth, which is used to cut wood, and other things.

SAW-DUST, is the little bits which fall from wood when it is sawed.

A SCABBARD, is a case for a sword.

A SCAFFOLD, is a kind of wooden floor, raised very high upon posts, for some purpose, in such a manner that it can easily be taken down again when it is done with.

SCALES: the covering of many kinds of fish is formed of *scales*, which are smooth and light, but very strong, and laid so closely over one another, that no water can penetrate or get

S C A

through them. We also call *scales* any thing which is like the *scales* of fishes.

A *Pair of SCALES*, is a machine to weigh things with. Little boys and girls who have never seen a *pair of scales*, must ask the person who teaches them to show them one, and let them see the manner in which it is used.

A *SCALE*, is any thing which is marked with a number of lines at equal distances, and used to measure the proportions or sizes of different things.

TO *SCALE*, is to climb up.

SCALY, covered with scales like fishes.—*Scaly* also means like scales.

TO *SCAMPER*, is to run away quickly.

SCANDAL, means shame, disgrace.

SCANDALOUS, disgraceful, shameful.

SCANTY, narrow and small; not much, or not wide.

A *SCAR*, is a mark left on the skin, by a hurt or cut.

SCARCE, means not plentiful.—*Scarce* also means uncommon.

SCARCITY, not enough of a thing; uncommonness.

TO *SCARE*, is to frighten, to terrify.

SCARLET, a deep bright red colour.

TO *SCATTER*, is to spread or throw any thing about.

SCATTERED, thrown about in different places, not together.

S C O

A SCAVENGER, is a person whose business it is to sweep the streets, and keep them clean.

SCENERY, means the appearance of places or things.

A SCENE, is any action that passes before one's eyes, or any prospect which we are looking at.

The SCENE *in a play*, means the place which the stage is made to represent or show.

SCENT, means smell.

To SCENT, is to smell, to find out any thing by smelling.

A SCHEME, is a plan, something which we intend to do; a contrivance.

A SCHOLAR, is one who is taught.—A *Scholar* often means a learned person.

SCIENCE, means knowledge, what is learned or known.

A SCIENCE, means properly any thing which we learn, or know, or do, by means of our understanding, or our mind. An *Art* depends more on the skill of our hands; we say, the *art* of a carpenter, the *art* of printing, the *art* of making glass; but we say, the *science* of music, the *science* of painting, the *science* of geography.

To SCOFF, is to mock, to make game of a person rudely.

SCONCE, means the head.—*Sconce* also means a kind of candlestick.

To SCOOP, is to cut into a hollow or deep place.

SCOPE, means room enough, liberty,

S C R

A SCORE, is an account.—*Score* means also, reason or account, when we say, “I do not quarrel with you on that *score*,” or on that account.—A *Score* is twenty.

SCOTCH, belonging to the country called Scotland.

To SCOUR, is to rub something hard to make it clean.—To *Scour away* is to run very quickly, to scamper.

A SCOURGE, is a whip, a lash.—A *Scourge* is also any thing that punishes or torments very much.

To SCOURGE, is to lash severely with a whip.

To SCOWL, is to look angry and sour, to frown.

To SCRAMBLE, is to dispute or fight with other people in order to catch or reach at something.—To *Scramble* is also to climb up a place with one's hands and feet.

A SCRAP, is a little piece of any thing.

SCRAPS, are crumbs and little bits of meat, or other things, left after eating.

SCRAWL, bad writing.

To SCREECH, is to scream, to cry out; it also means to make a noise like an owl.

A SCREEN, is any thing which is used to keep out the heat, the light, or the cold.

To SCREEN, is to shelter, or to hide.

To SCREW, is to fasten or squeeze any thing with a machine called a *screw*.

To SCRIBBLE, is to write badly and carelessly.

S E A

A SCRIP, is a little bag.

A SCRIP *of paper*, is a small piece of paper to write upon.

SCRIPTURE, means properly a writing.

The SCRIPTURES, means the Bible.

A SCROLL, is a piece of paper written upon and rolled up.

To SCRUB, is to rub with any hard coarse thing.

SCRUPLE, means hesitation in doing any thing.

SCRUPULOUS, means very careful and very exact; we say, "whoever makes a promise should be careful to keep it most *scrupulously*."

A SCULLION, is a low servant, whose business it is to clean the pots and kettles in the kitchen.

SCULPTURE, is the art of cutting images out of wood or stone.—*Sculpture* also means, figures or images cut out of stone or wood.

SCUM, what rises on the top of a liquor when it is stirred or boiled.

A SEA, is a large collection of water.

A SEAMAN, is a sailor, a man who manages a ship.

SEAM, the place where the edges of things are joined together.

To SEARCH, is to look carefully for a thing, to try to find out something by examining or looking.

A SEASON, is a part of the year: there are four seasons, spring, summer, autumn, and winter.

SEASON, means any particular time which is not very long.

S E E

To **SEASON**, is to mix our food with salt or pepper, or any thing to give it a good taste.

To be **SEASONED**, is to be used or accustomed to any thing.

SEASONABLE, what is done or what happens at the proper time.

SEAT, besides meaning any thing to sit upon, often means a place to live in; as when we say, a country *seat*.

SECOND, what comes next to the first.

A **SECOND**, is a very small space of time; there are sixty seconds in a minute.

To **SECOND** *a person*, is to help him in doing something.

A **SECT**, is a number of people who are of some particular religion or opinion, different from the settled opinion or religion of most other people.

SECURE, means sure, not afraid.—*Secure* also means, safe from danger.

SECURITY, want of fear.—*Security* also means, safety from danger.

SEDATE, means grave and quiet.

SEDIMENT, the grounds; what sinks to the bottom of a liquor.

To **SEDUCE**, is to entice a person from doing what is right, to tempt one to do wrong.

SEDULOUS, very attentive and industrious.

SEED, the seed of a plant is that part of it from which a new plant of the same kind springs up.—*Seed* also means children, family.

SEED-TIME, is the proper season for sowing the seed of corn.

S E N

To SEEK, is to look for a thing, to try to find it.

To SEIZE, is to take a thing; to lay hold of any thing suddenly and violently.

SELDOM, means not often.

To SELECT, is to chuse some particular person or thing from amongst a number of others.


SELECT, what is chosen because particularly excellent.

SELFISH, not minding or caring about other people, only thinking of one's self: *selfish* children are disliked and despised by every body.

SELSAME, means the very same, not at all different.

To SELL, is to give a thing for money.

SEMI, put before a word means half.

A SEMICIRCLE, is the half of a circle, or round figure; this is a semicircle 

A SEMINARY, is a place where young people are taught what it is proper for them to know.

A SEMPSTRESS, is a woman who works at her needle in order to get money to buy food and clothing.

SENIOR, a person who is older than another.

A SENSATION, is something which is felt. — *Sensation* also means the power of feeling and observing.

SENSE: there are five *senses*, seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, and feeling. Most animals, besides mankind, have the five *senses*. — *Sense*

S E R

means also understanding.—The *Sense* of a word, is the meaning of it.

SENSELESS, means without feeling or life.—*Senseless* means also, foolish, unreasonable, stupid.

SENSIBLE, means properly, able to feel, able to understand.—*Sensible* also means not foolish. Any thing which can be felt or understood, is also called *sensible*.

SENSITIVE, means able to feel, but not able to understand.

SENTENCE: when a judge, or any one who has power, determines whether a person has, or has not done wrong, and whether they are to be punished or not to be punished, it is called a *sentence*.

A SENTENCE, in writing or in a book, is as many words as make sense together.

SENTIMENT, means thought, opinion, sense.

A SENTINEL, is one who is set to watch and to guard.

TO SEPARATE, is to break into different parts, to divide, to part one thing from another.

SEPARATE, parted from the others.

A SEPULCHRE, is a grave, the place where a dead person is buried.

SEQUEL, what comes last, the part that comes after the other parts.

SEQUESTERED, means lonely, secret.

A SERAPH, is an angel.

SERAPHIM, angels.

A SERENADE, is a song or music which is sung at night, or in the evening.

S E T

SERENE, means quiet, still, and clear; not disturbed, not cloudy, not ill-humoured.

SERENITY, is quietness of mind, peace, stillness.

A SERIES, is a number of things which come after one another in regular order.

SERIOUS, means grave, in earnest.—*Serious* also means of consequence.

A SERPENT, is a kind of animal without feet, which moves along the ground like a worm. Some kinds of *serpents* are immensely long, others are very small. Some *serpents* are poisonous, that is, if a person were bitten by one he would die; others are not poisonous.

SERVICE, any thing which is done to serve another person.—*Service* also means use.

SERVICEABLE, means useful.

SERVILE, mean.

SERVITUDE, is the state of being obliged to serve another person, whether we chuse or not.

To SET, means to put in a place.—To *Set*, when we speak of the sun, means to disappear in the evening, as, the sun *sets* in the west.—To *Set* on fire, is to put fire to a thing to make it burn.—To *Set down* a thing, is to write it down in a book or on paper.—To *Set* is also to put a plant in the ground.

A SET, is a number of things which belong to each other, and are suited to each other; as we say, a *set* of tea-things, a *set* of maps, a *set* of chairs.

To be sharp SET, is to be very hungry.

S H A

To SETTLE, is to fix one's self in a place.—
To Settle also means to fix, to make sure, or to make quiet.—**To Settle** may mean to sink to the bottom, as the grounds or dregs of any thing *settle* when left quiet.

SETTLEMENT, a place where a number of people who have come from a distant country, settle themselves to live.

To SEVER, is to part one thing from another violently.

SEVERAL, means more than a few, but not a great many.

SEVERE, means cruel, apt to punish and blame, not kind.—*Severe* also means sharp, painful; we say, the cold is *severe*.

SEVERITY, means cruelty, not tenderness and kindness.—*Severity* also means piercing coldness.

SHABBY, mean.

SHADE, means darkness; we say, “the *shades* of night.”—*Shade* also means coolness and shelter from the heat and the light of the sun: as, “let us walk in the cool *shade* of these trees.”

To SHADE, is to shelter from the heat and the light.

SHADY, means cool and rather dark, sheltered from the sun.

SHADOW: my little friend, if you take any thing and hold it between the sun and the wall, or between the candle and the wall, you will see that a part of the wall, exactly in the shape of what you hold in your hand, will be dark; this is called a *shadow*. If there be a hole in the

S H E

thing which you have in your hand, you will find that the light will pass through it and make a light place on the wall in the shape of that hole. There are some things which have no *shadow*, because the light can pass through them, as a pane of glass: all things which are *opaque* have *shadows*, when held in the light. A *shadow* is not a thing; you can see it, but you cannot feel it or touch it: it is only the want of light upon some place.

A **SHAFT**, is an arrow.

SHAGGY, means rough, covered with hair.

SHALLOW, means not deep; we say, *shallow* water, a *shallow* stream.

SHANK, means the leg.—*Long-shanked*, having long legs.—*Spindle-shanks*, are long, thin, ugly legs.

The **SHANK**, means the long straight handle of a thing.

SHAPELESS, what has no regular shape, or what is not of a good shape.

To **SHATTER**, is to break a thing suddenly to pieces.

A **SHEAF**, is a bundle of corn tied together.

SHEARS, are a kind of cutting instrument, something like a pair of scissars, only a great deal larger.

To **SHEAR**, is to cut any thing with shears.—To *shear* sheep, is to cut the wool off their backs with a pair of *shears*.

A **SHEATH**, is a case for any thing; it generally means a case for a sword or scissars.

S H O

SHEATHED, covered with a sheath or case.

To SHED, is to pour out, to spill, to let fall.

A SHED, is a roof which is held up by posts instead of walls, and used only as a shelter or cover for something.

A SHEPHERD, is a man who takes care of sheep.

A SHIELD, is a broad piece of wood, or plate of some kind of metal, which people who fought used formerly to wear upon their arm, and held before them, to keep themselves from being hurt by the blows which were struck at them.—*A Shield* also means any thing which saves us, or shelters us, from being hurt.

To SHIELD, is to save from harm or danger.

SHIPBOARD: to go on *shipboard*, is to go into a ship.

SHIPPING, means a number of ships.

SHIRE, means the same as a county.

To SHIVER, is to tremble, to shake with cold.

—**To Shiver** is also, to break a thing into a number of pieces with one blow.

A SHOAL, is a very great croud, an immense number.

A SHOCK, is a violent meeting or striking together of two things; a violent sudden shake.—*A Shock* is also several sheaves of corn piled up together.

To SHOCK, to offend, to disgust.

SHOD, means having shoes put on the feet.

S I C

A **SHOP**, is a place where things are sold, or where people work.

SHORE, means the edge of the land which is next to the water; thus we say, on the sea-*shore*.

SHORN, having all the wool cut off; as, the sheep are *shorn*.

To **SHOVE**, is to push any thing violently forwards.

To **SHOUT**, is to call out very loud.

To **SHOWER**, is to pour down rain.—To *Shower* sometimes means to scatter any thing about in great plenty, to pour down.

SHREWD, means sly, quick in finding out any thing.

To **SHRIEK**, is to cry out as if one were hurt or afraid.

SHRILL, of a sharp, disagreeable, piercing sound.

To **SHRINK** *up*, is to grow smaller, to be drawn together.—To *Shrink* is also to draw back from any thing, as if we were afraid of it, or disliked it.

SHROUDS, the ropes which manage the sails of a ship.

A **SHRUB**, is any small bushy tree.

To **SHUDDER**, is to tremble with fear, or with dislike.

To **SHUN**, is to try not to meet with a thing, to try to get away.

A **SICKLE**, is a kind of hooked instrument, with which corn is cut down.

S I M

SICKLY, rather sick, not healthy.

A **SIEVE**, is made by stretching a piece of cloth over a hoop of wood, and it is used to separate the fine and the coarse parts of any thing from each other. When flour is put into a kind of sieve and shaken about, the fine parts of the flour pass through the cloth, and leave the coarse parts behind; this is called bolting or sifting flour.

A **SIGN**, is any thing which serves to make some other thing known to us. When we see the new leaves beginning to shoot, and the flowers springing up, it is a *sign* that the winter is past, and that summer is coming on.

SIGNIFICATION, is the meaning of any thing.

To **SIGNIFY**, is to make a thing known, to tell.—To *Signify* is also to be of consequence.—To *Signify* is also to mean.

To **SILENCE**, signifies to make quiet, to make a person be silent.

SILK, is a shining stuff made of the webs spun by a kind of a caterpillar called a silk-worm.

SILVER, the name of a metal which ranks next to gold: *silver* is of a beautiful shining white colour. Shillings, and sixpences, and spoons, and a great number of other things are made of it.

SILVERY, of a white shining colour, like silver.

SIMILAR, means like: the pine and the fir trees are *similar* to each other in appearance, but the colour of their wood is different.

S I T

SIMPLE, means not mixed with other things.
—*Simple* also means not made of many different parts; easily understood; plain.

A **SIMPLE person**, is a harmless, plain, silly person.

A **SIMPLETON**, is a foolish, stupid person.

SIMPLY, is only, merely.

SIMPLICITY, is plainness, not cunning.—*Simplicity* means also plainness of dress, not finery.—*Simplicity* sometimes means foolishness, silliness.

SIN, is wickedness; any thing which is done against the commands of **GOD**.

To **SIN**, is to do a wicked action.

SINFUL, wicked; not religious, not good.

SINCERE, not deceitful, honest, always telling truth.

To **SINGE**, is to scorch, to burn a little.

SINGLE, means not more than one, alone.

SINGULAR, means particular, different from all the others; remarkable.

To **SIP**, is to drink a little at a time.

SIRE, a father.

To **SITUATE**, is to put in some particular place.

SITUATED, placed in a particular manner.

The **SITUATION** of *any thing*, is the manner in which it is placed.

The **SITUATION** of *a person*, is his condition of life, whether he be rich or poor, happy or miserable, great or mean.

S L A

SKELETON, the bones of a dead body without any flesh upon them.

SKILFUL, able to do any thing readily and well.

SKILL, is the power of doing a thing very quickly and very well.

To **SKIM**, is to pass lightly over any thing; as, the swallow *skims* over the ground.—To *Skim* is also to take the upper part off some liquor, as we *skim* the cream off the milk.

SKIRT, the loose part of a dress which hangs below the waist.—*Skirt* means also the border, or outside part of a thing; as, when we say, the *skirts* of a wood.

SKIRTED, means bordered or edged by something.

To **SKULK**, is to hide one's self in secret places, to watch to do mischief.

The **SKULL**, is the head.

A **SKULL**, often means the bones of a head without any flesh on it.

A **SLAB**, is a piece of stone or marble, flat and smooth, but not thick. Marble *slabs* are used for hearths and chimney-pieces.

SLACK, what is not tight.

To **SLACKEN**, is to make loose: it also means to be less attentive or industrious.—To *Slacken* is also to make less strong, or less quick: we say, he *slackened* his pace; that means, he went slower.

SLAIN, killed.

S L E

To **SLAKE** *one's thirst*, is to drink till one is no longer thirsty.

To **SLANDER**, is to speak ill of a person without truth.

SLANDEROUS, speaking ill of any person untruly.

SLANT, means sloping, not perpendicular.

To **SLASH**, is to make long cuts in any thing.

SLATE, a stone of a dark blueish grey colour, used to cover the roofs of houses: one kind of *slate*, of an uncommonly dark colour, is used to write upon.

A **SLATTERN**, is a woman who is very untidy and awkward in her dress.

A **SLAVE**, is a person who belongs to a master, and who works for him, without receiving wages like a servant. The condition of *slaves* is often very miserable, for they are not able to do what they wish, or to go where they like; but are obliged to work very hard indeed, and are forced to do whatever their master pleases, whether they like it or not. Formerly *slaves* were bought and sold in a market, like beasts; and even now, in some parts of the world, men and women are bought and sold for slaves.

SLAUGHTER, means killing; murder of a great number.

To **SLAUGHTER**, is to kill.

To **SLAY**, is to kill, to put to death.

A **SLEDGE**, is a kind of carriage, made without wheels, to pass smoothly over the ice and snow. In very cold countries, where the snow is

S L U

on the ground during the greatest part of the year, people generally travel in *sledges* drawn by rein-deer.

SLEEK, means soft, smooth and shining.

SLEET, snow and rain together.

SLENDER, not thick, of a small thin shape.

—*Slender* also means small, not strong, not large.

SLIGHT, means small, not worth much, not of consequence; or, small, thin, not strong.


To **SLIGHT**, is to pay no attention to a thing, to treat a person with no respect or attention.

SLIM, of a slender shape.

SLIME, is any dirty, sticky, gluey matter.

A **SLING**, is an instrument made of leather straps, and used to throw stones from a distance at any thing.

To **SLIT**, is to make a long narrow cut in any thing.

SLOPING, not straight upwards or downwards, but in the direction of this line .

SLOTH, is laziness, idleness; slowness in doing any thing.

SLOTHFUL, idle, lazy.

A **SLOVEN**, is a person who is dirty and untidy in his dress.

SLOVENLY, dirtily and untidily dressed; not neat.

The **SLUG**, is a kind of slow creeping snail.

A **SLUGGARD**, is a lazy, idle, sleepy person.

To **SLUMBER**, is to sleep.

S O A

A SLUMBER, is a sleep; it means properly not a sound sleep.

SLUNG, hung loosely by means of a string.

To SMART, to feel a sharp pain.

SMART, is brisk, lively, witty.

To SMEAR, is to spread over with something which is dirty and sticky.

To SMILE, means sometimes to look gay and pleasant.

To SMITE, is to strike: it also means to kill.

A SMITH, is a workman who makes things of metals; we say, a coppersmith, a silversmith, a goldsmith, &c. A man who works in iron is called a blacksmith.

To SMOTHER, is to suffocate, to kill any person by keeping him from fresh air.—To *Smother* is also to keep close, to hide, to keep down; as, he "*smothered* his anger."

To SNAP, is to break suddenly.—To *Snap* is to bite.

To SNAP *at a thing*, is to snatch at it, or bite at it.

A SNARE, is a trap, or any thing which is set to catch or entangle animals.

To SNARL, is to growl like a dog when he is angry.

To SNEAK, is to creep slyly, as if one were afraid to be found out.

SNEAKING, means sly.

SNOUT, the nose of a beast.

To SOAK, is to keep any thing in wet till it is quite steeped, to wet through and through.

S O L

To SOAR, is to fly up high, to rise very high.

SOBER, not drinking too much.—*Sober* also means serious, grave, quiet.

SOCIABLE, fond of company, friendly.

SOCIAL, friendly, fond of gay and merry company.

SOCIETY, company.

In SOCIETY, means not alone, with other people.

A SOCIETY, is a number of people united in one interest.

SODDEN, boiled, cooked.

SOIL, ground in which plants grow.—*Soil* also means country. Our native *soil* is the country we were born in.—*Soil* often means dirt.

To SOIL, is to make dirty.

To SOJOURN, is to live in a place for a time.

SOLACE, means pleasure, comfort.

To SOLACE, is to comfort.

SOLAR, belonging to the sun.—By the *Solar rays*, we mean the beams, or the light of the sun.

The SOLE, the bottom of the foot, or of a shoe.

SOLE, means only.

SOLELY, merely, only; as, "I wish you to be good *solely* for your own sake."

SOLEMN, means very grave, religious, and serious.—*Solemn* also means, affected and formally grave: for we say, "the *solemn* owl."

A SOLEMNITY, is something which is done in a religious and serious manner.

S O V

SOLEMNITY, is also seriousness, stateliness.

To SOLICIT, is to ask, to beg, to entreat.

SOLICITOUS, very careful and anxious about something.

SOLICITUDE, carefulness.

SOLID, what is not fluid: the word *fluid* has already been explained to little people.—*Solid* also means what is not hollow; as we say, a *solid* lump of gold, *solid* wood.—*Solid* may often mean strong, firm, steady, real: we say, *solid* sense, *solid* learning, a *solid* building.

SOLIDITY, is hardness, firmness.

SOLITARY, alone; at a distance from company; without people.

SOLITUDE, loneliness.

A SOLITUDE, is a lonely place.

To SOLVE, is to explain, to make clear to be understood.

A SONGSTER, is one who sings: birds are often called feathered *songsters*.

SONOROUS, sounding; giving a loud sound.

SOOT, smoke which is condensed or collected in little pieces.

To SOOTHE, is to please, to make quiet.

In SOOTH, means in truth, really.

A SOPHIST, is a person who is fond of arguing, and who disputes in an artful, cunning, clever manner.

SORDID, very dirty, mean, low, covetous.

SORRY, often means of no worth, mean, vile.

A SOVEREIGN, is a person who rules over others.

S P A

SOVEREIGN, means above all the rest in greatness, and power, and strength.

SOUND, what is strong, healthy, stout, or right.

To **SOUND**, is to let down a long string, with a weight at the end of it, into the water, to try how deep it is.

SOURCE of *any thing*, is what causes it; we say, "the sun is the *source* of life, and heat, and light."

The **SOURCE** of a *river*, is the place in the ground which it first springs out of.

SOUTH, that part of the sky where we see the sun at twelve o'clock in the day.

The **SOUTH** sometimes means, the countries or places which are towards the *south*: this man comes from the *south*; the geranium first came from the *south* of Africa. The *southern* countries are the warmest.

To **SOW**, is to put seeds in the ground.

SPACE, means room, any quantity of extent or place: as we say, a *space* of ground to build a house; the *space* of an hundred thousand miles.—*Space* also means any quantity of time: as we say, the *space* of a week, for the *space* of an hundred years.

SPACIOUS, means wide, having plenty of room, not narrow or small.

SPANGLED, covered over with *splangles*, or any shining thing: "the sky, on a clear night, is *spangled* with stars."

S P E

SPANISH, belonging to the country called Spain.

To SPARE, is not to waste or to spend much.
—To *Spare* is also to do without a thing.—To *Spare* also means not to punish, to be tender.

SPARE, narrow, small, not much, not plenty.
—*Spare* also means thin, lean.

To have to SPARE of *any thing*, means to have more than we want.

SPAWN, the eggs of fishes, or the eggs of frogs and toads.

SPECIAL, means particular; it also means uncommon, excellent.

SPECIES, means a sort: it means properly a particular sort, different from other kinds; we say, “the butterfly is a kind of insect, there are several different *species* of the butterfly; the silkworm is a *species* of caterpillar.”

To SPECIFY, is to mention or show any thing in a particular manner.

A SPECTACLE, is a show, a remarkable sight.

A SPECTATOR, is a person who looks on while any thing is doing or passing.

SPEECH, is the power of speaking or using words.—*Speech* is also talk, or any thing which is spoken.

SPEECHLESS, silent, dumb, not able to speak.

SPEED, means quickness in moving, haste, hurry.

To SPEED, is to make haste, or to move very fast.

SPEEDILY, quickly, fast.

S P I

SPHERE : a *sphere* is properly a *globe*, any thing which is round every way like a ball.—*Sphere* often means a *world*, or a round figure which represents the world or the sky. Look for the word *Globe*.

SPHERICAL, round like a globe or ball.

SPICES, are the seeds, the roots, the bark, or the flowers, of several different kinds of plants, which grow in warm countries. *Spices* are pleasant to the smell, of a hot biting taste, and we use them in seasoning our food : nutmegs, mace, cinnamon, cloves, all-spice, ginger, and pepper, are called spices.

To **SPIN**, is to draw out any thing into threads, as we say, “ the spider *spins* his web ; ” thread is *spun* by means of a spinning-wheel.—To *Spin* is also to draw out to a length, to make long and tedious.

SPIRAL, winding or curling round and round like a corkscrew.

A **SPIRE**, is a steeple, the top of a building which is high and pointed.

SPIRIT, means the mind or the soul ; what lives, and thinks, and understands, and remembers, but what we cannot see.—*Spirit* often means boldness and liveliness, force ; as we say, “ a man of *spirit*. ”—*Spirit* also means disposition or temper, as when we say, “ a boy of a generous *spirit* never takes pleasure in hurting any thing which is less or weaker than himself. ”—*Spirits* means the temper or frame of mind we are in ; if a person is lively and gay, he is said to be *in spirits* ; and when

S P O

a person is dull or melancholy, he is said to be *out of spirits*.—Strong liquors, such as brandy, &c. are often called *spirits*.

SPIRITED, bold and lively.

SPLENDID, what is very grand and fine, or very bright and shining.

SPLENDOUR, is brightness; it also means finery, grandeur.

A SPLINTER, is a little bit of any thing which has been violently broken; it also means a little thin bit of wood.

To SPOIL, is to make a thing bad or of no use.—To *Spoil* is also to rob, to take away another person's things by force.—*Spoil*, means things which are robbed from other people.

SPOKES, the bars of a wheel.

SPONGY, what is soft and full of holes like sponge.

SPONTANEOUS; any thing is *spontaneous* which we do of our own accord, without being told or forced to do it by any body: those plants are called *spontaneous* which grow of themselves without being planted or cultivated: weeds spring up *spontaneously* in our gardens: oranges grow *spontaneously* in Italy and Spain.

SPORT, is play, amusement.

To SPORT, is to play about, to amuse one's self merrily.

A SPORTSMAN, is a man who is fond of hunting, or shooting, or fishing.

A SPOUSE, is a husband or a wife.

To SPOUT, is to pour out violently.

S T A

TO SPRAWL, is to tumble about, or stretch one's self out upon the ground.

A SPRAY, is a twig, a little branch.

TO SPRING, is to grow up out of the ground, or to rise up out of any place.—To *Spring* is also to start out, to leap suddenly and violently, as, “the cat *sprung* upon the poor little mouse.”—To *Spring* is to jump, to leap, or to fly.

SPRING, is the name of the season which comes next to winter, when the plants and flowers begin to spring up, and the weather grows warm.

A SPRING, is a leap, a sudden jump.—A *Spring* is also a stream of water which comes out of the ground.

TO SPURN, is to kick, to drive a thing away, as if we did not care for it.

A SPY, is a person who is sent to watch what other people do.

TO SPY, is to see or find out from a distance.

A SQUABBLE, is a quarrel, a dispute.

A SQUADRON, is a troop of Soldiers, or part of a fleet of ships.

SQUALID, dirty, mean.

A SQUALL, is a sudden violent wind.

TO SQUANDER, is to spend too much, to waste.

SQUAT, short and thick.—To be *squat* is to lie close to the ground.

TO SQUEAL, is to squeak, to cry out with a sharp voice; to squall.

STABILITY, is steadiness, firmness.

A STABLE, is a house for beasts.

S T A

STABLE, is also strong, durable, firm.

A **STACK**, is a quantity of hay or corn piled up together.

A **STAFF**, is a stick to walk with or to fight with.

A **STAGE**, is a raised floor.

The **STAGE**, is the place where plays are acted.

STAGE, also means the place where people who travel rest themselves, or change horses.

To **STAGGER**, is not to walk steadily.

STAGNANT water, is water which is quite still, and which does not run or flow.

STAIN, a spot or blot.

A **STAKE**, is a strong thick piece of wood fixed upright in the ground.

To **STAKE**, is to wager ; as, I *stake* my books against yours, that I will write better than you.

STALE, what is not fresh, what has been kept long.

A **STALL**, is a bench or table where something is laid to be sold : a mean shop where people work, as we say, "a cobbler's *stall*."—A *Stall* is also a place in a stable for a horse, or other beast to feed in.

To **STAMMER**, is to speak with difficulty and hesitation.

A **STAMP**, an instrument made of wood or of metal, which has figures cut upon it, and which is pressed upon things to make a mark or impression upon them, as a seal, or a butter-print.—A *Stamp* is also a mark set upon any thing.

S T A

STANDARD, means the colour or flag which is carried by soldiers.—*Standard*, any thing by which we try the goodness or worth of another thing.—*Standard*, is a settled rate or price.

To **STARE**, is to fix one's eyes upon a person ; to look at any thing with wonder, with fear, or with impudence.

STARRY, shining with stars.

To **START**, is to move suddenly and quickly.—To *Start* is also to set off running.

To get the **START** of a person, is to begin something before him.

To **STARTLE**, is to frighten suddenly, to make a person start.

To **STARVE**, is to die with hunger or cold, or to kill with hunger or cold.

STATE, means condition or situation.

The **STATE**, is the country, or all the people living in a country.

A **STATE**, is a people not governed by a king.

STATE, often means grand appearance.

STATELY, means grand, or proud in appearance.

STATION, means the place where any thing stands or is placed. To take one's *station*, is to fix one's self in some place.—*Station* also means condition of life.

STATIONARY, standing still, not moving forwards.

A **STATIONER**, is a man who sells books, paper, and pens.

S T E

A STATUE, is an image.

STATURE, means height or tallness of any creature.

A STATUTE, is a law.

STEAD, means place; in his *stead*, means in his place, or instead of him.

STEADFAST, means strong, firm, or strongly fixed.

STEADY, not changing, firm, fixed.

To STEAL, is to take something secretly which does not belong to us, and which we ought not to take.—To *Steal*, means sometimes, to pass secretly and silently along, as, “ I will *steal* out of the room.”

STEALTH: by *stealth*, means secretly; to take a thing by *stealth*, is to steal it.

STEAM, is the vapour of any thing which is hot; what comes out of the spout of the teakettle when it is boiling is *steam*.

STEEL, is iron prepared in a particular manner.—*Steel* often means any thing very hard.

To STEEL, is to make very hard.

To STEER, to direct, to guide.

To STEER *a ship*, is to guide it through the water by means of the helm. Look for the word *Helm*.

STEM, the stalk.—The *Stem* of a tree, is the thick part which rises immediately from the root.

STENCH, a very bad smell.

STEPPING-STONES, are stones which are placed at proper distances from one another in

S T I

water or dirt, that people who pass may tread upon them and not wet or dirty themselves or their feet.

STERILE: ground is called *sterile* which is not fruitful, which does not produce much plants or corn.

STERLING, a name given to English money to distinguish it from the money of other countries.—*Sterling* also means what is true and real; as we say, *sterling* gold, *sterling* sense, *sterling* worth.

STERN, severe, not kind, not gentle.

The STERN, is the hind part of a ship.

A STEWARD, is a man who takes care of another person's affairs, and manages his house or his business for him.

STICK, besides meaning a piece of wood, means also a small long piece of any thing: we say, a *stick* of sealing-wax.

STIFF, what is hard and strong, what is not soft, or will not bend easily.—*Stiff* also means formal, as we say, a *stiff* person, *stiff* manners.

To STIFLE, is to smother, to kill any creature by keeping it from the air.—To *Stifle* is also to keep down, to hide, as he *stifled* his grief.

To STIMULATE, to excite, to create a wish for: mustard or pickles *stimulate* our appetites, that means, give us a desire to eat more; the desire of pleasing your parents should *stimulate* you to attend to your studies. Whatever *stimulates* is called a *stimulus*.

S T O

STINGY, means covetous, not giving or spending enough.

To STINT, is not to give enough room, or enough of any thing, to confine.

The STOCK, is the stem of a plant.

STOCK, also means family.

A STOCK, is a quantity of any thing which is kept safe for some use.

To STOCK, is to fill full of any thing, as, a garden *stocked* with all kinds of flowers and fruits.

A STORE, is a quantity of any thing which is laid by to be used at some future time.

To STORE, is to fill full of something, to be kept safe for use; as, "the bee *stores* her cells with honey."

A STOREHOUSE, or a STOREROOM, is a place where things are laid by to be kept safe.

A STORM, is a violent wind; but we often say, a *storm* of rain, a *storm* of hail, or a thunder *storm*.

To STORM, is to rage, to be in a violent passion.

The STORY of a house, means the number of rooms which are on the same floor: a house three *stories* high, is a house which has three sets of rooms one above another.

A STOVE, is a place in which a fire is made to heat something: a hot-house is often called a *stove*.

STOUT, is strong and firm, or bold and obstinate.

S T R

To **STOW**, is lay up any thing safe and in order.

STRAIGHT, means not bent or crooked; it also means directly, immediately.

STRAIGHTWAYS, immediately.

To **STRAIN**, is to squeeze any liquor through something to make it clear.—To *Strain* also means to stretch tight or far, to force something out of its proper and natural shape.

STRAIN, means a song, music.—*Strain* is also a manner of speaking; as we say, “If you talk in this *strain*.”

STRAND, means the shore, the edge of the land which is next to the sea.

To **STRANGLE**, is to choak, to kill any animal by stopping its breath.

A **STRAP**, is a long narrow piece of leather.

A **STRATAGEM**, is a cunning trick to deceive some person.

To **STRAY**, is to wander, to go out of the right way.

A **STREAK**, is a line of some colour.

STREAKED, marked with lines of different colours.

To **STRENGTHEN**, is to make strong, to give strength, firmness, or power.

STRESS: to lay a *stress* upon a word, is to speak it with more force than the others; to lay a *stress* upon any thing, is to make it seem of consequence.

To **STREW**, is to spread or throw about, to scatter.

S T U

STRICT, very exact, severe.

STRICTLY, means with great exactness; it also means severely.

A **STRIDE**, is a long step.

To **STRIDE**, is to take long steps.

STRIFE, is quarrelling or disagreement.

To **STRIP**, is to take off clothes.—To *Strip* is also to rob a person of every thing that they have.—To *Strip* also means to take off the peel or covering of any thing.

A **STRIPE**, is a long mark of some colour.—A *Stripe* is also a blow with a lash or whip.

To **STRIPE**, is to mark with lines of different colours.

A **STRIPLING**, is a very young man.

To **STRIVE**, is to try hard to do something.

To **STROLL**, is to wander about.

STRUCTURE, means the manner in which any thing is built or made.

A **STRUCTURE**, is a building of any kind.

To **STRUGGLE**, is to strive, to try to do something in spite of hindrance, or to be in any difficulty, or pain, or distress.

To **STRUT**, is to walk in a stately affected manner.

STUBBLE, the short stalks which are left after the corn has been cut.

STUDY, means attention to learning, or deep thought about any thing.

A **STUDY**, is any particular kind of learning; as we say, "the *study* of the French language, the *study* of painting."

S U B

TO STUDY, is to mind one's book, to learn attentively.—To *Study* is also to think deeply and attentively of something.

A STUDENT, is a person who learns.

A STUDIOUS *person*, is one who is fond of books and learning.—*Studious* also means very attentive and careful; as, “this little boy is *studious* to obey his parents in every thing.”

TO STUMBLE, is to fall, to have one's feet tripped up in walking.

THE STUMP, is the part of a thing which remains after the rest has been cut off, or taken away.

TO STUN, is to confuse one with a great noise, or to stupify with a violent blow.

STUPENDOUS, what is very wonderful and astonishing.

TO STUPIFY, is to make stupid or insensible.

STURDY, stout, strong, obstinate.

A STY, is a sort of house to keep pigs in.

STYLE, means properly the manner in which any thing is written or spoken.—*Style* also means the manner in which any thing is done; as we say, “a person's *style* of living should be suitable to his condition.”

TO STYLE, is to call by some name; as, “the lion is *styled* the king of beasts.”

TO SUBDIVIDE, is to divide again, to divide a part of something into more parts.

TO SUBDUE, is to tame, to keep down, to hinder from rising; as, “he *subdued* his anger.”

S U B

-To *Subdue* is also to conquer, to make obedient.

SUBJECT, any thing that one is writing, or thinking, or talking about.

A SUBJECT, is a person who is governed by another person; as, "we are the king's *subjects*."

In SUBJECTION, means under the rule of another.

SUBLIME, high in excellence, high in place, grand, lofty.

SUBMISSION, willing and humble obedience to the wishes or commands of another person.

SUBMISSIVE, obedient and humble, not proud or obstinate.

To SUBMIT, is to put one's self under the rule or government of another person; to be dutiful and humble.

To SUBSCRIBE, is to agree to something.

A SUBSCRIPTION, is a quantity of money which a number of different persons *subscribe* or give for some use.

To SUBSIST, is to continue, to have the means to support life.—To *Subsist* is also to live, to be fed upon something; as, "animals which *subsist* upon flesh are called carnivorous animals."

A SUBSISTENCE, is something to eat or to live upon.

SUBSTANCE, is any thing that exists in reality; any thing which is real, not fancied.

SUBSTANTIAL, means real, true; it also means strong, solid.

S U F

To **SUBSTITUTE**, is to put one thing in the place of another.

A **SUBSTITUTE**, is any thing which is used instead of another thing, or put in the place of another.

SUBTILE, very fine and thin.

SUBTLE, sly and cunning.

The **SUBURBS**, are the buildings and houses which are without the walls of a city. All cities were formerly surrounded with strong walls.

To **SUCCEED**, is to come after.

To **SUCCEED** in *any thing*, is to be able to do it as we wished.

SUCCESS, is good or bad fortune.—*Success* often means only good fortune or happiness; as we say to a person, "I wish you *success*."

SUCCESSFUL, means happy, lucky.

SUCCESSIVE, coming regularly after one another; as we say, "for three *successive* days."

A **SUCCESSOR**, is a person who comes into some place after another person.

SUCCOUR, is help, assistance.

To **SUCCOUR**, is to help one who is in distress; to assist.

To **SUE**, is to beg, to entreat.

To **SUFFER**, is to bear or to allow, not to hinder.—To *Suffer* is also to feel pain or distress, to be hurt.

A **SUFFERER**, is a person who is in pain, or in distress.

SUFFERING, is pain, hurt, misery, or distress of any kind.

S U N

To SUFFICE, is to be enough.

SUFFICIENCY, means enough, as much of any thing as is wanted.

SUFFICIENT, means not too few, not too small a quantity of any thing; enough.

SELF-SUFFICIENT, means conceited, thinking one's self wiser than other people.

To SUFFOCATE, is to choak, to stifle.

To SUGGEST, is to give one a hint or an idea of something.

To SUIT, is to be fit, or proper.

SUITABLE, fit, proper.

SULLEN, obstinately angry and ill-humoured.

To SULLY, is to soil, to dirty, to make not bright.

SULPHUR, is brimstone.

SULTRY, very hot and close.

SUM, means the whole number of any thing.

A SUM, is any quantity of money.

SUMMER, is the season of the year when the fruits grow ripe, and the weather is very hot: *summer* comes next to spring, and after *summer* comes autumn.

The SUMMIT, is the highest top.

To SUMMON *a person*, is to call him, or order him to come to a place.

A SUMMONS, is a call.

SUMPTUOUS, exceedingly grand and fine, and of a great price.

To SUNDER, is to part, to divide.

S U P

SUNDRY, means several.

SUPERB, means exceedingly grand, fine, and beautiful.

The SUPERFICES of *any thing*, is the outside of all its parts.

SUPERFICIAL, means only outside, not deep, not learned.—To have a *superficial knowledge of a thing*, is to know but very little about it; not to know it thoroughly.

SUPERFINE, means exceedingly fine.

SUPERFLUITY, more than is wanted of any thing.

SUPERFLUOUS, more than enough, more than is necessary.

To SUPERINTEND, is to overlook, or to be placed over persons, and to have the care of them.

SUPERIOR, what is greater, or higher, or more excellent than some other.

Our SUPERIORS, are those persons who are higher in rank, or better, or greater any way than we are ourselves.

SUPERNATURAL, what is exceedingly wonderful, or above nature.

To SUPERSCRIBE, is to write upon the top, or on the outside.

To SUPPLANT, is to put out of some place, to turn out.

SUPPLE, means not stiff, easily bending.

A SUPPLIANT, is a person who begs, or prays.

To SUPPLICATE, is to beg, to entreat, to ask very humbly.

S U R

TO SUPPLY, is to furnish, or to give something which is wanted; as, "our parents *supply* us with food and clothing."

A SUPPLY, is something which is given when it is wanted or necessary.

TO SUPPORT, is to bear any thing which is painful or disagreeable.—To *Support* is also to keep from falling or sinking; to keep up.

TO SUPPORT *a person*, often means to feed and clothe him, to give him what is necessary to live; as, "this good boy *supports* himself and his poor old mother by working hard."

TO SUPPOSE, is to think that a thing is true, without being sure that it is true; or to think that a thing has happened, or will happen, though it never has happened, and, perhaps, never will happen: as we say, "you should not go too near the edge of the pond, *suppose* you were to fall in and be drowned:" or, "when I see a little girl look cheerful and happy, I always *suppose* that she is good."

SUPREME, means highest, greatest, most excellent. or most powerful.

The SUPREME *Being*, is GOD.

The SURFACE of *any thing*, is the outside of it; as, "the *surface* of this piece of marble is smooth and shining; if you were to scrape off the surface it would look rough: metals are generally found far below the *surface* of the earth."

SURGE, the swelling waves of the sea.

A SURGEON, one whose business it is to cure

S U S

hurts of every kind, and cut off limbs if necessary, &c. &c. &c.

SURLY, means ill-humoured, rough, and sour in one's manners.

SURLINESS, roughness, ill-humour, rudeness.

SURNAMED, having some name added or put after one's own real name.

To **SURPASS**, is to be more excellent than some other.

SURPLUS, means what is left of any thing after we have used or taken all that we want.

To **SURROUND**, is to be on every side of a thing, to be all round it; as we say, "an island is land which is entirely *surrounded* by water," that is, which has water all round it.

The **SURROUNDING country**, is the country, or places, which are round about.

To **SURVEY**, is to look at something as if we wished to examine it.—To *Survey* is also to look all over any thing; as, "we *survey* the prospect of a country."

To **SURVIVE**, is to live after another is dead.—To *Survive* is also to live after something, to live longer; as, "these myrtles, if they are not taken care of, will not *survive* the winter."

To **SUSPECT**, is to think something wrong, without being quite sure of it.

To **SUSPECT a person**, is to think ill of him, without being certain that he deserves it.

To **SUSPEND**, is to make something hang.—To *Suspend* is also to cause to stop for a time, to hinder from going on.

S Y C

SUSPENDED, hung by something; as the spider "hung *suspended* in air at the end of his thread."

SUSPENSE: to be in *suspense*, is to be uncertain; to be hoping or expecting something without being sure of it.

SUSPICION, is an ill opinion of something without being sure.

A SUSPICIOUS *person*, is one who is always thinking ill of others, or being afraid without reason.—A *Suspicious* person or thing, often means one that we think we have reason to be afraid of, or to think ill of.

To SUSTAIN, is to hold up, to hinder from sinking or falling; to bear, to keep up.

SUSTENANCE, is food; what sustains life.

A SWAIN, is a young countryman.

SWAMP, wet ground.

A SWARM, is a great number of bees.—A *Swarm* is also a great number of any small animals.

To SWARM, is to be in numbers, to be crowded.

SWAY, is power or rule over others.

SWIFT, means quick, moving very fast.

SWIFTNESS, is quickness, speed.

To SWIM, is to move upon water, or any other fluid, without sinking.

SWINE, pigs.

SWOLN, swelled out.

SYCOPHANT, is a flatterer, a person who

T A I

praises another more than he deserves, in order to gain his favour.

SYLVAN, shady, like woods or groves.

SYMMETRY, is when the different parts of a thing are suitable to each other; when one part matches or is like another, without being too small or too large, or different in shape.

SYMPATHY, when we have the same feelings as another person: if we feel glad when they are glad, or grieve when they are grieved, we call it *sympathy*; or say that we *sympathise* with them.

A SYMPTOM, is a sign.

SYSTEM, is method, or regular order. [This word cannot be fully explained to little boys and girls; when they are older they will understand it.]

T.

A TABLET, is any smooth thing to write upon. Table sometimes means the same as *tablet*: we read, that the twelve commandments, which God gave to Moses, were written upon *tables* of stone.

To TACK, is to join, or stitch one thing to another thing.

TACKLE, the ropes of a ship.

To TAINT, is to stain or to soil.—To *Taint* is also to spoil; to make bad, or rotten.

T A P

TALENT, means the power of doing something well; cleverness, understanding.

TALKATIVE, full of talk, too fond of talking.

TALLOW, the fat of animals: candles are sometimes made of *tallow*, and sometimes of wax.

TALONS, the claws of a hawk, or a kite, or any other bird of prey.

TAME *animals*, are those which are not wild and fierce, but gentle and harmless.—*Tame* may also mean dull, without life or spirit.

TAN: my little friends have been told that leather is made of the skins of beasts; these skins are turned into leather, by steeping them in a liquor made by boiling the bark of oak trees in water, which makes them shrivel up, and become soft and strong; this is called *tanning* the skins, and when they are *tanned* they are called leather.

A **TANNER**, is a man who *tans*, or turns skins into leather.

TANGIBLE, what can be felt by touching.

To **TANTALIZE**, is to tease people, by shewing them pleasure which they cannot have, or by setting before them good things which they must not taste.

To **TAP**, is to bore a hole in a barrel or cask, into which they put a small pipe, to draw the liquor out.

TAPER, of a shape which is thick at the bottom, and grows thinner and smaller till the top ends almost in a point.

T E L

A **TAPER**, is a wax candle.

TAR, is the sap of pine and of fir trees: sailors are called *tars*, because a great deal of *tar* is used in a ship.

TARDY, means slow, late; not quick, or not soon.

To **TARNISH**, is to soil, to make not bright; to grow dull, or dirty, or rusty.

To **TARRY**, is to stay in a place.—To *Tarry* means also to be long in coming, to be slow.

TART, of a sharp, or sour taste; it also means sharp, pert, or severe in speaking.

A **TASK-MASTER**, is one who gives another person hard tasks, and makes him work.

A **TATTER**, is a tear, a rag.

TATTERED, torn, ragged.

To **TATTLE**, is to talk foolishly, and to talk too much.

TAWDRY, too fine, or too showy; meanly fine.

TAWNY, of a brownish yellow colour.

To **TEACH**, is to tell a person, or to show him how to do something, which he did not know how to do before.

TEAM; the number of horses or oxen which are used at once to draw a waggon, a cart, or a plough, is called a *team* of horses, or a *team* of oxen.

TEDIOUS, means too long, or too slow; tiresome.

A **TELESCOPE**, is an instrument which is used to look at things which are very distant.

T E M

Little children, when they grow older and learn more, will understand better the use of a *telescope*, and the manner in which it is made: perhaps they may be allowed to look through one now, and they will observe that objects which are really very far off, appear quite near and plain to the eye, when seen through the glass of a *telescope*.

TEMERITY, is carelessness of danger.

To TEMPER, is to mix things together.—To *Temper* is also to make metals, particularly steel, of a proper hardness.

TEMPERATE, means not too much or too great; as we say, “a *temperate* heat.”

TEMPERATE *weather*, is weather which is neither too cold nor too hot.

A TEMPERATE *person*, is one who does not eat or drink very much, and who is content with plain food.

A TEMPEST, is a very violent wind.

TEMPESTUOUS, stormy; very windy.

TEMPLE: the place where Christians worship GOD, is generally called a church; but the place where people of any other religion worship, is called a *temple*.

TEMPORARY, what lasts only for a short time.

To TEMPT a *person*, is to entice him to do wrong.

TEMPTATION, is the being tempted or enticed to do wrong; as we say, “lead us not into *temptation*.”—*Temptation* also means any thing that tempts or entices us to ill.

T E R

TENACIOUS, means not wishing to let go of a thing, holding it fast. Those things which are sticky like glue, and those things whose parts are not easily broken or divided, are called *tenacious*: gold is very *tenacious*.

TENANT: look for the word *Landlord*.

To **TEND**, is to watch, to take care of; as, "the shepherd *tends* the sheep."—To *Tend* is also to move, or lean, or point towards some place, or towards some thing; we say, "the magnet or loadstone has a *tendency* to point towards the north pole."

TENDER, means soft, weak; not hard, not strong.—*Tender* also means kind, loving, gentle; not cruel, not willing to pain any creature.

TENDRILS, small thin curling stalks, with which the vine, the pea, and some other plants, clasp whatever is near them to support themselves.

A **TENT**, is a kind of shelter or lodging, made of cloth or the skins of beasts, which are stretched over high poles: *tents* are easily put up or taken down, and carried from place to place. A number of *tents* all together is called a camp.

TEPID, rather warm.

TERM: a *term* is a word, or a name for a thing.—*Terms*, language; words which we use in speaking: as, "he spoke to me in kind *terms*."

To **TERM**, is to call a thing by some name.

To **TERMINATE**, is to end, to have an end.

To **TERMINATE** a thing, is to put an end to it, to finish it.

T H E

TERMINATION, the end, the ending of a thing.

TERRESTRIAL, belonging to this world; earthly, not heavenly.

TERRIFIC, dreadful; what makes us afraid.

TERROR, is great fear.

To TERRIFY, is to frighten very much.

TERRITORY, means country; land which a person rules over or governs.

TEST, something by which we try the goodness or the truth of a thing.—To *bring to the TEST*, is to know by trying or examining, whether a thing be good, or real, or true.

TESTY, peevish, ill-tempered.

TEXTURE, the coarseness or fineness, the smoothness or roughness of any substance; as we say, "this wood is of a very smooth *texture*; this paper is of a fine *texture*:" cloth or stuff, or any thing which is woven, is called a *texture*.

To THATCH, is to cover the top of a house with straw instead of slates or tiles.

To THAW, is to melt after having been frozen; as, snow and ice *thaw* when the sun shines.

THEATRE, the place where plays are acted; the playhouse.

THEFT, means stealing.

THENCE, means from that time, or from that place.—*Thence* means also for that reason.

THEREAT, means at that.

THEREIN, means in this or in that.

THEREOF, means of that.

T H R

A THERMOMETER, is an instrument to show the heat of the air, or other bodies.

A THICKET, is a number of bushes and trees very close together.

A THIEF, is a person who takes secretly what belongs to other people.

To THIEVE, is to steal.

THIEVISH, like a thief, apt to steal, sly.

To THIRST, is to be thirsty; to feel pain for want of drink.—To *Thirst* is also to wish very much for something.

THITHER, means to that place.

A THONG, is a long slip of leather.

To THRASH, is to beat corn with a flail, in order to separate the grains or seeds from the ear.

THREADBARE, worn out.

To THREATEN, is to try to frighten a person by telling him that he shall be punished, or that some evil shall happen to him.

The THRESHOLD, is the ground or stone which is just under the door of a house.

THRICE, means three times.

THRIFTY, means sparing, saving, not spending much.

To THRIVE, is to be fortunate in doing any thing, to grow rich, or to grow healthy.

THRONE, the seat or chair of a king.

To *sit upon the* THRONE, is to be a king.

To *come to the* THRONE, is to be king after another person.

T I M

A **THRONG**, is a crowd, a great number of people pressing against one another.

To **THRONG**, is to be in crowds, to come together in great numbers.

To **THRUST**, is to push in between, to push any thing away violently.

THUNDERBOLT, the lightning.

To **THWART**, is to cross.

TIDE, the rising and falling of the water of the sea or of a river.—*Tide* sometimes means a stream.

TIDINGS, news of something which has happened.

TILES, are thin square pieces of clay baked in the fire; *tiles* are used to roof houses, and sometimes to cover floors.

To **TILL**, is to plough or to cultivate the earth: the ploughing and sowing of the ground is called *tillage*.

TIMBER, is the wood of large trees after they are cut down and sawed into planks and beams; large trees which are fit for building houses and ships, are called *timber* trees.—The *timbers* of a house or of a ship, are the very large beams which are used to support the rest.

TIMELY, means early, what is done or what happens soon enough.

TIMID, fearful; apt to be afraid without reason.

TIMIDITY, is fearfulness.

TIMOROUS, means full of fear, or apt to be afraid.

T O N

TIN, is the name of a metal, white like silver, but not so valuable

To TINGE, is to make of some colour.

A TINKER, is a man who mends old pots and kettles.

A TINT, is a colour.

TINY, means very little.

TIT-FOR-TAT: to *give tit-for-tat*, is when a person hurts or offends us, to give him back the same. Suppose George were to give William a box on the ear, if William gave George a box on the ear in return, that would be *tit-for-tat*.

TIT-BITS, are nice bits of something to eat.

TITLE: a *title* is a name; it generally means a name of honour or rank; as we say, "he has the *title* of king," "he has the *title* of lord."

The TITLE-PAGE, is the first leaf of a book, in which the name of it is written.

To TOIL, is to work very hard.

TOIL, is hard work.

A TOIL, is a net used to catch animals.

A TOKEN, is a sign, a mark of something.

TOLERABLE, what we can bear.—*Tolerable* also means neither very good nor very bad.

To TOLL, is to ring slowly; as, the bell *tolls* when any person is buried.

A TOMB, is a place where a person is buried.

A TOMBSTONE, is a stone which is put upon a person's grave.

TONE, means the sound of the voice.—*Tone* means also the sound of any musical instrument.

T O U

TONGUE, sometimes means a particular language, as we say, "the English *tongue*:" our native tongue is the language of the country we were born in.

A TOOL, is a thing which we use when we make or do something with our hands: the saw, the hammer, and the plane, are carpenters' *tools*: the *tool* which is used to engrave pictures upon copper is called a graver.

The TOPAZ, is a precious stone of a yellow or a pink colour.

TOPIC: the person or thing that we are talking about is the *topic* of our conversation.

A TORCH, is a light much larger than a candle, which is not put into a candlestick, but is carried in one's hand.

To TORMENT, is to put to pain, to vex, to tease.

TORMENT, is pain, misery.

A TORMENT, is any thing which gives us pain or vexes us.

TORPID, without feeling, without motion, numbed.

A TORRENT, is a large and violent stream of water.

TORTURE, is very great pain.

To TORTURE, is to put to violent pain, or to vex very much.

The TOTAL, means the whole number.

TOTALLY, means quite, entirely, completely.

TOUGH, what is not easily bent or broken.—
Tough also means sticky, like clay.

T R A

A **TOUR**, is a ramble, a journey to several different places, to see them, or to amuse one's self.

Tow, is flax or hemp before it is spun into thread.

To **Tow**, is to draw any thing along by a rope.

A **TOWER**, is a very high building.

To **TOWER**, is to rise very high.

TRACE, the marks which any thing leaves as it passes along; footsteps.

To **TRACE**, is to follow any thing by observing the marks or footsteps which it leaves in passing along.—To *Trace* is also to draw, to mark out.

TRACK, means footsteps, or the marks which any thing leaves in passing: we can see the *track* of a person who has walked through the snow, and the *track* of the carriage wheels on the gravel walk.

A **TRACT**, is any quantity of land.

TRACTABLE, easily taught or easily managed.

TRADE, means commerce, which has already been explained.

A **TRADE**, is any particular business which a person employs himself in to get money: we say, the *trade* of a carpenter, the *trade* of a grocer, or a linen-draper, &c. &c.

A **TRADESMAN**, is a shopkeeper.

TRAFFIC, is trade, commerce.

To **TRAFFIC**, is to trade, to buy, or sell, or exchange the goods of different countries.

T R A

To **TRAIL**, is to drag along the ground.

To **TRAIN**, is to bring up, to teach one to do something; as we say, "this little girl has been *trained* up in habits of industry and good behaviour." In Greenland dogs are *trained* to draw sledges and carriages, instead of horses, which could not live in that cold country.

A **TRAIN**, is a number of people who follow and attend upon some great person. The beautiful feathers in the tail of the peacock are called his *train*.

TRAITOR, a person who is trusted with some secret, or some employment, and betrays it; a person who is not faithful and true to his king or his country.

To **TRAMPLE**, is to tread under foot, or to tread quick and loudly.

TRANQUIL, means quiet, still, not disturbed.

TRANQUILLITY, is peace, quietness.

To **TRANSACT**, is to do business, to manage affairs.

To **TRANSFER**, is to give a thing from one person to another, to remove.

To **TRANSFORM**, is to change the shape of any thing.

A **TRANSFORMATION**, is a change of the shape.

To **TRANSGRESS**, is to disobey some law, or some command.

A **TRANSGRESSION**, is a fault, something which we do contrary to the rule or command of another person.

T R A

TRANSIENT, passing soon away.

TO TRANSLATE, is to explain what is said or written in one language, in the words of a different language.

TRANSPARENT, what the light can pass through is called *transparent*; glass is *transparent*, and water, when it is clear, is *transparent*: paper, horn, talc, and many other substances are also *transparent*.

TO TRANSPLANT, is to move a plant from the place where it was growing, and plant it in another place.

TO TRANSPORT, is to carry any thing in a ship, or in a carriage of any kind, from one place to another.—To *Transport* often means to put one into any violent passion, or violent joy: as we say, “he was *transported* with anger;” “I shall be *transported* with joy to see you.”

TRANSPORT, means very great pleasure, great joy and delight.

A TRAP, is a contrivance to catch animals, and sometimes to catch persons.

TRAPPINGS, ornaments for a horse, or fine dress of any kind.

TRASH, any thing bad and of no use, or not good for food.

TO TRAVEL, is to make a journey, to pass from one place to another which is far off, or to pass from one country to another.

A TRAVELLER, is a person who is on a journey to a place.—A *Traveller* means often a person who *travels* to far distant countries, to see

T R I

different places, and to observe the manners, and dress, and customs of different nations.

TREACHEROUS, deceitful, not to be depended upon; doing mischief secretly and cunningly.

TREASURES, great quantities of money or precious things laid up safe.

A TREASURE, is any precious thing.

TREMENDOUS, very dreadful; what astonishes us and frightens us at the same time.

TREMULOUS, trembling and shaking.

A TRENCH, is a ditch.

A TRENCHER, is a wooden plate.

TREPIDATION, great hurry, great fear and trembling.

To TRESPASS, is to do a fault.

To TRESPASS *against a person*, is to hurt him or displease him.

A TRESPASS, is a fault.

TRESSES, curling hair.

TRIAL, something which is done to find out the truth of what we are not quite sure of.

To *make a TRIAL*, to examine something by trying. The word *trial* often means the questioning or examining a person before a judge.

TRIBE, a number of people distinguished from the rest of the people of a country, either because they are of the same family, or for some other reason: we read in the Bible of the twelve *tribes* of Israel. The *tribe* of Judah, the *tribe* of Levi, means the people who were of the family of Judah, or the people of the family of Levi, &c. &c.

T R U

To **TRICKLE**, is to fall down in drops.

To **TRIFLE**, is to act or talk in a foolish manner, to spend one's time in an idle silly manner.

A **TRIFLE**, is a thing which is of no consequence.

TRIFLING, silly, of no consequence, of no value.

To **TRIM**, is to make neat.

TRIM, neat, nicely dressed.—*Trim* also means dress or ornaments.

A **TRINKET**, is a toy, or any pretty ornament.

To **TRIP**, is to walk lightly and quickly along.

To **TRIP up a person**, is to make him fall by catching up his feet.

TRITE, means common, not new.

TRIVIAL, of no consequence, trifling.

TRIUMPH, success over our enemies.

To **TRIUMPH**, to rejoice at being victorious or successful.

A **TROOP**, is a company of people together, or a number of soldiers.

TROOPS, means soldiers.

A **TROOPER**, is a soldier who rides on horseback.

To **TROW**, is to think, to imagine; as, "who have you with you, I *trow*?"—*See Evenings at Home*.

A **TRUANT**, is an idle person who amuses himself instead of minding his business.

To *play* **TRUANT**, is to stay away from school without leave.

To **TRUDGE**, is to walk heavily along.

T U M

The **TRUNK**, is the stem or stalk of a large tree.—The word *trunk* has other meanings; we say, “the *trunk* of an elephant;” a *trunk* is also a sort of box.

TRUSS, a bundle; as we say, “a *truss* of hay.”

To **TRUST** a person, is to depend upon him, to believe what he says, and to think him honest.

TRUSTY, means honest, true; fit to be trusted or depended upon.

TRUTH: to *tell the truth*, is to tell exactly what we know or have seen, without hiding or inventing any thing: people who love the *truth* never say what is not true, even in play, and every body loves, and trusts, and believes them. People who do not always tell the *truth* are called liars, and nobody ever believes them even when they do speak the *truth*; they are despised and avoided by every body, and, what is worse, GOD is displeased with them, for he has said that he hates liars.

A **TUBE**, is a pipe; any thing which is long, round, and hollow, like the nose of a pair of bellows, or like the barrel of a gun.

A **TUFT**, is a little bunch of ribands, feathers, leaves, or hair.

To **TUG**, is to pull with all one's strength.

A **TUG**, is a hard pull.

TUITION, the care which is taken to teach a person and bring him up.

TUMULT, is noise and confusion.

TUMULTUOUS, loud, violent; full of confusion and noise.

T W I

A TUN or TON, is a weight of two thousand pounds.

TUNEFUL, means musical, sounding sweet.

A TURBAN, is a long piece of cloth twisted round the head, either as a covering or as an ornament.

TURBULENT, violent and loud.

TURBULENCE, is violent confusion and noise.

TURF, is that part of the ground which is covered with grass.

TURPENTINE, the juice of the pine and fir trees.

A TURRET, is a small part of a building which is raised higher than the rest; a little tower.

TUSKS, very long and strong teeth which project from the mouths of some animals.

A TUTOR, is a man who teaches and takes care of another person.

TWAIN, means two.

TWICE, means two times.

A TWIG, is a little thin branch.

TWILIGHT, is the faint light in the evening just before the night comes on, and in the morning before the sun rises.

To TWINE, is to twist.

To TWINE *round any thing*, is to turn or twist closely round and round it.

To TWINKLE, is to sparkle like a star.

To TWIRL, is to turn any thing round very quickly.

'TWIXT, means the same as between.

U N A

TYPE, the letters which are used in printing; thus we say, "this book is printed in a small or in a large *type*."—A *Type* is also an emblem.

A **TYRANT**, is a king or any person who governs people in a cruel, severe, and proud manner.

TYRANNICAL, like a tyrant; very cruel, and strict, and proud.

To **TYRANNIZE**, is to be like a tyrant; to behave very cruelly and proudly to other people.

U.

UDDER, that part of a cow from which the milk is pressed.

ULTIMATELY, means in the end, at last.

UMBRELLA: *umbrellas* are used in this country to keep off the rain; in some countries they are used to keep off the sun.

An **UMPIRE**, is a person who settles disputes between people.

UNACQUAINTED, means not acquainted, not knowing.

My little friends will observe that *un* put before a word always means *not*, or *different from*: thus, *un-able* means not able, *un-hurt* not hurt, *un-washed* not washed, *un-natural* not natural;

U N E

there are a great many words which begin with *un*, the meaning of which we may easily find out by changing *un* into *not*: thus, an *uncivil* person, is a person who is *not* civil; that means, one who is rude or ill-mannered.

UNAIDED, not helped.

UNANIMOUS: when we say that several persons are *unanimous*, we mean that they are all of one mind or opinion, or that they all agree together to do something.

UNAVAILING, means of no use.

UNAWARES, suddenly; when one does not expect or think about it.

UNBOUND, means loose, not tied.

UNCONCERNED, not caring about a thing.

UNCOUTH, very odd and strange.

UNDAUNTED, means not afraid.

To UNDERGO, is to bear some pain or trouble, to suffer.

UNDERHAND, secretly, silyly, cunningly.

To UNDERSTAND, is to know a thing by thinking; to know the meaning of what we see or what we hear.

To UNDERTAKE *any thing*, is to take upon ourselves to do it, to say that we will do it, or that we will try to do it.—I would not *undertake* to teach children who were inattentive and ill-behaved.

UNDERWOOD, is the low small bushes and trees which grow among large trees.

UNERRING, not making a mistake

U N N

UNFEIGNED, means real, not pretended, sincere.

To UNFOLD, is to spread open.—To *Unfold* sometimes means to tell, to show what was secret or hidden before.

UNGODLY, means wicked.

UNIFORM, means always the same, always alike, not changing.

A UNIFORM, is a dress in which many people are dressed alike.

UNINTELLIGIBLE, what cannot be understood.

UNION, a being joined together.—*Union* also means agreement between people.

To UNITE, is to join two or several things together into one.—To *Unite* is also to join together to do something.

UNITED, means joined together, or agreeing together.

UNIVERSE: this world, and all the creatures, and all the things that are in it, the sun, the moon, the stars, the sky; in short, every thing which GOD has made, are called all together the *universe*.

UNJUST, not just, not right; wicked.

UNMERCIFUL, means cruel, severe, not merciful, without pity.

UNMERITED, means not deserved.

UNMINDFUL, means careless, not minding, not attentive.

UNNUMBERED, so many that one cannot count them.

U N W

UNPERCEIVED, means not seen ; not known or observed.

UNPROFITABLE, what is of no use and no advantage.

UNQUESTIONABLY, means certainly, without a doubt.

UNRIGHTEOUS, means wicked, bad.

UNRUFFLED, means quiet, still ; not disturbed.

UNRULY, means violent, rude, not manageable.

UNSEASONABLE, what is done or what happens at an improper time.

UNSERVICEABLE, means of no use, of no service.

UNSKILFUL, not clever, not knowing how to do a thing well.

UNSUCCESSFUL, not happening as one would wish it to happen ; unfortunate.

UNSUITABLE, means not fit, not proper.

UNTIMELY, means too soon, happening before the natural, or usual time ; as we say, an *untimely* death.

UNTRUTH, means not truth.

An UNTRUTH, is a lie.

UNVARIED, means always the same, never different.

UNWAREY, means not cautious and careful ; hasty.

UNWEARIED, not tired ; it also means never tiring.

U T T

UNWIELDY, means too large and too heavy, not easily moved.

UNWILLING, not liking to do a thing.

To UPBRAID *a person*, is to tell him that he has done wrong, to blame him in a severe unkind manner.

UPPER, means higher.

UPRIGHT, means straight up; as we say, to sit *upright*, to stand *upright*.—*Upright* also means good and honest; as we say, an *upright* man.

UPROAR, is noise, violence, disturbance and confusion.

AN URCHIN, is a hedgehog; we call a child who has offended us an *urchin*.

USAGE, the manner in which we treat a person, or behave to him; we may give a person good *usage* or bad *usage*.

USUAL, means common, what often happens, or what is commonly done.

To USURP, is to take a thing by force, or to have any thing that we have no right to.

A USURPER, is a person who takes or has what he has no right to have.

UTENSILS, things which are used for any purpose; thus we call pots, and pans, and kettles, kitchen *utensils*.

To UTTER, is to speak, to sound words.

UTTERANCE, means the manner of speaking.

To give any thing UTTERANCE, is to speak or tell it.

UTTERLY, means quite, completely, entirely.

V A L

V.

VACANT, means empty.—*Vacant* also means not busy.

A VAGRANT, is a person who wanders about without a home or a house.

VAGUE, means not settled, not determined.

VAIN, means foolish, of no use, and of no consequence.

A VAIN *person*, is a person who is conceited or foolishly proud.

In VAIN, means to no purpose, without any use; as, “he tried *in vain* to break the shell of the cocoa-nut.”

To take the name of GOD IN VAIN, is to say it too often in a thoughtless manner, and without that respect with which his great name ought always to be repeated.

A VALE or a VALLEY, is low ground between hills.

VALIANT, means strong, and bold, and brave.

VALOUR, is boldness and strength.

VALUABLE, what is precious, or costs a great deal of money, or what people like to get or to keep.

The VALUE of *any thing*, is its price, or what it costs.

To set a VALUE on a *thing*, is to think it precious, to like to have it, or to wish to keep it.

V E L

To **VALUE**, is to set a price upon a thing.

To **VALUE** *a thing*, is also to think it is precious, or to think it is of consequence.

To **VANISH**, is to pass away out of sight, to be gone suddenly.

VANITY, is foolishness, conceitedness.

VAPOUR, any thing which rises up and mixes with the air, like steam and smoke.

VARIANCE: to *be at variance*, is to be quarrelling, not to agree.

VARIATION, means difference, change.

VARIEGATED, marked with different colours.

VARIETY, is change, difference.

A **VARIETY** of *things*, means a number of different things; as, "here are a *variety* of flowers."

VARIOUS, means several, different; as, "there are *various* kinds of trees used in building."

To **VARY**, is to make different.—To *Vary* is also to be different, not to be always the same; to change.

VAST, means exceedingly great or large.

A **VEGETABLE**, is any kind of plant.

VEGETATION, plants of every kind.

A **VEHICLE**, is any thing in which some other thing is carried from place to place; there are many different kinds of *vehicles*, such as carts, waggons, coaches, ships, boats, sledges, &c. &c.

A **VEIL**, is something put over the head to hide the face.

To **VEIL**, is to cover, to hide.

VELOCITY, means the quickness with which any thing moves.

V E R

VENERABLE, filling us with love and respect.

To VENERATE *a person*, is to love and respect him at the same time.

VENERATION, is love mixed with respect and fear.

VENGEANCE, punishment.

To take VENGEANCE, is to punish a person who has offended or hurt us.

VENISON, is the flesh of deer.

VENOM, is poison.

VENOMOUS, poisonous.

A VENT, is an opening to let something out.

To VENTURE, is to dare to do something.—
To *Venture* is also to put in danger; as, he *ventured* his life.

VENTUROUS, means bold, not afraid of danger.

VERACITY, is truth or honesty in speaking.

VERDANT, means green.

VERDURE, a green colour like grass and leaves.

The VERGE, means the edge.

VERILY, means truly, certainly.

VERMILION, a most beautiful red colour.

VERMIN, any little animal which we think mischievous or useless, such as rats, mice, fleas, &c. &c.

VERNAL, belonging to the spring.

VERSED: to *be Versed in any thing*, is to know it well, to be clever at it; as, “she is *versed* in the French language.”

V I C

VERTICAL, exactly over our heads.

A VESSEL, is what we use to put any thing into: a tub or a barrel is a *vessel*: cups, mugs, goblets, and bottles, are drinking *vessels*.

VESSEL, often means a ship or a boat of any kind.

A VEST, is a coat, a dress.

VESTIGES, the marks which any thing leaves behind as it passes along.

VESTURE, means dress, clothes.

To VEX, is to plague, to trouble, to disturb.

VEXATION, trouble, uneasiness.

VEXATIOUS, troublesome, teasing, tormenting.

VIANDS, meat, food, victuals.

To VIBRATE, is to tremble, to shake backwards and forwards.

VICE, is wickedness.

A VICE, is a fault, a bad quality.

VICIOUS, means wicked, bad, doing wrong.

VICINITY, means nearness.

In the VICINITY, means near, not distant.

VICISSITUDE, means change.

A VICTIM, is something killed for a sacrifice to Heaven.—A *Victim* is also some thing which is cruelly destroyed or killed.

A VICTOR, is a person who gains the victory.

VICTORY; when two persons or two armies fight against one another, and one beats the other, we say, that they have got the *victory*, or that they are *victorious*.

VICTUALS, food; meat and drink.

V I S

To VIEW, is to look at any thing with attention; to see.

VIEW, means sight.

A VIEW, often means a prospect; as we say, "what a beautiful *view*."

To take a VIEW of *any thing*, is to look all over it in an attentive manner.

VIEW, sometimes means intention, something that we wish or mean to do.

VIGILANT, watchful, very careful.

VIGOUR, is strength, force.

VIGOROUS, strong, full of force and life, not weak or unhealthy.

VILE, very bad and mean, wicked and shameful.

A VILLA, is a country house.

A VILLAGER, is a person who lives in a village; a country person.

A VILLAIN, is a very wicked man.

VILLANY, wickedness.

VINDICTIVE, revengeful.

VINE: grapes grow upon *vines*, and a place or a garden planted with *vines*, is called a *vineyard*.

VIRGIN, a young woman

VIRTUE, is goodness, excellence.

A VIRTUE, is any good quality.

VIRTUOUS, very good; we say, a *virtuous* person; we do not say a *virtuous* thing, but a *very good* thing.

VISCOUS, means sticky, like gum or glue.

V O L

VISIBLE, what can be seen, or what is seen; as, the sun is *visible* by day, but the stars are not *visible* till after the sun has set.

VISION, means sight, the power of seeing.

A VISION, is a dream.

To VISIT a place, is to go to it.

To VISIT a person, is to go to see him.

VITAL, necessary to life, having life.

VIVACITY, is liveliness, quickness, not dullness.

VIVID, means lively, bright; as when we say, *vivid* colours

VOCAL, what is sounded by the voice; thus we say, *vocal* music, that is, music which is sung, not played upon instruments.

VOCIFEROUS, means loud, noisy.

VOGUE, fashion.

To be in VOGUE, to be in fashion, to be much worn or used by people.

VOICE, sound from the mouth.

VOID, means empty.

To be VOID, often means to be without something; as we say, "this little boy is not entirely *void* of good nature:" that means, not entirely *without* good nature.

VOLATILE, of a lively, thoughtless, changeable disposition.

A VOLCANO, is a burning mountain; that is, a very high hill, which sometimes bursts out with a terrible noise, and throws up flames, and smoke, and red-hot stones, and streams of fire. The

V O W

people who live near are very much frightened, and try to run away to save themselves; but sometimes many people are killed, and whole cities destroyed. There are not many *volcano's* in the world; the most remarkable are called Mount Etna and Mount Vesuvius.

VOLUBLE, speaking very much and very quick.

VOLUBILITY, is quickness in speaking, too much talk.

A **VOLUME**, is a book.

VOLUME, often means something which is curled or rolled; thus we say, *volumes* of smoke.

VOLUNTARY, what is done of one's own accord, or by one's own choice.

To do a thing **VOLUNTARILY**, is to do it willingly, to do it of one's own accord without being obliged.

VORACIOUS, eating very greedily, as if we were exceedingly hungry.

VORACIOUSLY, greedily.

VORACITY, is great greediness, raging hunger.

VORTEX, is any thing which is whirled violently round and round; a whirlpool.

To **VOUCHSAFE**, is to give any thing as a favour, to condescend to do something as a favour; to yield.

To **Vow**, is to make a very solemn promise.

A **Vow**, is a solemn promise made to Heaven.

W A N

A VOYAGE, is a journey by sea.

To make a VOYAGE, is to travel to some distant country by sea; that is, in a ship.

VULGAR, is mean and low, common; only fit for low ignorant people.

The VULGAR, means the common people.

W.

To WADE, is to walk through water, or through deep mud.

WAFTED, carried lightly through the air, or over the water.

WAGES, money which we pay to a person for serving us, or working for us.

A WAGGON, is a large cart for carrying heavy things.

A WAGGONER, is a man who drives a waggon.

WAINSCOT, the boards which are put round the walls of rooms.

A WALLET, is a bag used for carrying meat and clothes when we go a journey.

To WALLOW, is to roll in mud and dirt like a pig.

WAN, looking very pale and sickly.

A WAND, is a long thin stick,

W A R

To WANDER, is to go here and there, to go about from place to place, without knowing or minding where we go. - To *Wander* means sometimes, to go out of the right way.

WANTONLY, in sport, in play; as, "we should never *wantonly* torment any thing that has life."

WAR: when the people of one country quarrel with the people of another country, and fight against them, it is called *war*: we say, there is a *fight* between two men, but we say, there is a *war* between England and France; we do not say there is a *fight* between England and France

To WARBLE, is to sing very sweetly; as, "the birds *warble* in the green shade."

WARES, means things to be sold: *China-ware* is, properly, *wares* which come from China; though now we make *China-ware* in England: we also say, *earthen-ware*, *wooden-ware*, &c. &c.

A WAREHOUSE, is a place to keep the goods which are to be sold.

WARLIKE, fond of fighting, fit or ready for war.

To WARN *a person*, is to tell him of a fault, or to tell him of some danger, that he may avoid it.

To WARP, is to bend out of the proper shape, to grow crooked.

A WARREN, is a piece of ground where a

W E A

great number of rabbits have their holes: it is sometimes called a *rabbit-warren*.

A WARRIOR, is a soldier; a man who fights in war.

WARY, means cautious, wise, and careful.

WASPIISH, peevish and ill-natured like a wasp.

WASTE: *waste-ground* is ground which is not planted, nor sown, nor built upon, nor put to any use.

A WASTE, is a desert place; a place without people or houses.

To WATCH, not to sleep, to observe with attention.

To WAVE, is to move loosely backwards and forwards.

To WAVER, is to be uncertain, not to be settled, not to be determined or sure.

To WAX, is to grow; as, "he *waxed* strong."

WAXEN, made of the wax which bees make; as, a *waxen* doll.

To WAY-LAY *a person*, is to watch for him in the way in order to start out upon him, to do him mischief.

WEAK, means not strong; without force or power to do any thing.

WEALTH, is riches; plenty of money, or other precious things.

WEALTHY, means rich.

A WEAPON, is any thing that is made use of to fight with; such as sticks, swords, bows and arrows, &c. &c. The horns and claws of animals are also called *weapons*, because they use

W E E

them to fight with, or to save themselves from being hurt.

WEARISOME, means tiresome and troublesome.

WEARY, means tired.

To WEARY, is to tire, to be fatiguing and troublesome.

To WEAVE, is properly to make thread into cloth, but spiders are said to weave their webs.

A WEB, is a piece of cloth, or any thing which is woven; for we say, "the *web* of a spider."

WEB-FOOTED: all birds that swim on the water, such as ducks, geese, swans, and some kinds of beasts that swim, such as the beaver, the otter, the water-dog, have their toes joined together by a skin that grows between them; this is being *webbed* or *web-footed*; it helps them to swim well, for then their feet are like the fins of a fish.

A WEDGE, is a piece of wood or metal, which has a sharp edge at one end, and is very thick at the other. *Wedges* are used to split wood and stone; they put the sharp edge into a little slit or hole, made on purpose, and then drive it further in with a heavy hammer.

WEDGED, stuck fast in between two things, so as not to be able to move.

A WEED, is any plant which is hurtful, or which is of no use to us.

A WEEK, is seven days.

W H E

WEEKLY, what is done or what happens once in a week.

To WEEP, is to cry for sorrow, to shed tears.

WEIGHTY, means heavy, of a great weight.

To WELCOME *a person*, is to be glad to see him when he comes to see us, to receive him kindly.

WELCOME, what we are glad to have or to receive, what is pleasing to us.—*Welcome* is kindness to those who come to see us.

A WELL, is a deep place full of water.

WELL-BRED, polite; not rude and uncivil in one's manners.

A WENCH, is a young woman.

WEST, that part of the sky where the sun sets.

The WEST, often means the places which are towards the *west*; as, "he comes from the *west*—he lives in the *west* of England."

WESTERLY, coming from the *west*; as, "a *westerly* wind."

To go WESTWARD, is to go towards the *west*.

WHEAT, is a kind of corn: the best and the whitest bread is made of *wheat*.

To WHEEL, is to turn or move round.

A WHELP, is a young dog; it also means the young of some other beasts; we say, a lion's *whelp*.

WHENCE, means from what place; as, "*whence* come you?" that is, where do you come from?—*Whence* also means for which reason.

W I E

WHEREBY, means by which.

WHEREFORE, means for which reason.

WHEREIN, means in which.

To WHET, is to sharpen, to give a sharp edge to any thing, by rubbing it with something, or upon something.

WHEY, the thin part of milk separated from the curds.

A WHIM, is an odd fancy.

WHIMSICAL, fanciful; full of *whims*.

To WHIMPER, is to cry in a low voice.

To WHINE, is to cry and complain with a low voice.

To WHIRL, is to turn round violently and quickly.

A WHIRLPOOL, is a place where the water turns round and round with great violence.

WHITHER, means to which place; where.

WHOLE, means all.—*Whole* means also not broken, not hurt.—*Whole* may sometimes mean well, cured of some sickness or hurt.

WHOLESOME, means good for the health.

WHOLLY, means quite; entirely.

WICK, that part of a candle or a lamp which flames, and which has the oil, or the tallow, or the wax all round it.

A WICKET, is a little gate.

A WIDOW, is a woman whose husband is dead.

A WIDOWER, is a man whose wife is dead.

To WIELD, is to move or use any thing with ease, not as if it were too big or too heavy.

W I S

WILD, means not tame ; as we say, "*wild* animals."—*Wild*, growing without being planted ; as, "*wild* flowers."—*Wild* means also disorderly.

A **WILD**, is a savage country, not planted, nor inhabited by people.

A **WILDERNESS**, is a *wild*.

A **WILE**, is a trick, a deceit.

WILY, cunning, deceitful, sly,

WILFUL, obstinate.

WILFULLY, means obstinately.

To do a thing **WILFULLY**, is to do it on purpose.

WILLING, liking to do a thing.

To do a thing **WILLINGLY**, is to do it as if we liked it, without being forced to do it.

To **WIND**, is to turn, to twist, not to go straight along.

To **WIND** a horn, is to sound it by blowing it.

To **WINNOW**, is to part the grains of corn from the chaff, by means of a machine called a *winnowing-machine*.

WINTER, the season of the year when the weather is cold, and when there are no flowers, nor leaves on the trees.

WINTRY, like *winter*, cold and dismal.

WIRE, is long threads made of metal, like that on which the bells are hung.

WISE, not foolish ; knowing what is right, and doing what is right ; learned, clever.

W O R

WISTFUL: to cast a *wistful* look, or to look *wistfully* at any thing, is to look at it attentively, as if we wished to have it, or to reach it.

To **WITHDRAW**, is to take back, to take away.—To *Withdraw* is also to go back, to go away from the company.

To **WITHER**, is to fade away.

To **WITHHOLD**, is to keep back.

WITHIN, means in the inside.—*Within* often means in the house.

To **WITHSTAND**, is to act against, to oppose.

To **WITNESS**, is to say that a thing is true, because we have either seen it, or know it to be true.—To *Witness a thing*, is sometimes to see it or hear it ourselves.

WOE, is sorrow, grief, misfortune, or misery.

WOEFUL, sad, grieved, very sorry.

WOMANKIND, means all women in the world.

A **WOOD**, is a place where a great number of trees grow together.

WORKMANSHIP, the cleverness with which something is made, or the manner in which it is made.

To **WORRY**, is to tear in pieces, as beasts tear one another when they fight, or kill one another.

To **WORSHIP**, to adore, to perform acts of religion; as, “we *worship* GOD.”

WORSTED, is wool spun.

WORTHLESS, mean, without any good qualities, not precious.

W R I

WORTHY, means deserving; as, "a child who always tells the truth is *worthy* to be trusted."—*Worthy* also means good; we say, "a *worthy* man."

A WOUND, is a violent hurt.

To WOUND, is to hurt by violence.

To WRANGLE, is to quarrel, to dispute in a cross peevish manner.

WRATH, is violent anger.

WRATHFUL, very angry.

A WREATH, is a garland of flowers twined together.

WRECK: ships, when they sail on the great sea, sometimes meet with violent storms of wind, which blow them about, and sometimes dash them against the rocks, where they are broken to pieces; this is called a *wreck* or a *shipwreck*.

WRECKED, dashed to pieces.

To WRESTLE, is to try which shall throw the other down.

A WRETCH, is a very miserable unfortunate person.—A *Wretch* also means a wicked, or a very mean person.

WRETCHED, miserable and unhappy; mean and bad.

A WRIGHT, is a workman, a maker of any thing: a *cart-wright* is a maker of carts, a *wheel-wright* is a maker of wheels, &c. &c.

To WRING, is to squeeze; it also means to turn, to twist out of the proper shape; or to torment and distress very much.

Y I E

WRINKLED, marked with wrinkles or furrows, like the face of a person who is very old.

A WRITING, is something which is written; it also means a book.

WROUGHT, means did, or worked; as, "he *wrought* wonders," that is, he *did* wonders.—*Wrought* also means made or formed, or worked in some shape or manner.

WRY, means crooked, or twisted out of the right shape.

Y.

A YARD, is a measure of three feet, or thirty-six inches in length.

YARN, is worsted; wool which is spun into thread.

YEAR: twelve months, or three hundred and sixty-five days make a *year*.

YEARS, means oldness, or old age; he was full of *years*, means that he was very old.

To YELL, is to scream out, to make a loud cry.

A YELL, is a loud horrible cry.

To YELP, is to cry like a dog.

YESTERNIGHT, means last night.

To YIELD, is to give; as we say, "these trees *yield* fruit."—To *Yield* is also to give up, not to be obstinate, to submit.—To *Yield* also means to allow, to agree to something.

Z E S

YOLK, the yellow part of an egg.

YOKE, a bandage put on the neck of animals that draw any kind of carriage.—*Yoke* may also mean severe rule or government.

To **YOKE**, is to couple with another; to subdue.

YON or **YONDER**, means at a distance, but not out of sight; as, "he lives in *yonder* house."

A **YOUNGSTER**, is a young person.

YOUTH, that part of our lives when we are no longer children.

A **YOUTH**, is a young man.

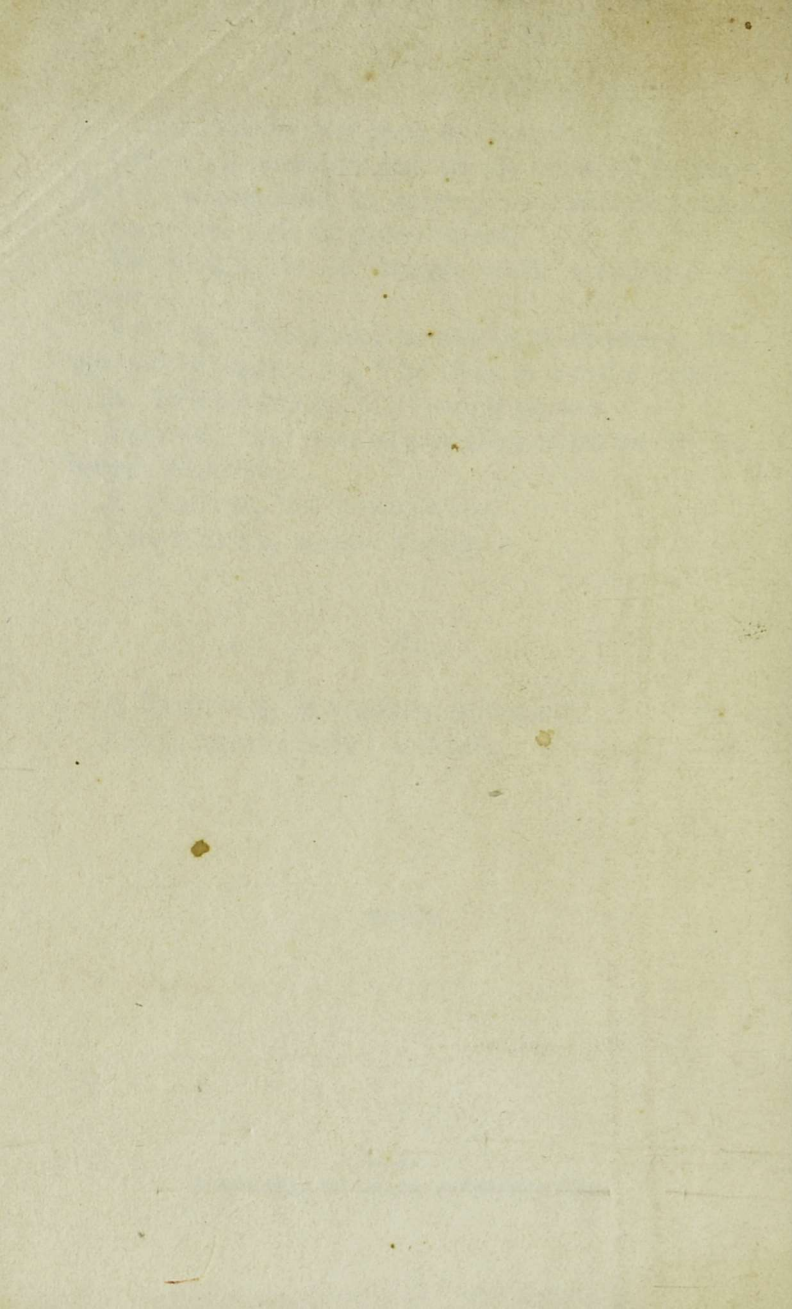
YOUTHFUL, means young.

Z.

A **ZEPHYR**, is a gentle soft wind.

ZEST, means taste; a relish.

FINIS.



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