

And for the ease of memory, they are conferr'd in these two verses.

*Affert. A. Negat. E. verum generaliter ambo.*  
*I. Affert. O. Negat. sed particulariter ambo.*

The use of a Proposition, is when men, by occasion of discourse, fall at variance, and cannot agree upon their matter; being too earnest to know the truth, they bring the matter to a point, debate that, and then go on to another.

*A Finite* } PROPOSITION } [with  
*Definite* } *School-*  
*men*] is that which declares something determinate on a subject, as *a man is a two-footed animal.*

*Infinite* } PROPOSITION } [with  
*Indefinite* } *School-*  
*men*] is one wherein either one or both the terms are infinite, or have a negative prefixed to them, as *man is not white.*

*A Direct PROPOSITION* [with *Schoolm.*] is such an one wherein a higher and more general is predicated of a lower and more particular; as *a man is an animal.*

*An Indirect PROPOSITION* [with *Schoolm.*] is one wherein an inferior is predicated of a higher; as *an animal is Man.*

*Hypothetical PROPOSITION* [with *Schoolm.*] is one which consists of several simple ones; affected with some conditional ones, as, *if the sun be set, it is night.*

*Disjunctive PROPOSITION* [with *Schoolm.*] is one which consists of several, affected with a disjunctive conjunction, as, *it is either dark or light.*

*A copulative PROPOSITION* [with *Schoolm.*] is one that consists of several, affected with a conjunction copulative; as, *Henry does not stand and sit.*

*A modal PROPOSITION* [with *Schoolm.*] is one which, besides the pure matter and form, involves some mode or manner of disposition; as, *it is necessary that man be rational.*

*To PROPOUND* [*proponere*, L.] to make proposals or offers of a reconciliation of a difference; or upon any business whatsoever.

*PRO-PREFECT* [among the *Romans*] the prefect of a lieutenant, or an officer of the prefect of the *Prætorium*, appointed to perform any part of his office in his Place.

*PRO-PRETOR* [among the *Romans*] a magistrate who had all the power of a *Pretor*, and ensigns of honour belonging to the *Pretorship*.

*PROPRIETARY* [*proprietary*, F.]

a proprietor, an owner, one who has a property in any thing.

*PROPRIETARY* [in *old Rec.*] one who had the fruits of a benefice to himself and his successors.

*PROPRIETOR* [*propriarius*, L.] one who has a property in any thing.

*PROPRIETOR* [in *Law*] one who has or possesses any thing in the utmost degree.

*PROPRIETY* [with *Logicians*] is the fourth of the universal ideas, and is when the object is an attribute, which, in effect, belongs to the essence of the thing; but is not first considered in that essence, but as dependent on the first idea, as *divisible*, *immortal*, &c.

*PROPRIETY* [with *Gram.*] is where the direct and immediate signification of a *Word* agrees to the thing it is apply'd to.

*PRO RATA* [in *Comm.*] according to proportion or share.

*PRORÆ Os* [*Anat.*] a bone of the cranium, called *Os occipitis*, L.

*PROROGA'TION*, the act of prolonging, adjourning, or putting off to another time; especially the putting off a session of Parliament. The difference between a prorogation and adjournment is this, that the session is ended by prorogation, and that is done by the king; and such bills as passed in either or both houses, and have not the royal assent, must begin again at the next meeting: But in an adjournment, all things continue in the same state they were in before the adjournment.

*PROSA*, a goddess of the *Pagans*, who, as they believed, made the infant come in the right manner into the world.

*PRO'SAIC* [*prosaicus*, L. *prosaïque*, F.] pertaining to *Prose*.

*PROSCRIB'D* [*proscriptus*, L.] outlawed, banished, sequester'd, &c. as an estate.

*PROSCRIPTION*, out-lawry, confiscation of goods, a publication made by the chief of a party, promising a reward to any one that shall bring him the head of an enemy, &c. F. of L.

*PROSE* [*prosa*, L. *prose*, F.] the natural language of mankind, loose and unconfined by poetical measures; or the plain way of expression, in distinction from verse.

*PRO'SELYTE* [*μετανοήτων*, Gr. i. e. one who comes to, a stranger] a Person converted from that faith or judgment that he was of before to another.

**PROSERPINA** [so called of *Serendo*, because sown corn creeps forth into the light; or of *Περσεφονη*, Gr. *Perro*] the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Ceres*, was the wife of *Pluto*, who was forced to step her, all the goddesses refusing him on account of his ill looks, and the darkness of his kingdom.

*Ceres* sought her for a long time, and at last hearing she was in hell, went thither, and got her to be released on condition that she had tasted nothing there; but *Ascalaphus* telling that she had eaten two or three kernels of a Pomegranate, it hinder'd her departure; however, *Ceres* at length obtained of *Jupiter*, that she should have her daughter's company one six months, and the other six she should be with *Pluto* below. The moral of this is taken to be the seed of corn sown remaining in the ground in the winter, and springing up in the summer.

Others by *Proserpine* understand the moon, and say it is because the moon remains as long in the upper, as she does in the lower regions. The antients called the upper hemisphere by the name of *Venus*, and the lower by the name of *Proserpine*.

This goddess has three names, either because of three offices that are attributed to her, or because the Poets confound the three deities in one. In heaven she is called *Luna*, (the moon) on earth *Diana*, and in hell *Proserpina*. They sacrifice to her a barren heifer.

The antients painted *Proserpina* in white garments filled with flames.

**PROSODIAN**, a Person skilled in *Prosodia*.

**PROSOPOPOEIA** [*προσωποποιεα*, Gr.] a figure in rhetoric, when the orator on a sudden turns from his first manner of talking, and speaks in the Person of another; the orator making a feint of being silent, to let him speak, who is the subject of the discourse.

**PROSPECTIVE**, pertaining to viewing, &c.

**PROSPERITY** [*prosperitas*, L.] the condition of a Person who has all things according to his heart's desire, and who succeeds in his undertakings, happiness, good success, good fortune.

**PROSPERITY** [*Hieroglyphically*] was represented by an eagle.

**PROSPEROUSNESS** [of *prosperus*, L. and *nes*] prosperity.

**PROSTATÆ** *adstantes* [of *προσ*, before, *ισταν*, to stand, Gr.] two glandulæ placed near the passage of the seed;

which (as it is supposed) lubricate the common passage of the seed and urine, and are a sort of vehicle to the seminal matter, and cause the titillation in coition, L.

**PROSTA/SIS** [in *Surgery*] that which fills up what was wanting, as when fistulous ulcers are filled up with flesh.

**PROSTITUTION** [*Metaphorically*] a stooping to any mean or base action or office.

**PROSYLLOGISM** [of *προσ* and *συλλογισμος*, Gr.] a reason or argument produced to strengthen or confirm one of the premises of a syllogism.

**PROTASIS** [in the *ant. Drama*] the first part of a comedy or tragedy, that explains the argument of the Piece, &c. equal to our two first acts.

**PROTATICK** [*προτατικη*, Gr.] one who never appeared but in the *Protasis* or first Part of the Play.

**PROTECTION** [in a *Special Sense*] an exemption or immunity, given by the king to a Person, to secure him against law suits, or other vexations; also a writing to secure from an arrest for debt.

**PROTERVIA** [among the *Romans*] a kind of sacrifice, in which whatsoever was left of the banquet must be burnt.

A **PROTEST** [in *Commerce*] a summons made by a notary public to a merchant, &c. to discharge a bill of exchange drawn on him, after his having refused either to accept or pay the same.

**PROTESTANDO** [*Law Term*] a word used to avoid double pleadings in actions.

**PROTEUS** [*Πρωτης*, q. *πρωτης*, Gr. the first and most antient of the gods] according to the Poets, was one of the sons of *Oceanus* and *Thetis*, *Neptune's* shepherd, or keeper of his *Flocks*, or sea calves. Others say he was the son of *Neptune* and *Iphigenia*, and that *Neptune*, taking a peculiar delight in variety of shapes and figures, and the power of transmutations, he was wont to bestow it on his favourites, and bestow'd it on his son *Proteus* in the highest degree. The *Latins* call him *Vertumnus*, because he could turn himself into all sorts of shapes and figures, and was a notable fortune-teller; but those who pretended to make use of him, were to surprise him, and bind him fast, until he took his proper shape, and told them what they wanted to know.

He was represented riding in a chariot drawn by sea cattle, a sort of horses with two legs, and tails like fishes.

*Hieroglyphians*

**HISTORIANS** say he was a king of *Carpathus*, an island in the *Mediterranean Sea*, and that for his great wisdom and justice he was chosen to be a king of *Egypt*, and after his death deified by his People. The reason why he was said to be a sea god, and the feeder of sea calves, is because his dominion was upon the sea side, and his subjects were very skilful in maritime affairs, and it being the custom of the kings of *Egypt* to wear diadems, on which were the representations or figures of various things, as a lion, a dragon, a tree, fire, &c. thence arose the fiction, that *Proteus* could change himself into all shapes. This *Proteus* or *Vertumnus*, was *Vesores* king of *Egypt*, four years before the *Trojan* war, *Anno Mundi* 2752. *Paris* went to him after he had stolen *Helena*.

**PROTHONOTARY** { *protonotarius*,  
**PROTONOTARY** } *L.* of *regis*,  
Gr. first or chief, and *notarius*, *L.* a notary, i. e. the first or chief notary or scribe } a principal clerk.

**PROTHONOTARY** [of the *Comm. Pleas*] enters and enrols all declarations, pleadings, assizes, judgments, and actions, &c.

**PROTHONOTARY** [of the *King's Bench*] records, all actions civil used in that court, as the clerk of the Crown-Office doth all criminal cases.

**PROTOTYPON** [with *Gram.*] a primitive or original word.

**PROTRACTING** [with *Surveyors*] the plotting or laying down the dimensions taken in the field, by the help of a *Protractor*.

**PROTRUSION** [of *protrudere*, *L.*] a thrusting or putting forth.

**PROTUBERANTNESS**, a bunching out.

**PROUDISH** [of *pput*, *Sax.*] a little proud.

To be **PROUD** [spoken of *Dogs*] to be desirous of copulation.

**PROUDNESS** [of *pput* or *pputian*, and *nekye*, *Sax.*] Pride.

**PROVEND** { [according to some,  
**PROVENDER** } of *prahendo*, *L.* affording } a measure containing the quantity of grain daily given to a horse or other beast of labour, for his ordinary sustenance.

To go to **PROVEND** [in *Monasteries*] is to go to meals.

**PROVER** [in *Law*] an approver, a Person who having confessed himself guilty of felony, accuses another of the same crime.

**PROVERB** [ *proverbium*, *L.*] a con-

cise, witty, and wise speech, grounded upon long experience, and containing for the most part some good caveat.

**PROVIDED** [ *provenque*, *F.*] on condition.

**PROVIDENCE** [ *providentia*, *L.*] fore-wit, wariness, foresight; but more especially the foresight or supreme intelligence of God, and his government of all created beings; or the conduct and direction of the several Parts of the universe, by a superior intelligent being.

The notion of *Providence* is very ancient, even in the heathen theology. It is mentioned by *Thales*.

It is founded on this supposition, that the Creator has not so fix'd and ascertain'd the laws of nature, nor so connect'd the chain of second causes, as to leave the world to its self; but that he still holds the reins in his own hands, and occasionally intervenes, alters, restrains, inforces, suspends, &c. those laws by a particular *Providence*.

The *Epicureans* deny any *Providence*, as thinking it, inconsistent with the ease and repose of the divine nature to meddle with human affairs.

Others deny the existence of a *Providence*, from the seemingly unjust distribution of good and evil, which seem to fall indiscriminately on the just and unjust.

*Simplicius* argues thus for a *Providence*: If God does not look after the affairs of the world, it is either because he cannot or he will not; but the first is absurd, since to govern can't be difficult, where to create was easy; the latter is both absurd and blasphemous.

**Universal PROVIDENCE** [in *God*] is that whereby he takes care of all things in general, but of mankind especially.

**Particular PROVIDENCE** [of *God*] is that whereby he superintends and takes care of every individual thing in the world; continuing them in their beings, disposing of their Operations and Effects in such a wise Order, as may be most suitable to those wise Ends and Purposes for which they are designed.

**PROVIDENCE** [ *Hieroglyphically* ] was by the *Egyptians* represented by a basilisk, with the head and eyes of a hawk, because it is related of it, that there is no other creature fuller of spirits and vigour. It is also reported of a basilisk, that it kills at a distance, only by sending forth from its eyes a secret Poison, which it conveys to the creature with whom it is displeased.

**PROVIDENCE** [in *Painting*] is represented as a lady lifting up both her hands to heaven, with these words, *Providentia Deorum*; or with a globe at her feet, and holding a scepter in her right hand, and a *Cornucopia* in her left.

**PROVIDENTIALNESS** [of *providentia*, L. and *ness*] the happening of a thing by divine Providence, providential effect.

**PROVIDENTNESS**, thriftiness, frugeness.

**PROVVISOR** [*provvisor*, L.] one who furnishes with.

**PROVINCE** [with *Ecclesiasticks*] an archbishoprick; also the extent of the jurisdiction of an archbishop.

The seven united **PROVINCES** of the Netherlands, the Provinces of *Guelderland*, *Zutphen*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Utrecht*, *Friesland*, *Over-Yssel* and *Groningen*, who in the year 1579 at *Utrecht*, made a firm alliance, whereby they united themselves so as never to be divided; yet reserved to each Province all its former rights, laws, and customs.

**PROVISION** [in *Canon Law*] the title or instrument, by virtue of which an incumbent holds, or is provided of a benefice, bishoprick, &c.

**PROVISION** [in *Commerce*] the wages due to a factor.

**PROVISO** [in *Law*] concerning matters judicial, is where the Plaintiff in an action desists in prosecuting his suit, and does not bring it to trial in due time, the defendant in such case may take out the *Venire facias* to the Sheriff, which hath in it these words, *Proviso*, quod, &c.

**PROVISOR**, a Person who has the care of providing things necessary. L.

**PROVISOR** *Victualium*, the king's Purveyor L.

**PROVOCATIVENESS**, provoking nature or quality.

**PROVOST-MARSHAL** [in an *Army*] an Officer whose concern it is to apprehend deserters and other criminals, and to set rates on Provisions in the king's army.

**PROVOST-MARSHAL** [in a *Royal Navy*] an Officer whose business it is to take charge of the Prisoners taken.

**PROXIES**, annual Payments made by the Parochial Clergy to the bishop, &c. on visitations.

**PROXIMITY** [*proximitas*, L.] nearness or neighbourhood. a high degree of kindred; also nearness in Place.

**PRUDENCE** [*prudencia*, L.] wisdom, the first of the cardinal virtues, which

teaches us to govern our lives, manners, and actions, according to the dictates of right reason.

**PRUDENCE** [by *Moralists*] is defined to be a habit of the mind, whereby a man judges and determines truly how he should act and proceed; what he should do or avoid in all things relating to his advantage, temporal or eternal, so as to render himself happy both here and hereafter.

**PRUDENTIALNESS** [of *prudens*, L. and *ness*] Prudence.

**PRUDENTNESS** [*prudencia*, L.] Prudence, prudent management.

**PRUNA**, a concretion of the dew made by the violence of the external cold.

**PRUNA**, a burning or live coal. L.  
**PRUNA** [in *Surger*] a carbuncle, a Plague sore, or fiery botch.

**PRUNELLA** [*Botany*] the herb self-heal. L.

**PRUNELLA** [in *Medicine*] a driness of the throat and tongue happening in continual fevers, especially acute ones, attended with a heat and redness of the throat; and scurf covering the tongue, sometimes whitish and sometimes blackish.

**PRUNELLA carulea** [in *Botan.*] the herb bugle, so called from its blue flowers. L.

*Sal PRUNELLÆ. See Sal.*

**PRUNING** [*incert. Etym.*] the cutting off the superfluous twigs of trees.

**PRURIGINOUSNESS** [of *pruriginosus*, L. and *ness*] itchiness, the having the itch.

**PRYK**, a kind of service or tenure; an old fashioned spur with one Point only, which the tenant holding land by this tenure was to find for the king.

**PRYING** [*incert. Etym.* except of *proutant*, F. making a trial of] searching, enquiring, or diving into.

**PRYTANEI** [at *Athen*] the Senators who composed the grand council who governed the state, who were in number so.

**PRYTANEUM** [*πρυτανειον*, Gr.] a building at *Athen*, where the council of *Prytanei* assembled.

**PRYTANEUS** [*πρυτανικ*, Gr.] the first magistrate in most cities of Greece.

**PSALMOGRAPHIST** [*ψαλμογραφος*, of *ψαλμος* and *γραφειν*, Gr. to write] a Writer of Psalms.

**PSATYLIANS**, a sect of the *Asians*, who held that the Son was not like the Father in will, that he was taken from or made of nothing, and that in God,

generation was not to be distinguished from creation.

**PSEPHOMANCY** [*ψευδαρτεία* of *ψεύς* a stone, and *αρτεία*, Gr. divination] a divination by pebble stones, distinguished by certain characters, and put as lots into a vessel, which, having made certain supplications to the gods to direct them, they drew out, and according to the characters, conjectured what should happen to them.

**PSEUDACORUS** [of *ψεύδω* and *ἀκρόω*, Gr.] the yellow flower *de Lucis*, a plant.

**PSEUDANCHUSA** [*ψεύδω* and *anchusa*, L. of *ἀγροστός*, Gr.] wild bugloss, or sheeps tongue.

**PSEUDO** [of *ψεύδω*, Gr. false, counterfeit] a term or particle used in the composition of many Latin and English words.

**PSEUDASPHEDELUS** [of *ψεύδω*, and *asphodelus*, L. of *ἀσφιδέλων*, Gr.] bastard asphodil.

**PSEUDONION** [*ψεύδω* and *νίον*, Gr.] the herb water-cresses.

**PSEUDOCAPSICUM** [of *ψεύδω*, Gr. and *capsicum*, L.] night-shade.

**PSEUDOCAMEBUXUS** [of *ψεύδω* and *καμβύσις*, on the ground, and *πύξω*, Gr.] bastard dwarf-box.

**PSEUDOCORONOPUS** [of *ψεύδω* and *κορώνος*, Gr.] bastard crow-foot, buck-planian.

**PSEUDODICTAMNUM** [of *ψεύδω* and *δικταμνος*, Gr.] bastard dittany.

**PSEUDHELLEBORUS** [of *ψεύδω* and *ήλληβορος*, Gr.] wild hellebore or bear's-foot.

**PSEUDOCHEPATRIUM** [of *ψεύδω* and *ήπαρ*, Gr.] bastard agrimony.

**PSEUDOTHERMODACTYLUS** [of *ψεύδω*, *ήσθερακτύλος*, Gr.] the herb dog's-tooth.

**PSEUDO MECHANICAL** [of *ψεύδω* and *μηχανική*, Gr.] contrary to the laws of mechanism.

**PSEUDOMELANTHIUM** [*ψεύδω* and *μήλον*, Gr.] cockle or corn-rose.

**PSEUDOMOLY** [of *ψεύδω* and *μόλυδο*, Gr.] the yellow daffodil or crow's-bill.

**PSEUDONARCISUS** [*ψεύδω* and *ναρκισσος*, Gr.] the yellow daffodil.

**PSEUDONARDUS** [of *ψεύδω* and *ναρδός*, Gr.] bastard spike.

**PSEUDO-PROPHESY** [of *ψεύδω* and *προφήτεια*, Gr.] false prophecy.

**PSYLOTHRIX** [of *ψύλλω* naked, and *τρίχω*, Gr. hair] a depilatory or medication proper to make the hair fall off.

**PSOAS MUSCULUS** [*ψόω*, Gr. the lame] one of the muscles which bend the thigh.

**PSORICA** [*ψώρα*, Gr.] medicines good against scabbies.

**PSOROPHTHALMIA** [*ψωροφθαλμία* of *ψώρα* a scab, and *οφθαλμία*, Gr. a disease in the eye] a scab and inflammation of the eyes with itching.

**PSYCHOLOGIST** [of *ψυχολογία* of *ψυχή* the soul, and *λόγος*, Gr. to say] one who treats concerning the soul.

**PSYCHROMETER** [*ψυχρός* cold, and *μετρώ*, Gr. measure] an instrument for measuring the degree of moisture or humidity of the air.

**PSYCHOMANCY** [*ψυχωμαντεία* of *ψυχή* the soul, and *μαντεία*, Gr. a divination by the ghosts, souls, or spirits of dead persons.

**PSYCOTROPHON** [*ψυχοτρόφον*, Gr.] the herb berony.

**PSYCTICA** [with *Physicians*] cooling medicines against the scab.

**PSYDRACION** [*ψυδράσιον*, Gr.] a little ulcer in the skin of the head; also a swelling in the skin, like a blister with moist matter in it.

**PSYLLIUM** [*ψύλλιον*, Gr.] the herb sea-bane, or sea-wort.

**PTARMICA** [of *πταρμικός*, Gr.] medicines which cause sneezing.

**PTERIS** [*πτερίς*, Gr.] fern or brake, the herb Osmund.

**PTEROPHORI** [of *πτερόν* a wing, and *φορέω* to bear, so called because they bare wings on the points of their Pikes] couriers among the Romans, who brought tidings of any declaration of war, of a battle lost, or any mishap which befel the army.

**PTERYGIUM** [*πτερίγιον*, Gr.] a little wing.

**PTERYGIUM** [with *Anatomists*] the wing or round rising of the nose or eye; also the process of the *Sphenoides* or wedge-like bone.

**PTERYGOIDES** [*πτερυγοειδής*, Gr.] the wing-like processes of the *Sphenoides* or wedge-like bone.

**PTERYGOIDEUS internus** [*Anat.*] a muscle of the jaw arising from the internal Part of the *Pterygoides* Process, and descends to be inserted into the lower part of the inward side of the lower jaw.

**PTERYGOIDEUS externus**, a muscle of the jaw which arises from the external part of the *Pterygoides*, and goes backward to be inserted between the *Condylloid* Process and the *Coronæ* on the inside of the lower jaw, and pulls it forwards.

PTERYX

**PTERYGOPALATINUS** [of πτερυγοειδής, Gr. and palatinus, L.] a muscle of the Gargaron, arising from the Process of the Sphenoides, and descending according to the length of the interstice, made by the internal Ala of the Os Sphenoides and musculus Pterygoideus internus of the lower jaw, and is inserted into the fore-part of the Gargaron.

• **PTERYGOPHARYNGÆUS** [of πτερυγοφαρυγγεύς, Gr.] a muscle arising thin and fleshy from both the Pterygoid Processes of the Os Cuneiforme, also from the root of the tongue and extremities of the Os Hyoides, &c.

**PTERYGOSTAPHYLINUS** externus [πτερυγοσταφυλινός, Gr.] a muscle arising from a small Protuberance upon the under side of the body of the Os Sphenoides, and goes directly to be inserted into the hinder part of the Uvula, and moves the Uvula.

**PTERYGOSTAPHYLINUS** internus [Anat.] a muscle like the former, that is inserted into the fore part of the Uvula, and likewise moves it.

**PTISAN** [πτισίαν, Gr.] a kind of cooling Physick-drink, made of peeled barley.

**PTOLEMAICK System** [of the Heavens] that system, which was invented by Ptolemy, the great Alexandrian astronomer, the illustrator and maintainer of it, though the invention was much older, having been held by Aristotle, Hipparchus, &c.



This is an Hypothesis order or disposition of the heavens and heavenly bodies, wherein the earth is supposed to be at rest and in the center, and the heavens to revolve round it from East to West, carrying with them the sun, planets, and fixed stars, each in their respective

spheres. Next above the earth is the Moon, then the Planet Mercury; next Venus, above her the Sun; next above him Mars, and then Jupiter; beyond him Saturn; over which are placed the two Crystalline spheres; and lastly, the primum mobile, supposed to be the first heaven, that gives motion to all the spheres. See System.

This System was generally believed, till the discovery of America disprov'd one part of it, and the consideration of the rapid motion of the sun and the other Planets, put Nicholas Copernicus, a famous German mathematician about 200 years ago, upon forming a new System that might be more consistent with the celestial Phenomena; and late improvements have put this Ptolemaick System quite out of countenance; and even demonstration is not wanting to confute it. See Copernican System.

**PTOLEMAÏTES** [so named after Ptolemy their leader] a branch of the Guefficks, who held that the law from Moses came part from God, part from Moses, and part from the traditions of the doctors.

**PTYALISMUS** [πτυαλισμός, Gr. to spit] a spitting or discharge of the Saliva, through the glands of the mouth.

**PTYALON** [πτύαλον, Gr.] spittle, or that matter which is brought up from the lungs by coughing.

**PUBIS OS** [with Anat.] the share-bone; a bone of the hip, situate in the fore and middle part of the trunk, and making the lower and inner part of the Os Innominatum, L.

**PUBLICK Faith** [in the reign of king Charles I.] a pretence or cheat to raise money upon the publick faith of the nation, to make war against the king, about the year 1642.

**PUBLICKNESSE** [of publicus, L. and nesi] manifestness, a being expos'd to all Persons, or to many.

**PUCKERED** [prob. of πυκνός, or πυκνός, Gr. to thicken, according to Skinner] drawn together, folded, or lying uneven, as cloth, &c. not evenly sowed.

**PUDDLE** [patrovillis, F.] a hole or lower place on the ground with standing water.

To **PUDDLE** [patroviller, F.] to move or stir water with hands, &c.

**PUDIBUNDNESS** [of pudibundus, L. and nesi] bashfulness.

**PUDICITIA**, a goddess adored at Rome, represented as a woman veiled.

of a very modest countenance; she had two temples, one for wives of the *Patri-cians*, and another for those of the *Fle-beians*.

**PUDLAYS**, pieces of stuff to do the office of levers or hand spikes.

**PUERILENESS** [*puerilitas*, L.] childfiness, boyfiness.

**PUERILITY** [in *Discourse*] a thought, which being too far fetch'd becomes flat and insipid; a fault common to those who affect to say nothing but what is extraordinary and brilliant.

**PUE'RPERA**, a woman in child-bed, L.

**PUE'RPEROUS** [of *puerpera*, L.] child-bearing.

**PUFFIN**, a bird, so named (as is supposed) from the roundness of its belly, as it were swelling or puffing out; a kind of coot or sea-gull.

**PUG** [prob. of *piga*, *Dan.* *piga*, *Sax.* a little maid] a name for a monkey or ape.

**PUGNA'CIOUSNESS** [of *pugnax*, *S. L.* and *ness*] fighting disposition.

**PUIS** *darrein continuance*, a plea of new matter depending on an action *post ultimam continuationem*.

**PUISSANTNESS** [of *puissant*, F. and *ness*] mightiness, &c.

**PUISNE**, a younger born, or a child born after another.

**PUL**, a general name which is given by the *Persians* to all the copper-money current in the empire.

**PULGIUM** [in *Botany*] penny-royal, L.

**PULICA'RIA** [with *Botanists*] the herb flea-wort, L.

**PULICA'RIS** *febris* [with *Physicians*] a malignant fever, so called, because it makes the skin appear as if it were flea-bitten. The same as *Fetialis febris*.

**PULICOSE** [*pulicosus*, L.] abounding with, or full of fleas

**PULIOL** } a sort of  
**PULIOL-MOUNTAIN** } herb, Pu-  
liol-royal, Penny-royal.

**PULLET** [of a *Ship*] a close room in the hold, in which, laying some pigs of lead, or other weighty things, she may be sufficiently ballasted with loss of little of her hold, and more room left for the stowage of goods.

**PULMO** *Marinus* [with *Naturalists*] *Sea Lung*, a light, spongy substance, of a shining colour like crystal, intermixt with blue, and commonly in a form resembling human lungs, it swims on the surface of the sea, and shines in

the night time, and has this property, that if a stick be rubbed therewith it will communicate its luminous property. It is vulgarly supposed to preface a storm; but it is in effect no more than a viscous excrement of the sea.

**PULMONA'RIA** [*Botany*] the herb lung-wort, L.

**PULMONA'RIA** [in *Medicine*] an inflammation of the lungs, L.

**PULMONARIA** [*Arteria* [with *Anatomists*] a vessel of the breast, springing immediately out of the right ventricle of the heart, and thence conveying the blood to the lungs, having a double coat, called also *Vena Arteriosa*.

**PULMONARIA Vena** [*Anat.*] a vessel, which after it has accompanied the wind-pipe and pulmonary artery in all its branches in the lungs, and received the blood out of that artery, by its small twigs, discharges it self thro' the left auricle of the heart into the ventricle of the same side; called also *Arteria Venosa*.

**PULMONARY Vessels** [with *Anat.*] those vessels which carry the blood from the heart to the lungs, and back again; being the Pulmonary Vein, and the Pulmonary Arteries.

**PULMONES** [*Anat.*] the lungs, the instruments of breathing in all animals.

**PULMONEOUS** [*pulmoneus*, L.] like, or pertaining to the lungs.

**PULPIT** [*pulpitum*, L.] a Place erected for speaking publicly.

**PULPITUM** [among the *Romans*] a Place raised, on which the actors acted their Plays, or what we now call the stage; tho' some say it was an eminence for the musick; or a Place from whence declamations were spoken.

**PULPOUSNESS** [of *pulposus*, L. and *ness*] fulness of Pulp.

**PULSA'TOR** [*Law Word*] the Plaintiff or actor.

**PULSATILLA** [with *Botanists*] the Plant Pasque-flower, L.

**PULSARE** [*Law Word*] to accuse a Person.

**PULSE** [*puls*, L.] all sort of grain contained in shells, husks, or pods, as Beans, Peas, &c.

**PULSE** [*pulsus*, L.] is the immediate index of the heart, by the mediation whereof the blood is diffused thro' the whole body, which is affected indifferently thereby, according to the different motion thereof; or the Pulse is the beating and throbbing of the arteries; that reciprocal motion of the heart and arteries, whereby the warm blood thrown out of the left ventricle

the heart, is so impelled into the arteries, to be by them distributed through all the parts of the body, as to be perceivable by the touch of the finger.

**Unequal PULSE** [with Physicians] is either in respect of time or strength, i. e. it either strikes quicker or slower, or else stronger or weaker.

**Interrupted PULSE**, is either when the strokes are much smaller than usual, or when their intervals are much greater.

**Intense PULSE**, is a Pulse whose stroke is very hard, or else this strength is made up with the multiplicity and frequency of vibrations, as in the height of fevers.

**Remiss PULSE**, is a Pulse whose strokes are less quick or less strong, and in sickness indicates more danger than in the other.

**Deep PULSE**, is more frequent in old folks than in young, and shews a disposition to asthma's, lethargy, and melancholy, &c.

**Superficial PULSE**, is one which shews an exact temperament of body, and a merry disposition of mind.

**Trembling PULSE**, indicates great extremity.

**Wandering PULSE**, is one which is sometimes felt in one place, and sometimes in another, and sometimes no where, and is never but a few minutes before death.

**A strong PULSE**, denotes a brisk and copious influx of the nervous juice into the *Villi* of the heart.

**A slow PULSE**, denotes a slowness of the influx of the nervous juice from the brain into the *Villi* of the heart.

**A quick PULSE**, intimates acrimonies, spirits, agitated fevers, phrenzies.

**A weak PULSE**, denotes the contrary to the former.

**An intermitting PULSE**, denotes that life is in a slippery situation.

**A hard PULSE**, signifies that the membrane of the artery is drier than ordinary.

**A soft PULSE**, denotes the contrary to that before-mentioned.

**PULSION** [in Physicians] the stroke by which any medium is affected, by the motion of light, sound, &c. thro' it.

**PULSURA** [of pulsare, L. to knock, on account of the monks, who antiently, before they were admitted, *pulsabant ad fores*, i. e. knocked at the door for several days together] in our old law, &c. signifies a previous examination.

**PULVERABLE**, that may be pow-

**P U**  
**TO PULVERIZATE** } [pulveriz-  
**TO PULVERIZE** } zare, L.]  
to reduce to Power.

**PULVERULENCE** [of pulverulentus, L.] dustiness.

**PULVINATE** [in Architecture] a frieze swelling like a pillow.

**PULVIS** *de tribus* [i. e. A Powder of three ingredients] the Cornachine Powder, made of equal parts of *Antimonium*, *Diaphoreticum*, *Diagridium* and *Creas* of *Tartar*, L.

**PULVIS Patrum** [i. e. the Powder of the fathers] the Jesuits Powder, L.

**PULVIS fulminans** [with Chymists] the thundering Powder, a mixture of three parts of salt-petre, two of tartar, and one of brimstone, all finely powdered. A small part, even a single dram, of this being put in a shovel over a gentle fire, till it melts by degrees, and changes colour, will go off with a noise like that of a musket, but hurts no body in the room, by reason its force tends chiefly downwards.

**PU MICE-STONE** [*pumex*, L. pumig-itan, Sax.] a spongy, light, crumbling stone, cast out of mount *Ætna*, and other burning mountains, used in graving, polishing, and other uses.

**Air PUMP.** See *Machina Boyleana*.

**PUN** [prob. of punian, Sax. of pointe, F. *punctum*, L.] a quibble, or playing with words.

**PUNCH**, for chamber maids is made without any water, of lime juice, with the juice of orange and limon, twice as much white-wine as lime-juice, and four times as much brandy and sugar.

**PUNCH** [*incert. Etym.*] a drinkable well known.

**A PUNCH** [*poince*, F.] an instrument for making holes.

**A PUNCH** } [*polichinelle*,  
**PUNCHANELLO** } F.] a short and thick fellow, a stage puppet.

**PUNCH-HORSE** [with Chymists] is a well-set, well knit horse, having a short back, thick shoulders, with a broad neck, and well lined with flesh.

**PUNCHINS** } [with Architects]

**PUNCHIONS** } short pieces of timber placed to support some considerable weight; also a piece of timber raised upright under the ridge of a building, wherein the little forces, &c. are jointed.

**PUNCHION**, a little block or piece of steel, on one end of which is some figure, letter, or mark engraven either in *Creux* or in *Relievo*, impressions of which

which are taken on metal or some other matter, by striking it with a hammer on the end not engraved.

**PUNCHION** [for *Coining*] a piece of iron steeld, whereon the engraver has cut in *Relievo* the several figures, arms, effigies, inscriptions, &c. that are to be in the matrices wherewith the species are to be marked.

**PUNCHIONS** [for *Printing*] are made of steel, as before, used in stamping the matrices, wherein the types or printing characters are cast.

**PUNCHIONS**, are also various, used by several artificers in iron, steel, and other metals.

**PUNCTILIOUS** [*pointilleux*, F.] exceptions, captious; also of small consequence.

**PUNCTILIOUSNESS** [of *pointilleux*, F. and *ness*] triflingness, aptness to take exceptions.

**PUNCTION** ? [in *Surg.*] an aperture made in the lower belly in dropsical Persons to discharge the water.

**PUNCTUALNESS**, exactness, regularity.

**PUNCTUM**, a Point, L.

**PUNCTUM Larymale** [in *Anat.*] an hole in the nose, or near the edge of the eye lid, by which the matter or liquor of the tears passes to the nostrils, L.

**PUNCTUM Salient** [with *Natural.*] the first mark of conception of an embryo, which is in the place where the arch is formed, or that speck or cloud in a brood egg, which appears and seems to leap before the chicken begins to be hatch'd.

**PUNCTUM Continuum** [with *Schoolmen*] is an indivisible magnitude between contiguous points of a line, whereby they are connected, and from whence arises a continuity.

**PUNCTUM Terminans** [with *Schoolmen*] is the indivisible extreme of a line, beyond which no part of the line extends.

**PUNCTUM Initians** [with *Schoolm.*] an indivisible, from which the line begins.

**PUNCTUM formatum** ? [in *Conicks*]

**PUNCTUM generatum** ? is a point determined by the intersection of a right line, drawn thro' the vertex of a cone, to a point in the plane of the base, with the plane that constitutes the conick section.

**PUNCTUM ex comparatione**, L. [with *Mathemat.*] is either the focus in an *Ellipsis* and *Hyperbola*, so called by *Apol-*

*lonius*, because the rectangles under the segment of the transverse diameter in the *Ellipsis*, and under that and the distance between the vertex and the focus in the *Hyperbola*, are equal to one 4th part of what he calls the figure thereof.

**PUNGENTNESS** [of *pungens*, L.] prickingness, sharpness.

**PUNISHABLENESS**, capableness or liableness to be punished.

**PUNITIVENESS**, punishing nature or quality.

**PUNINESS** [of *paine*, F. younger, and *ness*] weakness, tenderness, unthrivingness, spoken of children.

**PUNNING** [*parler par point*, F. q. d. with a sharp or pointed word] using words of a like or near sound in a satyirical or bantering sense.

**PUPIL** [in *Civil Law*] a boy or girl not yet arrived at a state of Puberty, i. e. 14 years of age the girl, and 21 the boy.

**PUPILAGE** [of *pupillus*, L. an orphan, and *age*] minority; also guardianship.

**PUPILLA** [with *Oculists*] the round aperture of the *Tunica Uvea* in the eye; so called, because it represents your image, when look'd into, no bigger than *Pupilla*, L. a little Puppet.

**PUPILLARITY**, the state or condition of a Pupil.

**PUPPET** [of *poupée*, F. *pupus*, L.] a sort of baby or little figure of a man, &c. made to move by lines, &c. on stages and in Puppet-shows.

**PUR ante vie** [in *Law*] where lands, &c. are held for another's life.

**PURA Eleemosyna** [i. e. *Pure Alms*] a tenure or manner of holding lands in Scotland, peculiar to the clergy, &c. who pay nothing for it.

**PURCHASE** [in *Law*] signifies the buying or acquisition of lands or tenements with money, by deed or agreement; and not obtaining by descent or hereditary right.

**PURCHASE** [of *pourchasser*, F.] a thing bought or to be bought, as land, houses, &c.

**PURCHASING** [with *Sailors*] is drawing, as they say, the *Capstan purchases apart*, i. e. draws in the cable apace. And *e contra*, when any thing can't be drawn or haled in with the tackle, they say, *the tackle will not purchase*.

**PURE** [*purus*, L.] simple uncom-pounded; also chaste, free from corruption, spot or stain; also clean; also exact; also mere or downright.

**PURE** *Mathematicks*, are arithmetic and geometry, which only treat of number and magnitude, considered abstractly from all kind of matter.

**PURENESS** [*puritas*, L. *puritas*, F.] purity, unmixedness, unsupportedness, unstainedness, unblemishedness, innocency.

**PURGATION** [with *Physicians*] a

**PURGING** is purging by stool, is an excretory motion, quick and frequent, proceeding from a quick and orderly conduction of the carneous fibres of the stomach and intestines, whereby the chyle, excrements and corrupted humours, either bred or sent there from other Parts, are protruded from Part to part, so they are quite excluded the body.

**PURGATION** [in *Law*] the clearing one's self of a crime of which a Person is accused before a judge.

*Canonical PURGATION*, is that the Party shall take his oath that he is clear of the fact objected against him, and bring so many of his honest neighbours, not above twelve, as the court shall assign him, to swear, on their consciences, they believe he swears truly.

*Vulgar PURGATION*, an antient manner used by Pagans, and Infidels, and Christians too, till it was abolished by the canon law. It was by ordeal, either of fire, or water, or by combat. See *Ordeal*.

**PURGATION** [in *Pharmacy*] the clearing of a medicine, by retrenching its superfluous, &c. as stones out of dates, tamarinds, &c.

**PURGATION** [with *Chymists*] the several preparations of metals and minerals, to clear them of their impurities.

**PURGATIVE**, of a purging quality.

A **PURGATIVE**, a purging medicine, which evacuates the impurities of the body by stool.

**PURGATIVENESS** [of *purgatus*, F. and *ness*] purging, purifying, or cleansing quality.

**PURIFICATORY** [*purificatorius*, L.] of a cleansing quality.

**PURITANS**, a sectary of the *Calvinistical* Persuasion, so named from their professing to follow the pure word of God, in opposition to all traditions, human constitutions and authorities.

**PURITANISM**, the principles and doctrines of the Puritans. a sect of antient dissenters from the church of England.

**PURITY** [*puritas*, L. *pureté*, F.] pureness.

**PURITY** [*Hieroglyphically*] with the noble dispositions of the mind, was signified by a cock, there being no bird of a more generous and braver courage, undaunted at the sight of eminent dangers.

**PURLIEU-MAN**, he who has land within the Purlieu, and forty shillings a year free-hold; upon which account, he is allowed to hunt or course in his own Purlieu, with certain limitations.

**PURLING** [*proliquant*, L.] running with a murmuring noise, as a stream or brooks do.

To **PURLOIN** [*pourloigner*, F.] to pilfer, to filch; properly to get privily away, to lurch.

**PURPLE** ? [in *Heraldry*] a colour consisting of much red and a little black.

**PURPLISH**, inclining to a purple colour.

**PURPURA febris** [with *Physicians*] the Purples or Spotted-Fever.

**PURPURA-SCENT** [in *Bot. Writ.*] Purplish, or of a light Purple, L.

**PURPURA'TI**, the sons of emperors or kings, L.



**PURPURE** [in *Herald.*] is expressed in engraving by diagonal lines drawn from the sinister chief, to the dexter base Point. It is supposed to consist of much red, and a small quantity of black.

**PURPUREUS**, a, um [in *Bot. Writ.*] Purple, L.

**PURRING** [a word formed from the sound or continuation of the letter R] the noise of a cat.

**PURROCK**, a small inclosure or close of land.

**PURSE** [with the *Grand Signior*] a gift or gratification of 500 crowns.

**PURSE of Money** [in the *Levant*] about 112 Pounds Sterling; so called because all the Grand Signior's Money is kept in Purfes or Leather-bags of this value in the seraglio.

**PURSEVANT** [*poursuivant*, F.] an officer, a sort of serjeant at arms, a messenger who attends upon the king in an army; also at the *Exchequer*, also at the council table or chamber, to be sent upon any special occasion or message; but more especially for the apprehending of a Person who has been guilty of an offence.

**PURSINESS** [in *Horses*] is an oppression which deprives a horse of the liberty of respiration, and is occasioned by some obstruction in the Passage of the lungs.

**PURPU'ANCE** [of *pour* and *substant.* F.] in consequence, or according to.

**PURSU'ANT**, in obedience to.

**PURTE'NANCE** [appertenance, F.] a thing appertaining to another.

**PUKVEY'AR** [*pourvoyeur*, F.] a supplier, provider. &c.

**PURVIE'W** [*pourvueque*, F.] a law word for the body of an act of Parliament, beginning with, *It being enacted*, and thus a statute is said to stand upon a Preamble and upon a Purview.

**PURULENCE** [of *purulentus*, L. and *ness*]

**PURULENTNESS** [fulfillment, F. of L.] want of courage.

**PUSILLANIMOUSNESS** [pusillanimité, F. of L.] little wheals or pimples.

**PUSLE** [prob. of *poesele*, Du.] a dirty Slut.

**PUZZLE** [Du.] a dirty Slut.

To **PUT** a Horse [with *Horsemen*] signifies to break or manage him; and thus they say, *put your Horse upon Caprioles or Curvets*, this Horse was not well put. Your horse puts and represents himself upon raised airs.

To **PUT** a Horse upon the Haunches, signifies to make him bend them in galloping in the manage, or upon a stop.

**PUTATIVE** [of *putativus*, L.] reputed, supposed.

**PUTCHAMINES** [in *Virginia*, &c.] a fruit, a sort of damsons.

**PUTIDNESS** [*putiditas*, L.] stinkiness, &c.

**PUTLOCK** [with *Carpenters*] a short **PUTRLOG** [Piece of timber to be put in a Hole in building of scaffolds: they are those Pieces that lie horizontal to the building, one end lying into it, and the other end resting on the *Ledgers*, which are those Pieces that lie parallel to the side of the building.]

**PUTREFACTION** [with *Naturalist*] is defin'd to be a slow kind of corruption in bodies, generally wrought by the moisture of the air, or some other surrounding fluid matter, which quite changes the texture, and sometimes the figure of the mix'd body from what it was before.

**PUTREFACTIVENESS** [of *putrefacere*, L. and *ness*] putrefying quality.

To **PUTREFY** [*putrefacere*, L. *putrefier*, F. to corrupt. &c.]

**PUTRIDNESS** [of *putredo*, L. and *ness*] corruptedness, rottenness.

**PUZZLING** [q. d. *posting* or *posting*] perplexing, &c.

**PUZZLINGNESS**, perplexingness, an embarrassing quality.

**PYANE POLA** [*Παναγία*, G.] a Festival celebrated by the Athenians in the month *Pyanepsion*, answering to our September.

**PYBAL'D Horse**, is one that has white Spots upon a Coat of another colour, as bay, iron gray, or dun colour.

**PYBALDNESS** the being of two colours.

**PYCAR** [anient Rec.] a kind of **PYKER** [Ships].

**PYCNOTICKS** [*πυκνотικα*, Gr.] medicines which are of an aqueous nature, and have the faculty of coagulating and condensing.

**PYCNOSTYLE** [*πυκνотηλος*, Gr.] in ancient Architecture, a sort of building where the columns stand very close one to another; one diameter, and a half of the column being only allowed for the Intercolumniation.

**PYELOS** [*πυελος*, Gr.] a hollow vessel to wash in, a bathing tub.

**PY'GMY** [of *πυγμα*, Gr.] the length of the arm from the elbow to the hand, when the fist is closed] a man or woman of a short stature.

**PYGMIES** [*πυγμαί*, Gr.] a fabulous people of the antients, who are said to be perpetually at war with the *Cranes*, and being not above one cubit high, are said to have all their household-stuff, and even the natural production of their country proportionable. Their Women were said to bear children at five years old, and to grow old at eight. They report that they ride upon goats in the spring time, armed, and march towards the sea side to destroy the cranes nests and their eggs, or else the cranes would destroy them. *Pliny* places them in the *East-Indies*, *Strabo* in the remotest parts of *Africa*, and *Aristotle* near the river *Nile* in *Egypt*.

**PYLORUS** [*πυλός* of *πύλη*, a gate, and *αίσιος*, to keep, Gr.] the keeper of a gate, a Porter.

**PYON** [*πύον*, Gr.] putrified blood, changed into white matter.

**PYOSIS** [of *πύον*, Gr.] a collection of matter in any part.

**PYRAMID** [of *πυραμίδος* of *πύρ*, Gr.] fire, because flames of fire grow from a breadth at bottom, to a sharp point] an obelisk.

**Geometrick PYRAMID**, a solid standing on a square basis, and terminating at the top in a Point, or a body whose base is a Polygon, whose sides are plain triangles, the several tops meeting together in one point.



A PYRAMID [*Hieroglyphically*] was put to represent the nature of the soul of man.

PYRAMID [in *Architct.*] a solid, massy edifice, which from a square, triangular, or other base, rises diminishing to a vertex or point.

PYRAMIDAL *Number*. [*Arith.*] are the sorts of Polygonal Numbers, collected after the same manner as the Polygon Numbers themselves are extracted from arithmetical progressions.

PYRAMIDAL *Æ corpus* [with *Anat.*] a Plexus of blood vessels on the back of the testicles; called so from its pyramidal form, the same as *Corpus varicosum*.

PYRAMIDALES *musculi* [*Anat.*] certain muscles which take their name from their resemblance to a Pyramid; certain muscles of the nostrils and the Abdomen, the last of which lie upon the lowest tendons of the Recti; so that as they proceed from the Os pubis, the higher they climb the narrower they grow, and end about the navel in the white seam.

PYRAMIDALIS [*Anat.*] a small muscle of the Abdomen on the lower part of the Rectus, L.

PYRAMIDAL ? of, belonging.

PYRAMIDICAL ? or like to a Pyramid.

PYRAMIDICALLY, in the form of a Pyramid.

PYRAMIDICALNESS [of pyramidal, F. of pyramidalis, L. and *ness*] of a pyramidal form.

PYRAMIDOID [of πυραμειδ and ἴδιον, Gr. form] is what is sometimes called a parabolick spindle, and is a solid figure formed by the revolution of a Parabola round its base or greatest ordinate.

PYRAMIDOGRAHER [of πυραμειδ and γραφειν, Gr.] a describer of Pyramids.

PYRAMIDS [of Egypt] one of the seven wonders of the world. are huge piles of building, within three leagues of Grand Cairo. There are three principal ones, different in dimensions, of which two are shut up, and the third is open. This is 520 foot high, and 682 foot square; it has 208 stone steps, each stone about three foot thick, and thirty foot long. At one of the angles is a little square room, and at the top a very fine Platform of 12 great square stones, that are almost 17 foot square, from which the strongest man is not able to throw a stone clear of the Pyramid. There are 16 steps to the door. The

entrance is square and even all above. This walk leads to two more; at the end of one of them is a hall, where is an empty tomb of one sterle, of Porphyry, made, as some say, for that Pharaoh which pursued the Israelites into the Red-Sea. At the end of the other walk or alley, there is a hole made, as is probable, to let the bodies down to the caverns below. The two Pyramids which are lock'd, are much after the same form. At some steps of the open Pyramid, is an idol, which Pliny calls *Sphinx*, but the Arabs call it *Aôin el habonna*, being a bust of one stone, cut out of a natural rock, representing the face of a woman of a prodigious bigness. It is 26 foot high, and 15 from the ear to the chin. On the top of the head there is an hole, through which a man might pass, that reaches down to the breast, and ending there. According to Pliny, the largest of these Pyramids was 20 years in building, tho' 366000 men were all that while employed about it.

The largest of these was built, some say, by Choss, or as others, by Chemi, as a sepulchre; but he, being torn in pieces in a mutiny of the People, did not obtain the honour of being interred in it. The second was said to be built by his brother Cephus: The third by Mycerius; or, as others say, by the trumpet Rhodope.

PYRENOIDES [of πυρενιδειδ of πυρεν, a kernel, and ἴδιον, shape, Gr.] a process of the second vertebra of the back; thus called from its resemblance to a pear in shape.

PYRETHRUM [πύρεθρον, Gr.] wild or bastard Pellitory.

PYRIASIS [πυριαις, Gr.] a precious stone of a black colour, which, being rubbed, burns the fingers.

PYRITES [πυριτες, Gr.] a semi-metal supposed to be the marcesite of copper, or the matrix or ore in which that metal is formed.

PYRITIS [πυριτις, Gr.] a precious stone which (it is said) will burn the fingers if one holds it hard.

PYROBOLI [πυροβολι, Gr.] fireballs, certain fire-works used by the antiquaries.

PYROBOLICAL, of or pertaining to Pyroboli, or the art of making fireballs, bombs, &c.

PYROBOLIST, a maker of fireballs, &c.

PYROBOLY [of πυρ, fire, and βολη, Gr. to throw] the art of gunnery.

**PYROET**, of one tread, or what the French call *de la tete a la queue*, are entire and very narrow turns made by a horse upon one tread, and almost at one time, so that his head is placed where his tail was, without putting out his haunches.

**PYROET**, of two pists, are turns of two treads upon a small compass of ground, almost of the length of the horse.

**PYROETS** [with *Horsemen*] are motions either of one pist or tread, or of two pists or treads.

**PYROLA** [Botany] the herb winter-green, L.

**PYROMANCY** [πυρομαντεία of πυρ, fire, and μαντεία, divination, Gr.] a divination by the fire of the sacrifice. The good signs were these: If the flames immediately took hold of and consumed the victims; if the flames were bright and pure, without noise or smoak; if the sparks tended upwards in form of a *Pyramid*, and the fire went hot out, till all was reduced to ashes. The contrary signs were, when the fire was kindled with difficulty; when the flame was divided; when it did not immediately spread itself over all the parts of the victim, but creeping along consumed them by little and little; when it ascended not in a straight line, but whirled round, turned side ways or downwards, and was extinguished by wind, showers, or any other unlucky accident; when it crackled more than ordinary, was black, casting forth smoak or sparks. All these, and such like Omens, signified (with them) the displeasure of the gods.

**PYROPUS** [πυροπύς of πυρ, fire, and πύς, the face, Gr.] a carbuncle of a fiery redness, a ruby; also one that has a carbuncled face.

**PYROSIS** [of πυρ, Gr.] a burning redness in the face.

**PYROTECHNICIAN** } a maker of  
**PYROTECHNICIAN** } fire-works,  
one skill'd in Pyrotechny.

**Military PYROTECHNY** [πυροτεχνία, Gr.] is the doctrine of artificial fire works and fire-arms. teaching the structure and use both of those us'd in war, for the attacking of fortifications, &c. as *Cannons, Bombs, Granades, Gunpowder, Wildfire*, &c. and those made for diversion, as *Serpents, Rockets*, &c.

**Chemical PYROTECHNY**, is the art of managing and applying fire in *Distillations, Calcinations, Sublimations*, &c.

**Metallick PYROTECHNY**, the art of fusing, refining and preparing metals.  
**PYROTECHNICK** } of or per-  
**PYROTECHNICAL** } tailing to  
Pyrotechny.

**PYROTICKS** [πυροτοκός, Gr.] causticks, medicines, which being apply'd to the body, grow violently hot, and cause redness or blisters in the skin, or that close up and bring wounds to a crust or scab.

**PYRRHA**, the wife of *Deucalion*. See *Deucalion*.

**PYRRHICK Dance**, some refer the original of it to *Minerva*, who led up the dance in her armour, after the conquest of the *Titans*: Others refer it to the *Corybants*, *Jupiter's* guards in his cradle, who leaped up and down, clashing their weapons to hinder old *Saturn* from hearing the cries of his infant son. *Pliny* attributes the invention to *Pyrrhus*, the son of *Achilles*, who instituted such a company of dancers at the funeral of his father. The manner of the performance seems to have consisted chiefly in the nimble turning of the body, and shifting every part, as if it was done to avoid the stroke of the enemy. *Julius Scaliger* tells of himself, that while he was a youth, he often danced the *Pyrrhick* before the emperor *Maximilian*, to the amazement of all *Germany*. And that the emperor was so surprized at his warlike activity, that he cried out, This boy was either born in a coat of mail, instead of a skin, or else has been rocked in one, instead of a cradle.

**PYRRHO**, the Greek Philosopher, the first founder of the *Scepticks*, who taught that there was no certainty of any thing.

**PYRRHONIANS**, a sect of antient Philosophers, whose distinguishing tenet was, that they profess'd to doubt of every thing, maintaining that men only judg'd of truth or falsehood by appearances. The present *Pyrrhonians* or *Scepticks*, are such, who from the great number of things that are dark and obscure, and from the aversion they bear to popular credulity, maintain that there is nothing certain in the world.

**PYRRHOPOE/CILOS** [πυρροποειλος, Gr.] a kind of marble with red spots, of which the *Egyptians* made *Pillars* which they dedicated to the sun.

**PYTHAGORAS** [in *Painting*] is drawn clad in white garments, adorned with a crown of gold.

**PYTHAGOREAN System**, so called, on account of its being maintained by *Pythagoras*.

**PY**  
**Pythagoras**, is a system in which the sun is supposed to rest in the center of our system of Planets, and in which the earth is carried round him annually, in a tract or path between *Venus* and *Mars*. It is the most ancient of any, and the same with the *Copernican*.

**PYTHAGORIAN Theorem**, is the 47th Proposition of the first book of *Euclid*.

**PYTHAGORANISM** [of *Pythagoras*] the doctrine or principles of the *Pythagorean*.

**PYTHAGORIC Tetrads**, a point, a line, a surface, and a solid.

**PYTHIA** [*Πυθία*, Gr.] the Priestess who answered the Oracles of *Apollo* at *Delphos*. Before she ascended the *Tripod*, she used to wash her self in the fountain *Castalia*, and sitting down on the *Tripod*, shook the laurel-tree that grew by it, and sometimes eat its leaves; she was also crowned with laurel, that being thought to conduce to inspiration. Being placed upon the *Tripod*, she received the divine *Affatus* in her belly, and began immediately to swell and foam at the mouth, tearing her hair, cutting her flesh, and in all her other behaviour appeared like one phrenetic and distracted, especially if the spirit was swollen and malignant; but if it was in a kind and gentle humour, her rage was not so violent.

**PYTHIA**, the *Pythian* games celebrated in *Greece*, in honour of *Apollo*; also the Priestess of *Apollo*.

**PYTHON** [*Πυθων* of *Πυθώ*, Gr. to putrify, because ingendered of the putrefaction of the earth after the flood, or of *Ph*, *Heb.* an asp] a serpent prodigiously large, whereby *Juno* persecuted *Latona*, when big with *Apollo* and *Diana*, the first of which, viz. *Apollo*, killed that serpent, and thence was called *Pythius*, and in memory of that victory appointed the *Pythian Games*.

The serpent *Python* being slain by *Apollo*, is thus interpreted. By *Python* is understood the ruin of waters and boggs, which cover the earth, and seem to run over it; but *Apollo* (i. e. the sun) dispersing the vapours in the air, by his arrows, (i. e. his beams) slew this serpent. Others interpret it, that *Apollo*, being the god of wisdom, does, by good prepared medicines, destroy all poisonous diseases in the body of man, which diseases are represented by the infectious serpent *Python*.

**PYULCUS** [*Πυλκός* of *πύω*, corruption, and *λύνω*, to draw, Gr.] an in-

strument used by surgeons for the evacuating of corrupt matter from the cavity of the breast, or any sinuous ulcer.

**Q**, *Roman*; **Q**, *Italic*; **Q**, *English*; cp, *Saxon*, are the 16th letter of the alphabet, but the *Greeks*, *Hebrews*, and *Asiatics*, have not this letter, and the *Saxons*, &c. express it by *cu*. This letter *q* always hath its vowel following it.

**Q** [among the *Antients*] a numeral letter standing for 500.

**Q** with a dash, stood for 500000.

**Q** D. stands for *quasi dictum*, L. i. e. as it were said.

**Q. E. F.** [in *Mathemat.*] stands for *quod erat faciendum*, L. i. e. which was to be done.

**Q. V.** stands for *quantum vis*, L. i. e. as much as you will.

**QUAA'KING** [of *quacken*, *Dut.*] making a noise as ducks do.

**QUACK**. See *Quack-salve*.

**QUACKERY** [of *quack*, *Text.* frivolous]

**QUACKISM** [of *quack*, *Text.* trifling] the Practice of *Quackery*.

**QUADRA**, any square frame or border in building, encompassing a *basso relievo*, *Pannel-painters*, or other work.

**QUADRAGESIMA Dominica** [q. d. the 40th day after *Easter*] the Sunday immediately preceding *Lent*.

**QUADRAGESIMA**, the fortieth, L. **QUADRAGESIMAL** [*quadragesimalis*, L.] of or pertaining to *Lent*.

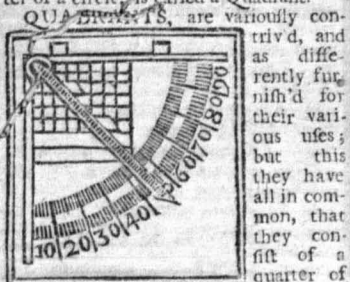
**QUADRAGESIMALS**, in times of Popery, it was a customary thing for People to visit their mother church on *Mid-Lent* Sunday, to make their offerings at the high-altar. And the like superstitious devotion was performed in the *Whitsund* Week. But these Processions and Oblations being commuted for a payment called *Pentecostals* or *Whitsund* Farthings; were changed into a customary Payment, and called *Quadragesimals*.

**QUADRAN** [in *Poetry*] a stanza or stave consisting of four verses.

**QUADRANGULAR** [*quadrangulus*, L.] of, pertaining to, or in the form of a quadrangle.

**QUADRANS** [among the *Romans*] eight Ounces in weight. the fourth part of a Pound *Troy*; or the quarter of any integer, divided into twelve Parts.

**QUADRANT** [*quadrans*, L.] is a mathematical instrument of great use in *Astronomy*, *Navigation*, &c. that is triangular, and contains just the fourth part of a circle, containing 90 degrees; and oftentimes the space contained between a quadrantal arch and two Radii, perpendicular one to another in the center of a circle, is called a Quadrant.



a circle, whose limb is divided into 90 degrees, and have either a line and plummet suspended from the center; or, a label with sights.

**QUADRANT** [*quadrans*, L.] a fourth part.

**QUADRANT** of *Altitude* [of an artificial Globe] a thin brass-plate divided into 90 degrees, and fitted to the meridian.

**QUADRANT** [with Gunners] an instrument used in levelling, mounting, and lowering a piece of Ordnance.

A **QUADRANTAL Triangle** [with Geometr.] a spherical triangle like a die, having a quadrant for one of its sides, and one right angle.

**QUADRAT** [in *Astronomy*] an aspect of the heavenly bodies, wherein they are distant from each other a quadrant, or 90 degrees, the same as Quartile.

**QUADRATA Legio** [among the Romans] a legion that consisted of 4000 men.

**QUADRATE** [*quadratum*, L.] a four-cornered figure a square.

**QUADRATICK Equations** [with Algebraists] square equations, or such wherein the highest power of the unknown quantity is a square.

*Simple* **QUADRATICKS** [with Mathematic.] are such where the square of the unknown root is equal to the absolute number given.

*Affected* **QUADRATICKS** [with Mathematic.] are such as have some intermediate power of the unknown number, between the highest power of the unknown number, and the absolute number given.

**QUADRATO** [*Quadratum*,] is the fourth power of numbers, or the product of the cube multiplied by the root.

**QUADRATO-Cubus**, the fifth power of numbers.

**QUADRATO-QUADRATO-Cubus**, the seventh power.

**QUADRATO-Cubo-Cubus**, the eighth power.

**QUADRATUM-Cubi**, **QUADRATO-QUADRATO-QUADRATUM** and **QUADRATUM-Cubus-Cubus**, &c. are names used by the Greeks for the 6th, 8th and 9th powers of numbers.

**QUADRATRIX**, a square or squared figure.

**QUADRATRIX** [in Geometry] a mechanical line, by means thereof, right lines may be found equal to the circumference of a circle or other curve, and the several parts of it.

**QUADRATURE** [*quadratura*, L.] the making a thing square, or the finding a square equal to the area of any figure given.

**QUADRATURE** of the Circle, is the finding some other right-lined figure equal to the area of a circle, or a right-line equal to its circumference; a Problem that has employed the mathematicians of all ages, but yet in vain. It depends upon the ratio of the diameter to the periphery, which was never yet determined in precise numbers.

**QUADRATURE** of Curves [in the higher Geometry] is the measuring of their area, or the finding a rectilinear space, equal to a curvilinear space.

**QUADRATURE** of a Parabola, is the same as Parabolick space.

**QUADRATUS femoris** [with Anat.] a member of the muscle *Quadrigeminus*, arising from the apophysis of the *Ilium*, and maintaining an equal breadth and bulk to its insertion just below the great trochanter, L.

**QUADRELS** [in Architecture] a kind of artificial stones, so called from their form, they being square, made of a chalky, whitish and pliable earth, and dry'd in the shade. They were 20 years in drying, and were much used by ancient Italian architects.

**QUADRENNIAL** [of quadriennis, L.] of the space of four years.

**QUADRICAPSULAR** [in Botan. Hist.] having a seed pod divided into four partitions, as *Stramonium*, *Thorny Apple*, L.

**QUADRIFID** [*quadrifidus*, L.] a term used by Botanists, of leaves divided or notched into five parts.

**QUADRI-**

**QUADRIGEMINUS** [*Anat.*] a muscle, or rather an assemblage of four muscles, serving to turn the thigh outward. *L.*

**QUADRILATERAL Figures** [*in Geometry*] are those whose sides are four right lines, and those making four angles, and they are either a *Parallelogram*, a *Trapezium*, a *Rectangle*, a *Square*, a *Rhombus* or *Rhomboides*, as in the figure.

**QUADRILATERALNESS** [*quadrilaterus, L. and nesi*] the property of having four sides, right-lines, forming as many angles.

**QUADRILLA**, a small troop or company of cavaliers, pompously dress'd, and mounted for the performance of carrouels, jousts, tournaments, running at the ring, and other diversions of gallantry.

**QUADRINOMIAL** [*of quatuor and nomen, L.*] consisting of four denominations or names.

**QUADRIPHYLLOUS** [*of quatuor, L. and phyllon, Gr. a leaf*] Plants whose flowers have leaves or petals.

**QUADRIVALVES** [*in Botany*] those Plants whose seed pods open in four valves or partitions.

**QUADRUPEDAL** ? [*quadrupes, L.*]  
**QUADRUPELOUS** } four-footed.

**QUADRUPLOTORES** [*in the court of Exchequer*] Promoters, those that in popular and penal actions are delators, having thereby part of the profit assigned by the law.

**QUADRUPLED** [*quadruplicatus, L.*] made four-fold.

**QUÆRE** ? is where any point of **QUÆRIES** law or matter in debate is doubted; as not having sufficient authority to maintain it.

**QUÆRENS non invenit**, &c. a return made upon a writ directed to him with this clause, viz. *Si A fecerit, B fecerit*, &c. *L.*

**QUE Servitia**, a writ concerning services. *L.*

**QUESTIONARII** [*Ant. Law Books*] those Persons who went about with indulgences from door to door, asking charity either for themselves or others.

**QUAIL** [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the Egyptians used to resemble impiety, because it is related of this bird, that it chatters furiously, and torments itself, as if it were offended, when the crescent of the moon first appears.

**QUAINTNESS** [*incert. Etym.*] odd-

ness, strangeness; also accomplishedness.

**QUAKER** [*prob. spaciare, Sax.*] one who quakes or shivers, a professor of Quakerism.

**QUAKING** [*spaciare, Sax.*] shaking, shivering for cold, &c. trembling.

**QUALIFICATION** [*in the Canon Law*] a divine appointment to qualify or declare the quality of a Proposition brought before an ecclesiastical tribunal; chiefly before the inquisition in Spain, &c.

**QUALITY** [*qualitas of qualis, of what sort.*]

**QUALITY** [among *Logicians*] is the third of the categories, of which, according to *Aristotle's* division, there are four sorts: The first of which comprehends *Habitude*: Which see. The second comprehends *natural Powers*: Which see. The third comprehends *sensible Qualities*: Which see. The fourth comprehends *Form and Figure*: Which see.

**QUALITY** [*in Physics*] the affection of a thing whence it is denominatèd such; or that which causes a thing to affect our senses in this or that manner, and gives it this or that denomination.

The four first **QUALITIES** [*in Physics*] are heat, cold, moisture, driness.

The four second **QUALITIES** [*with Chymists*] volatility, fixity, corrosiveness and corruptibility.

**Occult QUALITIES** [*in Physics*] certain latent powers arising from the specific forms of things; a name the ancients gave to those *Phænomena*, of which, according to their Principals, no rational account could be given.

**Sensible QUALITIES** [*in Physics*] are such as arise from certain modifications of the matter, and are the more immediate objects of our senses.

**Primary sensible QUALITIES**, are such as are found in all bodies, or which agree to all matter, considered as matter, such are *Extension, Figure, Motion, Rest, Solidity, Impenetrability and Number.*

**Secondary sensible QUALITIES**, are such as result from a composition or mixture of the elements; as *Light, Heat, Cold, Colour, Sound, Taste, Smell, Hardness, Softness, Fluidity, Firmness, Roughness, Smoothness, Transparency and Opacity.*

**Spiritual QUALITIES**, are the qualities of the soul, or those affections of the mind, as it is in this or that habitude or disposition; as *Knowledge, Opinion, Certainty, Doubting, &c.* all moral virtues and vices.

Corporeal

*Corporeal* **QUALITIES**, according to the *Peripateticks*, are things distinct from the bodies themselves; and are super-added to them, or flow from their substantial forms. But the modern Philosophers explode the notion of qualities distinct from the body, and say they are no other than the affections of the bodies themselves; as *Figure, Magnitude, Motion, &c.* of the parts whereof they consist.

**QUALITY** [in *Metaphysics*] is an accident which influences its subject after the manner of an essential form.

*Active* **QUALITIES** [with *Philosoph.*] such as by virtue whereof operations are actually produced on other bodies, duly disposed in respect thereunto; as the *Heat of Fire, the Moisture of Water.*

*Passive* **QUALITIES** [in *Physics*] those whereby bodies are disposed to receive the action of others; as *Inflammability in Oil, &c.*

*Real* **QUALITIES** [in *Physics*] are those which remain in the subject, and only act on bodies adjacent to them; as *Fire in a piece of iron not ignited, &c.*

*Intentional* **QUALITIES** [in *Physi.*] are such as issue from the subject, and operate at a distance; as *Light from the Sun.*

**QUALMISHNESS** [of *spealme. iye and yesse, Sax.*] a being subject to be troubled with fainting fits; also scrupulousness of conscience.

**QUANDO** [when] is the duration of being in time, *L. Metaphysics.*

**QUANTITAS** *acceleratrix* [of any *Vis* or Force] is the measure of the velocity, generated in a given time by that force, *L.*

**QUANTITY** [*quantitas* of *quantus, L.* how great] signifies whatsoever is capable of any sort of estimation or mensuration, and which, being compared with another thing of the same nature, may be said to be greater or less, equal or unequal to it.

*Continual* **QUANTITY** [in *Metaph.*] is a Quantity whose parts are joined together by a common term. Quantity is an accident, by which a material substance is intended. The species of continued Quantity, are a *Line, a Superficies, and a Body.* For Quantity is extended, either into *Length* only, and then it is called a *Line*, tho' not a material one, but such as the mind can frame by *Idea*; or else it is extended into length and breadth, and that is called a *Superficies*; or else into length, breadth and depth, and that makes a mathematical

*Body*, which is not to be understood as, if it were a corporeal substance.

*Divided* **QUANTITY** [in *Metaph.*] is a Quantity, the parts of which are not link'd together by a common term, but are divided, as number, that may be defined a multitude of units.

*Moral* **QUANTITY**, is that which depends on the manners of men, and the free determination of their wills; as the *Prices and Value of Things; Degrees of Dignity, Good and Evil, Rewards and Punishments, &c.*

*Natural* **QUANTITY** [in *Phys.*] is that which nature furnishes us with in matter and its extensions, or in the powers and forces of natural bodies; as *Gravity, Motion, Light, Heat, Cold, Rarity and Density.*

**QUANTITY of Matter** [in any *Body*] is the product of the density into bulk, or a quantity arising from the joint consideration of its density and magnitude.

**QUANTITY of Motion** [in a *Body*] is its measure arising from the joint consideration of the quantity of matter in, and the swiftness of the motion of that body.

*Notional* **QUANTITY**, is that which arises from the operation of the understanding only, such as the largeness and narrowness of the capacity of the mind, and its conceptions.

*Transcendental* **QUANTITY** [in *Physics*] as duration or continuance, the continuation of the existence of any being, time.

*Permanent* **QUANTITY**, is extension into length, breadth and thickness.

*Successive* **QUANTITY**, is that which is apply'd to time and motion.

**QUANTITY** [with *Gramm.*] the measure or magnitude of the syllables, or that which determines them to be called *long* or *short.*

**QUANTITY** [among *Logicians*] the second category, is either *Discrete* or *Continued*: *Discrete*, when the parts are not bound together, as number, *Continued*, when they are bound; and then it is either *Successive*, as time and motion; or *permanent*, which is that which is otherwise called space or extent, in length, breadth and depth; the length alone makes the line, the length and breadth the surfaces, and all three together the solids.

*Positive* **QUANTITIES** [in *Algebra*] are those which are greater than nothing and which have the sign  $+$  prefixed.

*Negative*

**Negative QUANTITIES** [in *Algeb.*] are such as are less than nothing, and have this sign — prefixed.

**Compound QUANTITIES** [in *Algeb.*] are such as are joined together by the signs + and — and are expressed either by more letters than one, or else by the same letters unequally repeated, as  $a + b - c$  and  $bd - b$  are compound Quantities.

**QUARANTAIN** [with *Church men*] the season of *Lent*, which is forty days before *Easter*.

**QUARDECUE**, the 4th part of a *French crown*, containing 16 sols. *F.*

**QUARRELSOME** [*quarreloux*, *F.* and *Yom*, *Sax.*] apt to quarrel.

**QUARRELSOMNESS** [*humeur querrelux*, *F.* *Yom* and *neffe*, *Sax.*] quarrelsome humour.

**QUARRIL**, a piece of *Spanish coin*, in value about three Half-pence *English* money.

**QUART** [in *Fencing*] the fourth.

**QUARTER** [of *quarta pars*, *L.* *quartier*, *F.*] a fourth part of any thing, of an hundred weight twenty eight lb, of a chaldron eight bushels.

**QUARTER round** [in *Carpentry*] any thing, whose contour is a circle, or reaching to a circle.

**QUARTER** [in *Heraldry*] See *Quarters*.

To **QUARTER** [*ecarteler*, *F.*] to cut or divide into quarters.

To **QUARTER** *Soldiers* [*etre en quartier*, *F.*] to lodge, or send to lodgings.

**QUARTER** [in a *Camp*] in general, is the ground on which a body of troops encamps; also the troops encamped.

To **beat up an Enemy's QUARTERS**, is to drive them from the ground or encampment.

**QUARTER** of an *Assembly*, is the Place where troops meet to march in a body, and is the same with *Rendezvous*.

**QUARTER intrench'd**, is a Place fortified with a ditch and parapet, to secure a body of troops.

**QUARTER** [in *Milit. Affairs*] is the sparing the life, and giving good treatment to a conquered enemy.

**QUARTER** [of a *City*] a canton or division of it; when it consists in several isles, &c. and is separated from some other quarter by a river, a great street, or other boundary.

To **work from QUARTER to QUARTER** [in *Riding Academies*] is to ride a horse three times an end upon the first of the four lines of a square, and

then changing hands to ride him three times upon the second, and so to do upon the third and fourth.

**QUARTER-Wheeling** [in *Military Affairs*] is the turning the front of a body of men round where the flank was.

**QUARTERAGE** [*quartier*, *F.*] money paid quarterly.

**QUARTER-CAST** [with *Horsemen*] a horse is said to cast his quarters, when, for any disorder in the coffin, there is a necessity to cut one of the quarters of the hoof.

**QUARTERING** [in *Carpentry*] signifies the putting in of *Quarters*; and sometimes 'tis us'd for the quarters themselves.

**Counter QUARTERING** [in *Herald.*] is when the quarters of a coat are quartered over again or sub-divided each into four.

**QUARTERINGS** [in *Heraldry*] are partitions of an escutcheon, according to the number of coats that are to be on it; or they are the several divisions made in it, when the arms of several families are born altogether by one, either on account of intermarriages or otherwise.

**QUARTERIZATION**, part of the punishment of a traitor, by dividing his body into four parts besides the head, which quarters are frequently set up on poles over the gates of the city.

**QUARTERLY** [in *Heraldry*] is when a shield is divided into four equal parts, in the form of a cross.

**QUARTERN** [*quarta pars*, *L.*] the fourth part of an integer, either in weight or measure.

**QUARTERS** [in *Architecture*] all those slight upright pieces, between the *Punchins* and *Posts*, which serve to lath upon. They are of two sorts, *single* and *double*. *Single Quarters* are sawn stuff, two inches thick and four inches broad. The *double Quarters* are sawn to four inches square.

**QUARTERS of the Heavens** [with *Astron.*] are the four principal Points, viz. *East*, *West*, *North* and *South*.

**QUARTERS** [with *Astron.*] are certain intersections in the sphere, both in the world and the zodiack, to two of which they give the names of *Oriental* and *Masculine*, and to the other two *Occidental* and *Feminine*.

**QUARTERS of the Moon** [*Astron.*] the moon is said to be in the first *Quarter*, when she is a quarter of the zodiack, or three



three signs distant from the sun, turning to us just half her enlightened body; but when the moon comes to be diametrically opposite to the sun, and shews us her whole enlightened face, she is said to be in the Full: And when she proceeds towards her conjunction, and shews more than half of her enlightened face, she is said to be in the third or last Quarter.

**QUARTERS** [of a Siege] the principal encampments serving to stop up the avenues of a Place.

**Fore-QUARTERS** [of a Horse] are the shoulders and fore-legs.

**Hind-QUARTERS** [of a Horse] are the hips and legs behind.

**QUARTERS** [of a Horse's Foot] are the sides of the coffin comprehended between the toe and the heel on one side and t'other of the foot.

**Inner QUARTERS** [of a Horse's Foot] are those opposite to one another, facing from one foot to the other.

**False-QUARTERS** [with Horsemen] are a cleft of the horn quarters, extending from the coroner to the shoe, which voids blood, and causes much pain, and makes a horse lame.

**QUARTERNO** ? [old Records] a  
**QUARTERNUS** } book or volume  
in quarto.

**QUARTFAGOTTA**, a small fa-  
ssoon, Ital.

**QUASI contract** [in Civil Law] an act which has not the strict form of a contract; but yet has the force of it, L.

**QUASI Crime** [in Civil Law] the action of a Person who does damage or evil involuntarily.

**QUA'REFOILS** [in Heraldry] four-leaved-grass.

**QUATRIO** [Anatomy] one of the bones that constitute the Tarsus.

To **QUA'VER** [prob. of *quater*, L. to shake] to shake or trill a note, or run a division with the voice.

**QUEA'SINESS** [prob. of *quest*-  
chen, Tent. to offend, and *neyre*,  
Sax.] sickness at the stomach, propen-  
seness to vomit.

**QUERNESS**, oddness, fantastical-  
ness, &c.

**QUEINT** ? [incert. Etymologie] odd,  
**QUAINT** } uncommon, humorous.  
as a *queint Expression*.

**QUEINTNESS** ? uncommonness,  
**QUAINTNESS** } humourousness.

**QUEM redditum reddat**, a judicial  
writ which lies for him to whom a rent-  
seek or rent charge is granted by a fine

levied in the king's court, against the  
tenant of the land, that refuses to attorn  
to, or own him as lord, to cause such  
an attornment.

To **QUEME**, as to queme a thing  
into one's Hand, to put it in privately.

**QUENCHABLE** [of *cpencan*, Sax.  
and *habilis*, L.] capable of being  
quenched.

**QUERCUA** [with Botan.] the oak,  
of Jerusalem, L.

**QUERCUA minor** [with Botan.]  
the herb *Germander*, L.

**QUERELA** [old Rec.] an action or  
suit at law preferred in any court of  
justice where the Plaintiff was *querens* or  
complainant.

**QUERENS non invenit**, &c. a re-  
turn made by the sheriff upon a writ  
directed to him, with this condition in-  
serted. *Si A fecerit B securum de clamore  
suo proseguendo*, L.

**QUERENT** [*quavens*, L.] complain-  
ing.

**QUERIMONIOUSNESS** [of *queri-  
monius*, L.] a complaining humour.

**QUERRY** [*ecuyer*, F.] a groom of a  
prince, or one conversant in the king's  
stables, and having the charge of his  
horses; also the stable of a prince.

**QUERRY** [*ecurie*, F.] the stables  
of a prince.

**QUERULOUSNESS** [of *querulus*,  
L.] a complaining disposition.

**QUEST** [of *questus*, L. sought] an  
inquest or inquisition; an inquiry made  
upon oath of an impanelled jury.

**QUESTIONABLENESS** [of *questi-  
on*, F. of L. and *ness*] doubtfulness, lia-  
bleness to be called in question.

**QUESTIONLESS** [of *question*, F.  
and *less*] without doubt.

**QUESTIONS**, propositions made or  
offered by way of dispute.

**QUEVE de hironde** [in Fortification]  
*i. e.* a swallow's tail; a kind of out-  
work, the sides of which open or spread  
towards the head of the campaign, and  
draw in towards the gorge.

**QUICKNESS** [of *epic* and *ayre*,  
Sax.] agility, nimbleness, briskness.

**QUICK-set** [of *epice* and *yettan*,  
Sax. to plant] a sort of thorn, of which  
hedges are made.

**QUICK-Silver** [of *epic* and *yil sepe*,  
Sax.] a mineral or prodigy among me-  
tals, which is fluid like water; and tho'  
a very heavy body, yet easily flies away,  
when set over the fire.

**QUICK-Sighted** [of *epic* and *seye*,  
Y'h Sc, Sax.] having a sharp eye.

**QUICK-Witted** [of epic and pit, Sax.] having a sharp wit.

**QUID** [prob. of *cuo*, Sax. *cuo*] a morsel or quantity of tobacco, to be held in the mouth or chew'd.

**QUID pro quo**, one good turn for another; trick for trick; a Rowland for an Oliver, *L.*

**QUIDDITATIVE** [of *quiddita*, *L.*] essential.

**QUIDDITY** [in *Metaphy.*] signifies the same as *Being*, but infers a relation to our understanding; for the very asking what a thing is, implies, that it is an object of knowledge.

**QUIES** [among the *Romans*] *Res.* A deity, which had a temple without the city of *Rome*.

**QUIESSENCE** [of *quies* and *essentia*, *L.*] a state of rest.

**QUIESCENTS** [*quiescentes literæ*, *L.*] letters that do not move, or are not pronounced in reading.

**QUIETISM** [of *quietus*, *L.* quiet] the Principles, &c. of the *Quietists*, a sort of *Roman* Catholicicks, whose denominating tenet is, that religion consists in the rest and internal recollection of the mind.

**QUIETNESS** [of *quies*; *L.* and *ness*] quiet state, a being free from any perplexity, disturbance or trouble.

**QUIETUS redditus**, a quit-rent, or small acknowledgment, paid in money to some lords of manours, *L.*

**QUILLETS** [prob. q. d. *Quibblets*, or little *Quibbles*] subtilties, quibbles, chicanery.

**QUINCUNX**, five twelfths of any thing divided into twelve Parts.

**QUINCUNX** *Order*, an order of ranging trees, &c. by fives, as it were, & thus.

**QUINCUNX** [with *Astro.*] an aspect when the Planets are distant five signs.

**QUINDECAGON** [of *quinque*, *L.* five, *deca*, ten, and *gonia*, Gr. a corner] a plane figure of fifteen sides and angles, when they are all equal to one another.

**QUINQUAGESIS**, a *Roman* coin of 50 asses, in value 3s. and 3 half-pence *Engl.* *L.*

**QUINQUENNION** ? [in *antient* **QUINQUENNIIUM** *Custom.*] a respite of five years, which insolvent debtors formerly obtain'd by virtue of the king's letter, to have time for the payment of their debts.

**QUINQUA TRIA**, festivals celebrated in honour of *Minerva*, so call'd, as some think, because they lasted five

days; but others say, because they fell out five days after the dies of the month, the same as *Panathæna*.

**QUINQUE**, five, *L.*

**QUINQUECAPSULARIS**, *c.* [in *Botan. Writ.*] divided into five partitions, as the *viola Martiana* or *Coventry-bells*, &c.

**QUINQUEFOLIATED** [of *quinque*, five, and *folium*, a leaf; *L.*] having five leaves.

**QUINQUEFOLIATED leaf** [with *Botan.*] a kind of digitated leaf, consisting of five, as it were, fingers, as in *Cing efoil*.

**QUINQUENERVIA** *Plantago* [in *Botan.*] so called from its having five fibres or strings, the middle sort of *Plantain*, *L.*

**QUINQUEREMIS**, a galley with five oars, *L.*

**QUINQUENNALIA**, games or festivals, celebrated every fifth year, in honour of the deified emperors.

**QUINQUE Vir**, a magistrate among the *Romans*, who had four colleagues joined with him.

**QUINQUINA**, the jesuits-bark or powder, a kind of bark brought from *Peru* in *America*, accounted a good remedy in agues or fevers.

**QUINTAIN**, an antient custom, a post driven into the ground with a stickler fixed to it, for the performance of military exercises on horse-back, with poles, throwing of darts, breaking of lances, &c. He who breaks most poles and shews most activity, wins the prize, also a right which the lord had to oblige all the millers, watermen, and other young People unmarried to come before his castle, once every third year, and break several lances or poles against a post or wooden man, for his diversion.

**QUINTILIANS** [so called of *Quintilis* their Prophets] an antient christian sect. who admitted women to perform the sacerdotal and episcopal functions, grounding their practice on that passage of *St. Paul*, that in Christ there is no distinction of males and females.

**QUINS**, See *Quoins*.

**QUINZIEME**, a fifteenth, a certain tax, antiently so call'd, because rais'd on the fifteenth part of mens lands and goods; also the fifteenth day after any feast, *L.*

**QUIRINA'LIA**, feasts observed at *Rome*, in honour of *Quirinus*, i. e. *Romulus*, on the twelfth of the calends of *May*.

**QUIRE** [with *Architects*] a piece of ground either square or oblong, taken out of a corner, or any Place else of a ground-plot to make a court-yard, &c.

**QUO MINUS**, a writ which lies for him, who has a grant of house-bote in another man's wood, against the grantor's making such waste, as that the grantee cannot enjoy his grant, *L.*

**QUO WARRANTO**, a writ which lies against him who usurps any franchise or liberty against the king; as to highway, waif, stray, fair, market, court-baron, leet, or such like, without a good title.

**QUOD ei deforciat**, a writ that lies for a tenant in tail, in dower, or for life, against him who entered and took away the land recovered, or against his heir.

**QUODLIBETARIAN**, one who follows the dictates of his own fancy.

**QUOIL** [holter, *Teut.* a collar] a round of a cable when the turns are laid one upon another, or a rope or cable laid up round, one turn over another, so that they may run out free and smooth without kenks, *i. e.* without twistings or doublings.

*Weather* **QUOIL** [with *Sailors*] is when a ship has her head brought about so, as to lie that way that her stern did before, without loosing any sail, but only bearing up the helm.

**QUORUM** [*i. e.* of whom] a word frequently used in the commissions of the justices of the peace, as where a commission is directed to five or seven persons, or to any three of them, among whom, *B. C.* and *D. E.* are to be two, there *B. D.* and *C. D.* are said to be of the *Quorum*; because the rest cannot proceed without them. And thence a *Justice of the Peace* and *Quorum*, is one without whom the rest of the justices cannot act in some cases.

## R.

**R**, *Roman*; *R*, *Italic*; **𐌹**, *Old English*; **𐌹**, *Saxon*; is the 17th letter of the alphabet; **𐌹**, *Gr.* the 15th, **𐌹**, *Heb.* is called the 20th, *Literna Canina*, or the dog's letter, because of its sound, something like the noise a dog makes when he snarls.

**R. S.** Stands for *Regia Societatis*, *L.* *i. e.* of the Royal Society.

**R** [with the *Antients*] was a numerical letter, and signified 80.

**R**, with a dash at the top, stood for 80000.

To **RABA'TE** [*rabatre*, *F.*] to descend, or come lower.

**RA'BBETING** [with *Shipwrights*] is the letting in of the planks to the ship's keel, it being hollow'd away, that the planks may join the better and closer.

**RABET** [of a *Ship's Keel*] the hollowing before mentioned.

**RABDOIDES** [*rabdoies*, *Gr.*] See *Rhabdoides*.

**RABIDITY** ? [of *rabidus*, *L.*]

**RA'BIDNESS** ? madness, furiousness, ravenousness.

**RA BIES**, rage, fury, madness, *L.*

**RABIES** *Hydrophobica*. See *Hydrophobia*, *L.*

**RA'BINET** [in *Gunnery*] the smallest piece of Ordnance but one, being an inch and an half diameter at the bore, five foot and an half long, requiring a charge of six ounces of powder, and weighing three hundred pounds.

**RA'CA** ? [רַקַּא of רִיק, *Heb.*]

**RACHA** ? empty] a word of contempt for a vain, empty fellow.

**RACCOURCI** [in *Heraldry*] signifies the same as *Coupee*, *i. e.* cut off or shortened, denoting a cross or other ornary, that does not extend to the edges of the escutcheon, as they do, when named without such distinction, *F.*

**RACEMATION**, a gathering of grapes, *L.*

**RACEMOSE** [*racemosus*, *L.*] full of clusters

**RA'CHAT** ? [of *racheter*, *F.* to redeem] a compensation for theft, or the redemption of a thief. The same as *Thrift-bote*.

**RACHITÆ** ? [of *ῥαχις*, *Gr.* musc] **RACHIÆI** ? cles belonging to the back, so named by foreign anatomists, and are probably the same that are called by others *Semispinati*, *L.*

**RA'CHITÆI Musculi** [of *ῥαχις*, *Gr.* the spine of the back] muscles belonging to the back.

**RACKING Pace** [in *Horsemanship*] a pace in which a horse neither trots nor ambles, but is between both.

**RACKOON**, a *New England* animal something like a badger, having a tail like a fox, being clothed with a thick and deep furr. It sleeps in the day-time in a hollow tree, and goes out at nights, when the moon shines, to feed on the sea-side, where it is hunted by dogs.

**RAD** [pat, heb, pope, *Sax.*] differ only in dialect, and signify counsel.

**RAD.**

**RA'DDLINGS** [*Architec.*] the bow-ings in or copings of walls.

**RADECHE/NISTORS** [in *Doom's-Day Book*] *Liberi homines*, freemen, or, as some think, *Rade Knights*, *Spelman*.

**RA'DIE** *Musculi* [*Anatomy*] muscles belonging to the radius, a bone of the arm.

**RA'DIANTNESS** [of *radian*, L.] glitteringness, &c.

**RA'DIATE** *discous Flower* [with *Florists*] is that which has its disk encompassed with a ray, as in the sun flower.

**RA'DIATED** [*radiatus*, L.] having rays or beams.

**RADIA TION** of the animal Spirits, the manner of the motion of the animal Spirits, on a supposition, that they are diffused from the brain towards all the parts of the body, through the little canals of the nerves, as light from a lucid body.

**RA'DICAL** [*radicalis*, L.] of or pertaining to the root; also in-bred; or that which is the root or source whence any thing arises.

**RA'DICALNESS** [of *radicalis*, L.] the quality of being radical, of having roots, or of being well founded.

**RADICA TION**, the action whereby Plants take root, or shoot out roots.

**RA'DICLE** [*radicula*, L.] that part of the seed of a Plant, which, upon vegetation, becomes its root.

**RADICO/SE** [*radicosus*, L.] having a great, or many roots.

**RADI/CULA** [with *Botanists*] a radish; also the herb soap weed.

**To RADIFICATE** [*radificatum*, L.] to make roots.

**RADIO/SE** [*radiosus*, L.] that hath thick, or many beams or rays.

**RADIUS** [in *Mechan.*] a spoke or fellow of a wheel, because they issue like rays from the center of it.

**RADIO/METER**, a mathematical instrument called a *Jacob's Staff*.

**RA'DIX** [with *Astrol.*] the beginning of things; or the ground work; whence is inferred the reason of computing the motions of the heavenly bodies, relating to such a person or thing: And so the figure, that is drawn for the time of any person's birth, is called the *radix*, with respect to directions, progressions, revolutions, &c.

**RA'DMAN** [*Doom's-Day Book*] supposed to be the same with *Rad-Knight*, or, as others suppose, from *Rad*, counsel, and if so, *Radman* is a counsellor.

**RAFFLING** [of *raffler*, F.] a play with three dice, wherein he that throws the greatest pair, or pair-royal, wins.

**RA'GOT** [with *Horsemen*] a horse that has short legs, a broad rroup, and a strong thick body; and is different from a *Constat*, in that the latter has more shoulders and a thicker neck.



**RAGULED** as [in *RAGGULES*, *Heraldry*] a Cross raguled, may be best understood, by calling it two ragged staves in a cross, as in the Figure.

**RAGGULED**, spoken of a branch that is sawn from a tree, or of a stock is separated from the Root.

**RA'JA**, a term used by the *Indians* for a sort of idolatrous princes, the remains of those who ruled there before the conquest of the *Moguls*.

**RAIL** [of *præ*], *Sax.* a woman's night rail] a bird so called, because its feathers hang loose about its neck.

**RA'ILERY** [of *railleur*, F.] scold-  
**RAI/LING** sing, harsh, opprobrious language.

**RAILS** [prob. of *riegol*, *Teut.*] a wooden fence to inclose a Place.

**RAIN** [pen of *menlan*, *Sax.* prob. of *eguis*, a drop, of *exivo*, Gr. to drop] a vapour drawn by the sun, and falling to the earth in drops.

*Rain* is formed of the particles of vapours joining together, which, being joined, fall down to the earth. The difference between *Dew* and *Rain* seems chiefly to be this, that *Dew* falls at some particular times, and in very small drops, so as to be seen when it is down, but is scarce perceivable while falling; whereas *Rain* is grosser, and falls at any time.

There are several causes that may singly, or jointly, produce *Rain*.

1. The coldness of the air may make the particles of the clouds to lose their motion, and become less able to resist the gravity of the incumbent *Air*, and of consequence to yield to its pressure, and fall to the ground.

2. The vapours may be gathered by the wind in such abundance, as first to form very thick clouds, and then squeeze those clouds together, till the watery particles make drops too big to hang any longer in the *Air*.

3. When the vapours arise in so great abundance, as to reach and mingle with the clouds above them, then they cause *Rain* in very large drops; and this may happen in still sultry weather, because

then the Clouds having no sensible motion, and in the mean time the Heat fills the Air with vapours, they joining with the clouds, and being stopp'd in their progress, do open a passage for the stores of the clouds to descend upon the earth.

4 Sometimes the warm wind thaws the frozen clouds into drops, as we see snow dissolved by heat. Now the thicker and sooner any such cloud was gathered, the larger the drops will be, because there was greater store of vapours condensed there. And hence it is, that in Summer time, we have sudden showers of rain in exceeding great drops. See *Snow and Hail*.

#### RAINBOW [jenbo'ga, Sax.]

Is the most admirable of all meteors, of which the following Phenomena are worthy to be taken notice of, and is a bow of divers colours represented in a dewy cloud, consisting of innumerable drops, each drop being like a globe of glass filled with water.

1. A Rainbow never appears but in a place opposite to the sun, so that when we look directly at it, the sun is always behind us.

2. When a Rainbow appears, it always rains somewhere.

3. The constant order of the colours of the Rainbow, is, the outmost is red, or saffron colour; the next is yellow, third is green, the fourth, or inmost, is violet or blue.

4. The Rainbow is always exactly round; but does not always appear equally intire, the upper or lower parts being often wanting.

5. Its apparent breadth is always the same.

6. Those that stand upon the plain ground, never see above half the circle of the Rainbow, and frequently not so much.

7. The higher the sun is above the horizon, the less of the circle is seen, and *vice versa*, if there be no clouds to hinder.

8. No Rainbow appears, when the sun is above 41 degrees 46 minutes high.

9 Sometimes two Rainbows appear together, of which one is higher and larger than the other, and shews the colours aforesaid; but in an inverted order, and much paler.

10. A Rainbow may be seen in the night, at the full-moon, affording the same appearance as from the sun, but differing in colour.

11. The Rainbow does not appear the same to all Persons; but one sees his particular bow, according to the position he stands in.

Of all these sufficient causes may be assigned, but must be omitted here for want of room.

**Lunar RAINBOW**, the appearance of a bow, made by the refraction of the moon's rays, in the drops of rain in the night time.

**Marine RAINBOW**, a Phenomenon, sometimes seen in a much agitated sea, when the wind sweeping part of the tops of the waves carries them aloft; so that they are refracted by the rays of the sun falling on them, and paint the colours of the bow.

**RAIN-DEER**, a sort of stag in Muscovy.

**RAININESS** [jenigney, Sax.] aptness to rain, rainy quality.

**Traët of RAINS** [among Sailors] so named, because there are almost constant rains and continual calms, thunder and lightening very violently; and when the winds do blow they are only uncertain gusts, which shift about all round the compass. By which merchant-ships are sometimes detained there a long time, and make but little way in that tract of the sea to the northward of the equator, between 4 and 10 degrees of latitude, and lying between the meridian of *Cape de Verde*, and that of the easternmost islands of the same name.

To **RAISE** [apijan, Sax. *reiser*, Dan.] to set higher, also to increase, also to occasion or cause.

To **RAISE a Horse** [in *Horsemanship*] is to make him work at *Curvets*, *Capriols*, *Pesades*, &c. also to place his head right, and make him carry well, hindring him from carrying low, or arming himself.

To **RAISE a Siege** [Milit. Term] is to give over the attack of a Place, and to quit the works thrown up against it, and the posts taken about it.

To **RAISE a Plan** [of a *Fortress*] is to measure with cords and geometrical instruments the length of the lines, and the capacity of the angles, in order to represent it in small upon Papers. so as to know the advantages and disadvantages of it.

**RAISED** [of apijen, Sax.] lifted up, &c.

**RAISER** [in *Carpentry*] a board set on edge, under the fore-side of a step or stair.

**RAISING Pieces** [in *Architecture*] are pieces that lie under the beams.

in brick or timber, by the side of the house.

**RAITING** } the laying of hemp,  
**RA'TING** } flax, timber, &c. when  
green in a pond or running water, to  
season them for use.

**RAZE** } [of a Ship]

**RAKE-AFTWARD** } is that part  
of it which is before, and is usually  
more than a third, but less than half  
the length of the keel.

**RAKE-AFT** } [of a Ship]

**RAKE-AFTWARD** } is that part  
which is at the setting on of the stern-  
post; and is generally about a 4th or  
5th of her Fore-rake.

**RAKE** } [prob. of N<sup>o</sup> 77]

**RA'KEHELL** } Heb. with addi-  
**RA'KESHAME** } tion of the words,  
Hell and Shame] a profligate person, a  
debauchee, a base, rascally fellow.

**RA'KISH**, profligate, debauched, &c.

**RA'KISHNESS**, profligateness, &c.

**A RALLY** [*railerie*, F.] a banter-  
ing, jeering, &c. also a chiding.

**A RALLY** } [ralliment of rallier,

**RA'LLYING** } F.] a re-assembling  
or gathering together scattered troops.

**RAM** [*Hieroglyph.*] was put to signify  
a good governor and war.

**RAM's Head** [in a Ship] is a great  
block belonging to the fore and main  
halliards; and has in it three flivers,  
into which the halliards are put; and  
in a hole at the end of it the ties are  
reev'd.

**RA'MADAM**, a sort of Lent ob-  
served by the *Mohometans*, during which  
they fast the whole day with so severe  
superstition, that they dare not wash  
their mouths, nor even swallow their  
spittle; but make amends by fasting  
all night, and spend more in this month  
than in six others.

**RA'MAGE** [of *ramatus*, L. having  
boughs, of *ramus*, a branch] branches  
of trees, &c.

**RAMAGE-Hawk** [of *ramus*, L. the  
branch of a tree] a wild hawk that has  
been long among the boughs; or that  
has but newly left, or is taken from the  
aviary; and is so called in the months  
of May, June, July, and August.

**A RAMBLER** [q. *reambulator*, L.]  
a rover or wanderer.

**RAMICOSE** [*ramicosus*, L.] bursten-  
bellied.

**RAMIFICATION** [with *Anat.*] the  
spreading of small vessels which issue  
out from one large one: Thus the several  
branches of the *Aorta*, by which the  
arterial blood is convey'd to all the out-

ward parts of the body, are called the  
ramifications of that artery, L.

**RAMIFICATION** [in *Botany*] small  
branches issuing out of larger ones;  
also the production of boughs and  
branches.

**RAMIFICATIONS** [in *Painting*,  
&c.] figures, resembling boughs or  
branches.

**RAMILIA** [old Rec.] loppings and  
toppings of trees.

**RAMINGUE** [with *Horsemen*] a  
resty horse, who resists or cleaves to the  
spurs, that with malice defends himself  
against the spurs, sometimes doubting  
the reins, and frequently yerking to re-  
vour his disobedience, F.

**RA'MISHNESS** [of *jam*, Sax.]  
rankness of smell, like a goat, &c.

**RAMOSE-Leaf** [with *Botan.*] is that  
which is farther divided from an *alated*  
leaf, as in the common female fern.

**RA'MOUSNESS** [*ramositas*, L.] ful-  
ness of boughs or branches.

**A RAMP** [of *rampant*, F.] a hoiden-  
ing, frisking, jumping, rude girl.

**RA'MPANT** [in *Heraldry*] as a lion

rampant, is when he stands  
so directly upright, that  
the crown of his head an-  
swers directly to the plants  
of his feet, on which he

stands in a perpendicular line, and not  
by placing the left foot in the dexter  
corner of the escutcheon; so that the  
difference between a lion rampant, and  
a lion saliant, is, that a rampant stands  
upright, but the saliant stooping for-  
wards, as making a fall.

**A RAMPANT-Lion** [*Hieroglyph.*] re-  
presents magnanimity.

**RA'MPART** } [*rampart*, F.] a large

**RA'MPIER** } massy bank of earth,  
raised about the body of a Place to  
cover it from the great shot, and formed  
into bastions, courtains, &c.

**RAMPART** [in *Civil Architect.*] the  
space left void between the wall of the  
city and the next houses.

To **RA'MPIRE**, to fortify a Place  
with a rampart.

**RAN** [*jan*, Sax.] open or publick  
theft. A word still used in these, and  
the like phrases. *He spent, made away*  
*with, confounded all that he could rap and*  
*ran, or run.*

**RANCID** [*rancidus*, L.] that has  
contracted an ill smell by being kept  
close.

**RANCIDNESS** [*ranciditas*, L.]  
rankness, mustiness.

**RANCOROUS** [of *rancorofus*, L.] spiteful, malicious, full of an old grudge.

**RANCOROUSNESS** [*rancorofia*, L. *anger* q. for *rancidum*] a grudge, spite, animosity, spleen, &c.

**RANDOM** [prob. of *ranello*, Ital. unadvisedly, or *rendons*, O. F. uncertainty, or of *randon*, F.] without aim, at a venture.

**RANGE** [*rangée*, F.] a grate for a kitchen fire.

**RANGE** [with *Gunnery*] the path of a bullet, or the line it describes from the mouth of the Piece to the Point where it lodges.

**RANGED** [*rangée*, F.] disposed, placed in its rank or order: Or, as Mr. Baxter, of *Cheng*, Brit. any long order.

**RANGES** [in a *Ship*] are two pieces of timber going across from side to side, one aloft on the fore-castle, a little, a-bast the fore-mast, and the other in the beak-head, before the moulding of the bow-spirit.

**RANGING** [*Milit. Affairs*] is the disposing of troops in a condition proper for an engagement or for a march.

**RANK** [*rang*, F.] a due order, or a place allotted a thing suitable to its nature, quality, or merit.

**RANKNESS** [*rancneyre*, Sax.] the having a frowzy, strong, or noisom smell; also luxuriantness.

**RANT** [in the *Drama*] an extravagant flight of passion, over-shooting nature and probability.

**RANTER**, an extravagant in flights of language or gay apparel.

**RANULA**, a little frog, L.

**RANULA** [with *Anat.*] a swelling under the tongue, which, like a ligament, hinders a child from sucking or speaking.

**RANULARES** [with *Anat.*] two veins under the tongue arising from the external jugular, and running on either side the *linea mediana*.

**RANUNCULUS** [with *Surgeons*] a swelling, the same as *ranula*.

**RANUNCULUS bulbosus** [with *Bot.*] the plant call'd the devil's-crow-foot.

**RANUNCULUS repens** [Botany] creeping-crow-foot, L.

**RANUNCULUS** [in *Heraldry*] is taken for the butter-flower, being of a yellow or gold colour, and therefore some have fancied that it might be us'd in blazoning for Or, supposing that the metals and colours in heraldry, may be express'd as well by flowers as precious stones. But this has not been approv'd by any writers of note.

To **RAP** it, to swear passionately.

**RAPA**, a turnip, L.

**RAPACIOUSNESS** [of *rapacitas*, L. of *rapere*, L. to snatch] ravening, ravenousness, aptness to take away by violence.

**RAPE** [of the *Foreſt*] a trespass committed in the forest by violence.

**RAPE**, the wood or stalks of the clusters of grapes, when dry'd and freed from the fruit.

**RAPE**, a part of a county, being much the same as an hundred.

**RAPHA** [with *Anat.*] a ridge or line which runs along the under side of the *Penis*, and reaching from the *Frenum* to the *Anus*, divides the *Scrotum* and *Peritonaeum* in two.

**RAPHANITIS** [*ραφανιτις*, Gr.] a flower, a kind of flower de luce.

**RAPHANUS** [Botan.] the radish root, L.

**RAPHÉ** [*Anat.*] the same as future.

**RAPIDITY** } [*rapiditas*, L. rapi-

**RAPIDNESS** } *diis*, F. of *rapere*, L.] hasty motion, carrying somewhat with it.

**RAPIFOLIOUS** [in *Botan. Writ.*] having a leaf like a turnip.

**RAPINE** [*rapina*, L. of *rapere*, snatch violently. &c.] robbery, pillaging a taking away a thing by open violence, and differs from theft, that being taking away privately, contrary to the mind of the owner, L.

**RAPINOSE** } [*rapinosus*, L.] full of

**RAPINOUS** } rapine.

**RAPISTRUM** [Botan.] wild mustard, carlock, a weed.

**RAPPAREES** [of *rapere*, L. to snatch or take away] certain Irish robbers.

**RAPPER**, a great bath.

**RAPPING** [of *fraper*, F.] a striking.

**RAPP'D** [*raptus*, L.] snatch'd or by force taken away.

**RAPTOR** [in *Law*] a ravisher of women, who in former times was punished with the taking away his eyes and testicles, L.

**RAPTURE** [*raptura*, L.] a taking or snatching away, as the Rapture of St. Paul into the third heaven; also a transport of mind caused by excessive joy.

**RAPTUROUS**, ravishing, &c.

**RAPUM** [with *Botan.*] a turnip or napew, L.

**RAPUM porcinum** } [with *Botanists*]

**RAPUM terra** } sow-bread, L.

**RAPUM silvestre** [Botan.] wild radish.

**RAPUNCULUS** [Botan.] wild sage.

RARE

**RARE** *Body*, one that is very porous, whose parts are at a great distance one from another, and which contains but a little matter under a great deal of bulk.

**RAREFACTION** [with *Philosoph.*] as the rarefaction of a natural body, is its taking up more dimensions or larger space than it did before.

**RAREFACTIVES** ? [with *Phys.*] **RAREFACIENTIA** *s ficians*] medicines which open and enlarge the pores of the skin, to give an easy vent to the matter of perspiration.

To **RA'REFIE** [*rarefacere*, L.] to make thin.

**RA'RENESS** ? [*raritas*, L. *rarité*, F.]

**RARITY** *s* a rare thing, a thing that is extraordinary for beauty or workmanship, a curiosity, uncommonness, excellency, &c.

**RARENESS** [of *Meat*] rawness; also thinness; also scarceness.

**RASCAL** [either of *racal*, *Sax.* old trash, trumpery, or *racaille*, F. *raff*, or of *raas*, Gr. according to *Cassaubon* of ריקן or ריק, *Heb.* vain, empty, &c.] a sorry fellow, a villain or rogue.

**RASCALITY** [*la racaille*, F.] the scum of the people, the rabble; also a rase, rascally action.

**RASCALLINESS**, baseness, villainess, villainousness.

To **RASE** on the *Ground* [with *Horsemen*] is to gallop near the ground.

**RASED** [*rasé*, F.] demolished; also blotted out.

**RASHER** of *Bacon* [prob. of *rasura*, L.] a thin slice.

**RASHNESS** [*raſhneye*, *Sax.*] over-hastiness, &c.

**RASP**, a raspberry.

To **snell a RAT** [*inspconner*, F. *sublève*, L.] to discover some intrigue.

**RAT** [with *Mariners*] is a place in the sea, where there are rapid streams, and dangerous currents, or counter-currents.

**RATABLE** [of *rata*, *sc. portio*, L.] that may be rated.

**RATAN**, an *Indian* cane.

**RATES** of *Ships*, are the largeness and capacity of ships of war, and are fix: The difference is commonly reckoned by the length and breadth of the gun-deck, the number of tuns they contain, the number of men and guns they carry.

**First RATE Ship**, has the gun-deck from 159 to 174 feet in length, and from 44 to 45 feet in breadth, contains from 1222 to 1882 tuns, carries from

706 to 800 men, and from 96 to 118 guns.

**Second RATE**, has its gun-deck from 153 to 165 feet in length, and from 42 to 46 feet in breadth, contains from 1086 to 1482 tuns, carries from 524 to 640 men, and from 84 to 90 guns.

**Third RATE**, has its gun-deck from 142 to 158 feet in length, and from 37 to 42 feet in breadth, contains from 871 to 1262 tuns, carries from 389 to 476 men, and from 64 to 80 guns.

**Fourth RATE**, has its gun-deck from 118 to 146 feet in length, and from 30 to 38 feet in breadth, contains from 441 to 915 tuns, carries from 216 to 346 men, and from 48 to 60 guns.

**Fifth RATE**, has its gun-deck from 100 to 120 feet in length, and from 24 to 31 feet in breadth, contains from 269 to 542 tuns, carries from 45 to 190 men, and from 26 to 44 guns.

**Sixth RATE**, has its gun-deck from 87 to 95 feet in length, and from 22 to 25 feet in breadth, contains from 152 to 256 tuns, carries from 50 to 110 men, and from 16 to 24 guns.

**RATIFICATION** [in *Law*] the confirmation of a clerk in a benefice, &c. formerly given him by a bishop, where the right of patronage is doubted to be in the king.

**RATIO** [in *Arith.* and *Geom.*] that relation of homogeneous things, which determines the quantity of one from the quantity of another, without the intervention of any third: Or,

**RATIO** [in *Mathemat.*] the rate, reason, or proportion that several quantities or numbers have one to another, with respect to their greatness or smallness.

**RATIOCINABILITY** [of *ratiocinabilis*, L.] rationableness.

To **RATIOCINATE** [*ratiocinari*, L.] to reason.

**RATIOCINATION**, the operation of reason, or reason reduced into discourse.

**RATION** [of *Bread*] for a foot soldier, is a pound and a half a day.

**RATIONABLE** [*rationalis*, L.] reasonable.

**RATIONABLENESS** [*rationalitas*, L.] reasonableness.

**RATIONABLES** *expense*, such allowance as the king, considering the price of all things, shall judge meet to impose on the people to pay for the subsistence of their representatives in parliament.

**RATIONA/BILI** *parte bonorum*, a writ which lies for the wife against her husband's executors, that deny her the third part of his goods, after debts and funeral charges have been defrayed, *L.*

**RATIONA/BILIBUS** *divisio*, a writ for settling the boundaries between two adjoining lordships, for one lord against the other, who has incroached upon his waste.

**RATIONAL** *Horizon* [*Astronomy*] is that, whose plane is conceived to pass through the center of the earth; and therefore divides the globe into two equal portions or hemispheres.

**RATIONAL** *Quantity*, &c. a quantity or number commensurable to unity.

**RATIONAL** *Integer*, is that whereof unity is an aliquot part.

**RATIONAL** *Fraction*, is that which is equal to some aliquot parts of an unity.

**RATIONAL** *mix'd Number*, is one that consists of an integer and a fraction, or of unity and a broken number.

**RATIONAL** *Way of erecting a Figure*, a method of distributing the spaces of the twelve houses, so call'd by *Regiomontanus*, because of its excellency above those of the antients. The method of this is, by dividing the equator into twelve equal parts, by six great circles drawn thro' the several sections of the horizon and meridian, after the same manner as *Ptolemy* and his followers did the zodiac.

**RATIONALE**, an account or solution of some opinion, action, hypothesis, phenomenon, or the like, on principles of reason.

**RATIONALE** [the *TUM* of the *Hebrews*] a sacerdotal vestment worn by the *Jewish* high-priest.

**RATIONALNESS** [*rationalitas*, *L.*] reasonableness.

**RATIONALIST** [of *rationalis*, *L.*] one who prefers reason before revelation.

**RATITUS** *quadrans*, a *Roman* coin stamp'd with the impression of a ship, in weight four ounces, *L.*

**RATTLINGS** [in a *Ship*] those lines which make the ladder-steps to get up the shrouds and buttocks.

**RAT-TAIL** [with *Horsemen*] a horse that has no hair upon his tail.

To **RATTLE** [prob. of *ratolen*, *Du.* or *hærotan*, *Sax.*] to make a rattling noise, to talk confusedly or sillily, to be noisy.

A **MEER-RATTLE**, an empty, noisy, talkative person.

**RATTLE-SNAKE** [in *Virginia*, &c.] a

large snake, having a rattle in his tail, composed of bones inclosed in a dry husk; but altho' the bite of it is mortal, yet it never meddles with any thing, unless provoked.

**RATTOON**, a *West-Indian* Fox, which has this peculiar property, that if any thing be offered to it that has lain in water, it will wipe and turn it about with its fore-feet, before it will put it to its mouth.

To **RAVE** [*rever*, *F.*] to talk idly or madly, to be light-headed.

To **RA'VEN** [*ræjan*, *Sax.*] to devour greedily.

The **RAVEN** and the *Crow* were, by the antients, dedicated to *Apollo*, because they are the blackest of all birds, and that colour is appropriated to him, because the heat of the sun beams makes people black and tawny. For which reason the *Bramins* in *India* honoured black, in respect to the sun, to which they shew'd a singular devotion.

**RAVEN** [*Hieroglyphically*] is put to signify long life, and of one not given to change; a dead Raven, a man dead in a very old age.

**RAVENING** [*rapine*, *F.* *rapina*, *L.*] rapine, greedy eating.

**RAVENOUSNESS** [of *ræjan*, *Sax.* to snatch greedily, or *ravissant*, *F.*] greediness, rapaciousness, devouring appetite.

**RAVIN** [of *ræjan*, *Sax.*] ravenousness, *Milton*.

A **RAVIN** [*reverie*, *F.*] delirious talking, &c.

To **RA'VISH** [*ravir*, *F.* of *rapere*, *L.*] to transport with joy, admiration, &c.

**RA'VISHINGNESS** [*ravissement*, *F.*] a ravishing, charming, delighting nature or quality.

**RAVISHMENT** [in *Law*] is the taking away either woman or an heir in ward.

**RAVISHMENT** *de Garde*, a writ which formerly lay for the guardian by knight's service or socage, against one who took from him the body of his ward.

**RAVISSANT** [in *Heraldry*] is the term used to express the posture of a wolf half-raised, as it were, just springing forwards upon his prey; see the figure, *F.*

**RAUCOMEN** [in *Virginia*, &c.] a kind of fruit like a gooseberry.

**RAWNESS** [of *hæapþecy*, *Sax.* or of *taup*, *Du.*] being without skin;



uncook'd, or not thoroughly dress'd; also inexperiencedness; also having the skin (say'd or rubbed off).

RAY [*rayon*, F. *radius*, L.] a beam of the sun or any star.

RAY [in a *Figurative Sense*] the lustre or brightness of any thing.

RAY Cloth, cloth that was never coloured or dyed.

RAY [in *Opticks*] a line of light propagated from a radiant Point, through an unresisting medium; or, according to Sir Isaac Newton, the least parts of light, whether successive in the same line, or contemporary in several lines.

RAY of Incidence [in *Catoptricks*] a right line which falls from some point of an object upon the surface of a looking-glass, or piece of polished metal.

RAY [with *Botanists*] is several semiflorets, set round a disk, in form of a radiant star.

Diverging RAYS [in *Opt.*] are such as go continually receding from each other.

RAYONNANT [in *Heraldry*] signifies darting forth rays, as the sun does when it shines out. So a *Cross Rayonnant* is one which has rays of glory behind it darting out from the center to all the quarters of the escutcheon, as in the figure.

RAZE [with *Horsemen*] a horse is said to raze, or have razed, when his corner-teeth cease to be hollow, so that the cavity, where the black mark was, is filled up, the teeth even, smooth and raz'd, or shaved, as it were, and the mark disappears.

RAZOR? [*culter rasorius*, L.] a barber's knife or instrument for shaving.

REACHLESS [*jueaceley*, Sax.] negligent.

REACTION [in *Physicks*] is the action whereby a body acted upon returns the action by a reciprocal one upon the agent.

READINESS [of *Речева*, Sax.] preparedness, promptitude, &c.

READINGS [in *Criticism*] as various readings, are the different manners of reading the text of authors in ancient manuscripts, &c. a diversity having arisen from the corruption of time, or ignorance of the抄ists.

READINGS [of *Law*] commentaries or glosses on the law text, passage, or the like, to shew the sense an author takes it in, and the application that he conceives to be made of it.

RE-AGGRAVATION [with *Rom.*

*Cath.*] the last monitory published after three admonitions, and before the last excommunication.

REAL, a *Spanish Coin*. See *Ryal*.

REALGAL, a mineral, a kind of red arsenick, differing from the common, which is white; and from orpiment, which is yellow.

REALNESS [*realitas*, L.] real existence, the truth of the matter.

REALISTS, a sect of school philosophers, formed in opposition to the *Nominalists*.

REALITAS [with the *Sentists*] a diminutive of *res*, and is a term used to denote a thing which may exist of it self, or which has a full and absolute being of it self, and which is not considered as a part of any other.

To REALIZE [in *Commerce*] a term scarce known before the year 1719, is to convert what is gotten in *Exchange-Alley*, &c. in Paper and imaginary money into land, houses, moveables, or current species.

To REAR up [of a *pepian*, Sax.] to erect or set up an end; also to nourish or bring up.

REAR [in *Milit. Art*] the hindermost part of an army or fleet,

REA'SON, a faculty or power of the soul, whereby it distinguisheth good from evil, truth from falsehood; or that faculty of the soul whereby we judge of things; also the exercise of that faculty; or it may be defined that principle whereby, comparing several ideas together, we draw consequences; also argument, proof, cause, matter.

REASON [of *State*] in political affairs, a rule or maxim, whether it be good or evil, which may be of service to the state; properly, something that is expedient for the interest of the government; but contrary to moral honesty and justice.

REASON Pieces? [with *Carpenters*]

RESON Pieces? rather raising pieces, are pieces of timber which lie under the beams on the brick or timber, in the side of an house.

REA'SONABLENESS [of *rationalis*, L. *raisonnable*, F. and *ress*] equitableness, justice, or rational quality.

REA'SONING [with *Logicians*] is an action of the mind, by which it forms a judgment of several others, as when we judge that true virtue ought to have relation to God, and that the virtue of the Pagans was not true virtue, and it is said to be the third of the four principal operations of the mind.

TO RE-ASSIGN [*reassigner*, F.] to assign again.

RE-ATTACHMENT [in *Law*] a second attachment of him, who was formerly attached, and dismissed the court without pay, as by the not coming of the justice, or the like casualty.

REBATE [with *Architects*] chamfering or fluting, F.

REBATEMENT [in *Commerce*] that which is abated or discounted on payment of ready money, before it becomes due.

REBELLION [properly a renewing the *War*] it originally signified among the *Romans* a second resistance, or rising up of such as had been formerly overcome in battle, and had yielded themselves to their subjection. It is now used for a traitorous taking up arms, or a tumultuous opposing the authority of the king, &c. or supreme power in a nation.

REBELLIOUSNESS [of *rebelio*, L.] rebellion, disobedience, &c.

REBESK, a sort of fine flourishes or branched work in carving, painting, or embroidery. See *Arabesque Work*.

TO REBUILD [of *re*, again, and bytlian, *Sax.*] to build again.

REBUS [*un rebus*, F. prob. of *rebus*, the Abl. Pl. of *res*, L. a thing] a name, device; a pictured representation, with words added to it; yet neither the one nor the other can make out any sense alone; the words or motto explaining the picture, and the picture making up the defect of the motto: As on a funeral, the words *we must*, alluding to the dial, *die all*; or as the paramour in *Camden*, who, to express his love to his sweet-heart *Rose Hill*, had in the border of his gown painted a rose, a hill, an eye, a loaf, and a well, which in the *Rebus* language reads, *Rose Hill I love well*.

REBUTTER [in *Law*] is when the heir of the donor impeads the tenant, alledging the land was intail'd to him, and the donee comes in, and by virtue of the warranty of the donor repels or rebuts the heir: because tho' the land was entailed to him; yet he is heir to the warrantor likewise. This is when a man grants lands secured to the use of himself, and the issue of his body, to another in fee with warranty, and the donee leases out the land to a third person.

And likewise if a person allow his tenant to hold land without obliging him to make good any waste, if after-

wards he sues him for waste made, he may debar him of this action by shewing the grant; and this is also called a rebutter.

RECAPITULATORY, belonging to recapitulation.

RECARGAZON, the cargo or lading of a ship homeward bound.

RECEIVER-*General* [of the court of *Wards*] an officer which did formerly belong to that court, which being now taken away by act of parliament, the office is now vacant.

RECEIVER [*receveur*, F.] a person who receives. It is often used in an ill sense, for one who takes stolen goods from a thief, and conceals them.

RECEIVER [with *Chymists*] a vessel used to receive what is distilled.

RECEIVER [of Mr. Boyle's Air-Pump] that glass out of which the air is drawn, and within which, any living creatures or other bodies are inclosed for the making any experiments upon them.

RECENSION, a reckoning, counting or numbering, L.

RECENTNESS [*recentia*, L.] newness, &c.

RECEPTIBILITY, capableness of being received, or of receiving.

RECEPTION [with *Philos.*] the same as passion.

RECEPTION [with *Astrol.*] a sort of accidental dignity or fortitude happening to two planets, especially if agreeable in nature, when they are received in each other's houses, as when the sun arrives in *Cancer*, the house of the moon; and the moon in her turn arrives in the house of the sun; exaltation, triplicity.

RECESSION [of the *Equinoxes*] [in the new *Astron.*] is the receding or going back of the equinoctial points every year about 50 seconds; which happens by reason that the axis of the earth, after many revolutions round the sun, actually swerves from that parallelism, which it seems to keep with itself during the whole time of an annual revolution.

RE/CHANGE [in *Commerce*] a second payment of the price of exchange; or rather the price of a new exchange, due upon a bill of exchange, which comes to be protested, and to be refunded the bearer by the drawer or endorser.

RECHANGE [*Sea Term*] such tackle as is kept in reserve on board of ship, to serve in case of failure of that already in use.

RECHARGE, of fire arms, as a musket, &c. is a second loading or charge.

**A RE'CHEAT** [*Hunting Term*] a lesson which the huntsman winds on the horn, when the hounds have lost their game, to call them back from pursuing a counter-scent.

**RE'CHLE'SNESS** [*recheleyness*], *Sax* carelessness, negligence.

**RECIDI'VUS morbus** [*in Medicine*] a relapsing or falling back into sickness again; which frequently happens when the original matter, which remained of the first distemper, begins to ferment and work again.

**RECIPI'ANGLE**, a recipient angle, an instrument for taking the quantity of angles; especially in the making the plans of fortification.

**RECI'PROCAL Proportion** [*in Arith.*] is when in 4 numbers the 4th is lesser than the 2d, by so much as the 3d is greater than the 1st, and *e contra*, 4, 10, 8, 3.

**RECIPROCAL** [*in Poetry*] is said of verses that run the same both backwards and forwards.

**RECIPROCAL Figures** [*with Geom.*] are such as have the antecedents and consequents of the same *Ratio* in both figures, as 12, 4, 9, 3.

**RECIPROCAL** [*with Gram.*] is a term apply'd to certain verbs and pronouns, in those modern languages, which return or reflect the pronoun or person upon himself.

**RECIPROCALNESS** [*reciprocatio*, *L.*] interchangeableness.

**RECIPROCATED** [*reciprocatus*, *L.*] mutually interchanged, or returned, like for like.

**RE'CKONING** [*in Navigation*] the estimating of the quantity of the ship's way, or of the run between one place and another.

**RECLAIMING** [*old Customs*] the action of a lord pursuing, prosecuting, and recalling his vassal, who had gone to live in another place, without his permission.

**A RECLINA'TION**, a leaning backwards, *L.*

**RECL'NING** [*reclinans*, *L.*] leaning backwards.

**RECLINING Plane**, a dial-plane. &c. that leans back when a person stands before it.

**RECLU'SION**, the state of a recluse.

**To RECOGNISE** [*recognoscere*, *L.*] to acknowledge, to take knowledge of.

**RECOGNIZEE**, the person to whom one is bound in a recognizance.

**A RECOIL** [*recoil*, *F.*] the resiliency of a body.

**RE'COLLECTION**, a mode of thinking, whereby those ideas, thought after by the mind, are with pain and endeavour brought again to view.

**To RECO'MFORT** [*of re and conforter*, *F.*] to comfort again, *Milton*.

**To RECOMMEND** [*recommendare*, *L.*] to give a person a good character.

**RECOMMENDATIVE**, of a recommending quality.

**RECOMMENDATORY**, pertaining to recommendation.

**A RE'COMPENSE**, a requital, a reward, an amends; a gift or advantage arising to a person, on account of some service done.

**RECONCI'LEABLE** [*reconciliable*, *F.*] that may be reconciled.

**RECONCI'LEABLENESS** [*of reconciliable*, *F.*] capableness of being reconciled.

**RECONCILIARI** [*old Law*] a term used of a church which is said to be so, when it is consecrated again after it has been profaned or polluted, by having been possessed by pagans or heretics.

**RECONCILIATORY**, pertaining to reconciliation.

**RECONDI'TE** [*reconditus*, *L.*] secret, hidden.

**To RECONNOIT'RE** [*in War*] is to go to view and examine the situation of a camp, &c. in order to make a report.

**To RECONNOITRE**, a fleet or ship is to approach near enough to know of what rate, nation, &c. it is of.

**To RECONNOITRE A Land**, &c. is to observe its situation, and find what land it is.

**RECOVERABLENESS** [*of recuperabile*, *F.* of *recuperabilis*, *L.*] capableness of being recovered.

**Real RECOVERY** [*in Law*] is an actual or real recovery of any thing, or the value thereof by judgment; as if a man sue for land or any other thing, and hath a verdict and judgment for him.

*Feigned* { **RECOVERY** } [*in Law*]  
*Common* { is a certain form or course prescribed by law to be observed for the better assuring of lands and tenements to us; the effect of it being to discontinue and destroy estates-tail, remainders and reversions, and to bar or cut off the entails of them.

**RECREA'TIVENESS** [*of recreativ*, *L.*] recreating quality.

**RECRIMINA'TOR**, one that blames another that blames him, *L.*

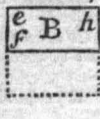
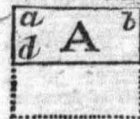
**RECRUITS** [in *Milit. Affairs*] are new men raised to strengthen the forces already a foot, either to fill up the places of those slain or deserters, or augment the number of men in a company.

**RECTANGLE** [with *Geom.*] is a figure otherwise called a long square, has four right sides, and its two opposites equal.

**RECTANGLED** [of *rectus* and *angulus*, L.] consisting of right angles.

**RECTANGLED Triangle**, is a triangle that has one right angle.

*Similar RECTANGLES*, are those that have their sides about the equal angles proportional.



that is, as *ab. ef. ad. ef.*

**RECTANGULARITY** & the being **RECTANGULARNESS** right-angled.

**RECTIFIABLE** [of *rectificare*, L.] capable of being set to right.

To **RECTIFY** *Curves* [with *Mathem.*] is to find a straight line equal to a curve; or a plane equal to a curved surface.

**RECTI minores** [with *Anat.*] two small muscles of the head, which appear both in sight at once, arising from the hinder part of the first *Vertebra* of the neck, and are let into the middle of the *Os Occipitis*, in two shallow depressures of the said bone.

**RECTITUDE** [*rectitudo*, L.] rightness, straightness, evenness; also uprightness, justice, honesty.

**RECTO** [in *Law*] a writ usually called a *Writ of Right*, of such a nature, as that whereas other writs in real actions are only to recover the possession of land, &c. in question, lost by the plaintiff or his ancestors, this aims to recover both the seisin thus lost, and the property of the thing; so that both rights are here pleaded together; that of the property and that of the possession.

**RECTO de advocations ecclesie**, a writ of right, lying where a man has right of advowson, and the incumbent dying, a stranger presents his clerk to the church, and he not having brought his action of *quare impedit*, &c. within six months, has suffered the stranger to usurp upon him, L.

**RECTO de dote** [in *Law*] a writ of right of dower, which lies for a woman,

who has received part of her dower, and proceeds to demand the remnant in the same place against the heir, L.

**RECTO de dote unde nihil**, &c. [in *Law*] a writ of right, which lies where the husband having divers lands and tenements has assured no dower to his wife, and she is thereby driven to sue for her thirds, against the heir or his guardian, L.

**RECTO de rationabili parte** [in *Law*] a writ that lies between privies in blood, &c. for a copartner to recover his share, as brothers in gavel-kind, &c. L.

**RECTUM intestinum** [in *Anat.*] the straight gut, which begins at the first *Vertebra* of the *Os Sacrum*, and descends directly to the end of the rump, or the utmost end of the *Spina Dorsi*, L.

**RECTUS abdominis** [in *Anat.*] a muscle of the lower belly, which arises from the *Sternum* and the extremity of the last two ribs, and goes straight down to the fore part of the *Abdomen* to be inserted in the *Os Pubis*, L.

**RECTUS femoris** [in *Anat.*] a muscle of the leg, which arises from the lower part of the spine of the *Ilium*, and descending between the two *Vasti* is inserted into the *Patella*, L.

**RECTUS internus capitis major** [*Anatomy*] a pair of muscles which arise from the fore part of the five interior transverse processes of the first *Vertebra* of the back, near its great hole, L.

**RECTUS internus minor** [in *Anat.*] a muscle which lies on the fore part of the first *Vertebra* of the back part, and is inserted into the interior appendix of the *Os Occipitis*, under the former, L.

**RECTUS lateralis capitis** [in *Anat.*] a pair of short, thick, fleshy muscles, arising from the superior part of the transverse processes of the first *Vertebra* of the neck, whence it ascends and is inserted into the *Os Occipitis*.

**RECTUS musculus** [in *Anat.*] one of the muscles of the *Abdomen*, so called from the uprightness of its position. It helps to drive out the *stercus* and *urine*, by pressing the belly.

**RECTUS palpebra** [in *Anat.*] a muscle arising from the bottom of the orbit of the eye, whose use is to lift up the eyelid, L.

**RECU MBENTNESS** [of *recumbens*, L.] the relying or depending upon.

**RECU PERATORY** [*recuperatorius*, L.] of, or pertaining to a recovery.

**RECU RRENCY** [of *recurrens*, L.] the running back or returning.

**RECU'RRENT** *Verfes*, verſes that read the ſame backwards as they do forwards, as, *Roma tibi ſubito, motibus iuit amor.*

**RECU'RVATURE** [of *re*, backwards, and *curvatura*, L. a bending] a bending or bowing backwards.

**RECURVEDNESS** [*recurvitas*, L.]

**RECU'RVITY** } a being bent backwards.

**RECU'SANTS** [*recusantes*, L.] Perſons who reſuſe to acknowledge the King's ſupremacy; properly Roman Catholics, who reſuſed to ſubmit; but it has been extended to comprehend all who ſeparate from the eſtabliſhed church of *England*, of whatſoever ſect or opinion.

**RECUSA'TION** [in *Law*] an act whereby a judge is deſired to refrain from judging ſome certain cauſe, on account of his relation to one of the parties, becauſe of ſome enmity, &c.

**RED** [*rhund*, C. Br. *red*, Sax.] one of the ſimple or primary colours of natural bodies, or rather of the rays of light.

**RED-Book** [of the *Exchequer*] an ancient manuſcript volume, wherein are regiſter'd the names of thoſe who held lands *per Baroniam*, in the time of king *Henry II.* and alſo it contains ſeveral things before the conqueſt. It is in the keeping of the king's remembrancer.

To **RED-Shire**? [with *Smiths*] ſpoken

To **RED-Seer** } of a piece of iron in their fire, that is heated too much, ſo that it breaks or cracks under the hammer, while it is working, between hot and cold.

**REDDITUS** revenue, rent, L.

**REDDITUS** *affiſus*, a ſet or ſtanding rent, L.

**REDDLE**? red chalk. a red ſomil-

**RUDDLE**? ſtone, uſed by Painters, in making craons, &c.

**REDEEMABLES**, lands, funds, &c. ſold, with a reſervation of the equity of redemption.

**REDEEMABLENESS**, capableneſs of being redeemed.

**REDEMPTION** [in *Law*] a faculty or right of re-entering upon lands, &c. that have been ſold and aſſign'd, &c. upon re-imbuſing the purchaſe money with legal coſts.

**REDEMPTION**, a purchaſing the freedom of another from bondage, F. of L.

**REDEMPTIONS** [*ant. Law Writ.*] grievous mulcts impoſed, by way of commutation for the head or life of the delinquent.

**REDEVA'BLE**, indebted, obliged, or beholding to, F.

**REDHIBITION** [*Civil Law*] an action in a court, whereby to annul the ſale of ſome moveable, and to oblige the ſeller to take it back again, upon the buyer's finding it damaged.

**REDINTEGRATION** [in *Civil Law*] the action of reſtoring a Perſon to the enjoyment of a thing, whereof he had been illegally diſpoſſeſſ'd.

**REDMANS.** See *Red Knights.*

**REDOLENCE** } [of *redolentia*,

**REDOLENCY** } L.] ſweetneſs

**REDOLENTNESS** } of ſmell, F.

**REDOU'BLING** [*redoublement*, F. *reduplicatio*, L.] a doubling again.

**REDRE'SS**, a ſetting to rights again, &c.

**REDU'CIBLENESS**, capableneſs of being reduced.

**REDU'GING** *Scale*, a mathematical inſtrument, to reduce a map or draught.

**REDUCT** [in *Carpentry*] a quirk or little place taken out of a larger, to make it more uniform and regular; alſo for ſome other conveniences, as cabinets, ſides of chimnies, alcoves.

**REDUCTION** [with *Aſtron.*] is the difference between the argument of inclination and the eccentrical longitude, i. e. the difference of the two arches of the orbit, and the ecliptick comprehended between the node and the circle of inclination.

**REDUCTION** of *Equations* [in *Algebra*] is the clearing them from all ſuperfluous quantities, and bringing down the quantities to their loweſt terms, and ſeparating the known quantities from the unknown, till at length only the known quantity is found on one ſide, and the unknown on the other.

**REDUCTION** of a *Figure*, *Deſign* or *Draught*, &c. is the making a copy thereof, either larger or ſmaller than the original.

**REDUCTION** [in *Surgery*] an operation, whereby a diſlocated, luxated, or fractured bone is reſtored to its proper place.

**REDUNDANT** *Hyperbola*, a curve of the higher kind, ſo called, becauſe it exceeds the conick ſection of that name in the number of its hyperbolical legs; it being a triple hyperbola, with fix hyperbolical legs.

**REDUNDANTNESS** [*redundantia*, L.] overflowingneſs, ſuperfluity.

To **REDUPLICATE** [*reduplicatum*, L.] to double over again.

**REDUPLICATE** *Pronouns* [with *Gram.*] such as *I myself, thou thy self, he himself, &c.*

**REDUPLICATIVE** *Propositions* [with *Logicians*] are such in which the subject is repeated, as, *Men, as Men are rational.*

**REEFT** [with *Mariners*] part of a sail that is taken up, as when, in a great gale of wind, they roll up part of the sail below, to make it narrower, and not to draw too much wind: This taking up or contracting is called *Reefing*.

**REEFT** *Top-mast* [with *Mariners*] when a top-mast, that having been sprung, is crack'd, or almost broken in the cap, the lower Piece that was almost broken being cut off, the other part, being set again, is called a *Reeft-top-mast*.

**RE-ENTRY** [of *renter, F.*] entring again.

**RE-ENTRY** [in *Law*] a resummg and retaking that possession that had lately been foregone.

**RE-ESTABLISHMENT** [*re-establishment, F.*] an establishing again.

To **REEVE** [with *Sailors*] is to draw a rope thorough a block, to run up and down.

**RE-EXTENT** [in *Law*] a second extent made upon lands or tenements, upon complaint made that the first extent was partially executed.

To **REFER** [*referre, L.*] to put a business into the hands of another, in order to be considered or managed.

To **REFINE** [*rassiner, F.*] to make finer, to purge and purify, by drawing liquors off from the lees, or metals, by melting.

**REFINEMENT**, a purifying or becoming purified; a criticizing upon.

**REFLECTION**, it is related that *Pythagoras* could write what he pleased on a glass, and, by the reflection of the same species, would make those letters appear upon the circle of the moon, so plain as to be read by any Person, some miles distant from him. *Cornelius Agrippa* affirms the possibility of it, and that the method of performing it was known to himself and others.

**REFLECTION** [in the *Pythag.* and *Copernican* System] is the distance of the pole from the horizon of the disk, which is the same thing, as the sun's declination in the *Ptolemaick* hypothesis.

**REFLECTION** of the Rays of Light [in *Opticks*] is a motion of the rays,

whereby, after impinging on the solid parts of bodies, or rather after a very near approach thereto, they recede or are driven therefrom.

**REFLECTION** [in *Catopticks*] is the return of a ray of light from the polished surface of a looking glass or mirror, driven thence by some power refusing therein.

**REFLECTION** [in *Mechanicks*] is the turn or regressive motion of a moveable, occasioned by the resistance of a body, which hindered its pursuing its former direction.

**REFLECTION** [in *Metaph.*] is that notice the mind takes of its own operations, and the manner of them, by reason whereof there come to be ideas of those operations in the understanding, *Mr. Locke*.

**REFLEX** ? [in *Painting*] is under-  
**REFLECTS** stood of those Places in a Picture, which are supposed to be illuminated by a light reflected by some other body, represented in the same Piece.

**REFLEXIBLENESS**, capableness of being reflected, or that property of the rays of light, whereby they are disposed to be reflected.

**REFORM**, reforming, reformation; also a re-establishment or revival of a former neglected discipline; also a correction of reigning abuses; also a disbanding some part of an army.

**REFORMADO**, a reformed officer, or one whose company or troop is suppressed in a reform, and he continued either in whole or half pay, he doing duty in the regiment.

**REFORMADO** [in a *Ship of War*] a gentleman who serves as a volunteer, in order to gain experience, and succeed the principal officers.

**REFORMATION**, the time of the first establishment of the reformed or protestant religion.

*Right* of **REFORMATION**, a right which the Princes of *Germany* claim to reform the church in their territories, as being invested with the spiritual as well as temporal Power.

**REFORMATION** [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the antients represented by a *Phoenix*, of whom it is related, that another riseth out of her ashes, after she hath been consumed by the sun beams.

**REFORMED** [*reformé, F. reformatus, L.*] formed again, mended, &c.

**REFRACTARINESS** [of *refractorius, L.*] obstinacy, headstrongness, a refusing to be ruled, &c.

**REFRACTED Dials**, are such as shew the hours by means of some refracting transparent fluid, or such dials as are drawn in a concave or hollow bowl, so that the hour-lines may shew the true hour, when the bowl is full of water, or some other liquor.

**REFRACTION** [in *Mechanicks*] is the deviation of the moving body from its different course, by reason of the different density of the medium it moves in; or a flexion and change of de-

termination, occasioned by a body's falling obliquely out of one medium into another of a different density.

A ball, as at A, moving in the air into the line A B, and falling obliquely on the surface of the water G D, does not proceed straight to E, but deviates or deflects to B again; and if the ball, moving in the water in the same line A B, should fall obliquely on the surface of the water G D, it will not proceed straight to E, nor yet deflect to F, but to G.

**REFRA'GABLENESS** [*refragabilitas*, L.] refractoriness.

To **REFRA'IN** [*refranare*, L.] to bridle, to keep one's self from, to forbear.

**REFRAINMENT** [*refractio*, L.] a refraining.

**REFRANGIBILITY** [*of the Rays of Light*] is their disposition to be refracted or turned out of the way, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another.

**REFRANGIBLENESS** [*of re and frangibilitas*, L.] capableness of being refracted.

**REFRENA'TION** [*refrenatio*, L.] a bridling or checking, a curbing or holding in, L.

**REFRENA'TION** [in *Astrology*] a term used when a Planet applies to another, by conjunction or aspect, before it approaches and becomes retrograde; by which means it is pulled by, as it were with a bridle, and weakened.

**REFRIGERANT** [*refrigerans*, L.] cooling.

**REFRIGERATIVENESS** [*of refrigerativus*, L.] a cooling quality.

A **REFRIGERATORY** [*refrigeratoria*, L.] a vessel filled with cold

water, placed about the head of an alembick, to cool and condense the vapours, raised thither by fire, to be discharged thence thro' the back.

**REFRIGERIUM**, a refreshment: also a cooling Place.

**REFUGE** [*refugium*, of *re*, backwards, and *fugio*, to fly] a Place of safety to fly to in danger.

**REFULGENTNESS** [*refulgentia*, L.] brightness, splendor.

**REGALIA**, the rights of a king or queen, or the ensigns of the royal dignity; as the several parts of the apparatus of a coronation, as scepters, Edward's staff, sword, globe, &c.

**REGALIA facere**, is us'd for a bishops doing homage or fealty to the king, when he is invested with the Regalia, L.

**REGALIS Aqua**, an acid, corrosive spirit or water, serving as a menstruum for dissolving gold; it is prepared by mixing common salt, or *sal armoniac* with spirit of nitre, or with common *aqua fortis*, L.

**REGA'RD** [*of a Forest*] the over-seeing and viewing it; also the compass of it, i. e. all that ground which is Part or Parcel of it.



**REGA'RDANT** [in *Heraldry*] signifies looking behind, and is apply'd to beasts represented in an escutcheon, with their faces turned to their tails,

as in the figure.

**REGA'RDED** [*regardé*, F.] looked upon with concern, respected, had respect to.

**REGA'RDFUL** [*of regard*, F. and *pul*, Sax.] having regard to, careful of, concerned for.

**REGA'RDFULNESS**, heedfulness, &c.

**REGA'RDLESS** [*of regard*, F. and *ley*, Sax.] heedless.

**REGA'RDLESSNESS**, heedlessness.

**REGA'RDER** an officer belonging to the king's forest, who is obliged by oath to make regard of it, to view and enquire of all offences and defaults that have been committed by the foresters, and all other officers, in the execution of their offices.

**REGENERATE**, regeneracy, *Milton*.

**REGENERATENESS** [*regeneratio*, L.] regeneration.

**RE'GENT** [in a *College*] a professor of arts and sciences, who holds a class or set of Pupils.

REGER-

**REGERMINA'TION**, a springing or budding out again, *L.*

**RE/GIBRENESS** [of *regibilis*, *L.*] capitis to be governed.

**RE/GICIDE** [of *Regem cadere*, *L.* to kill a king] a king-killer, or murderer of a king.

**RE/GIFUGE** [of *refugium of regem and fugere*, *L.* to drive away] a festival held in ancient *Rome*, on the sixth of the calends of *March*, i. e. on our 24th of *February*, in memory of the expulsion of their king, particularly of *Tarquin's* flying out of *Rome* on that day.

**RE/GIMEN** [in *Medicine*] a rule or course of living, with regard to eating, drinking, clothing, or the like, accommodated to some disease, and to the particular course of *Physick* the Patient is under.

**REGIMENTAL** [of *regiment*, *F.*] of or belonging to a regiment.

**RE/GINA** *prati* [i. e. the queen of the meadow] the herb *Meadow-sweet*, *L.*

**Elementary REGION** [with *Philos.*] a sphere bounded by the orb of the moon, comprehending the atmosphere of the earth; so called, because the four elements, and all elementary bodies, are contained in it.

**REGIONS** [with *Philos.*] are particular divisions of the air, which are accounted three, the *upper*, *middle*, and *lower*.

*Upper REGION*, commences from the tops of the mountains, and reaches to the utmost limits of the atmosphere, in which is a perpetual, equable calmness, clearness, and serenity.

*Lowest REGION*, is that wherein we breathe, and is bounded by the reflection of the sun's rays, that is, by the height to which they rebound from the earth.

*Middle REGION*, is that wherein the clouds reside, meteors are formed, &c. extending from the extremity of the lowest to the top of the highest mountains.

**RE/GIONARY** [in *Ecclesiastical History*] a title given to those who had the charge and administration of the church-affairs from the fifth century.

To **RE/GISTER** [of *gister*, *F.* to lie down in a bed, as some think] to enter, write down, or record in a Register.

A **REGISTER** [*registrum*, *L.* *regesum*, *qu. iterum gestum*, done over again *Menagius*] a memorial, or book of public record.

**REGISTER** [of a *Parish*] a book wherein marriages, baptisms and births

are registered; registers in parish-churches were first appointed by *Thomas Cromwell*, Earl of *Essex*, vicar-general to king *Henry VIII.* *A. C.* 1538.

**REGISTER of Writs** [in *Law*] a book containing the forms of most of the writs used in common law.

**REGISTER Ships** [in *Traffick*] such ships as which the king of *Spain*, or the council of the *Indies*, grant *Permissions* to go and traffick in the Parts of the *Spanish West-Indies*; so called, because they are registered before they set sail from *Cadiz*.

**REGISTER** [with *Letter-Founders*] one of the inner Parts of the mould, in which the types are cast.

**RE/GLET** [with *Architect.*] a little, flat,

**RI/GLET** narrow moulding, used chiefly in compartments and pannels, to separate the parts or members from one another, and to form knots, frets, and other ornaments.

**REGLETS** [with *Printers.*] See *Riglets*.

**REGRA'TING** [of *regrater*, *F.*] the driving the trade of a hugster.

**REGULAR Bodies** [with *Mathem.*] are solid bodies, whose surfaces are compos'd of regular and equal figures, and whose solid angles are all equal, of which there are five.

1. A *Tetrahedron*, which is a Pyramid comprehended under four equal and equilateral triangles.

2. The *Hexahedron*, or cube, whose surface is compos'd of six equal squares.

3. The *Octahedron*, which is bounded by eight equal and equilateral triangles.

4. The *Dodecahedron*, which is contained under twelve equal and equilateral pentagons.

5. The *Icosibedron*, which consists of twenty equal and equilateral triangles: These are all the regular bodies that can be, and they are called the *Platonic bodies*.

**REGULAR Curves** [with *Mathem.*] are such as the perimeters of the conick sections, which are always curved after the same geometrical manner.

**REGULARIS** [with *Botan.*] uniform, as when the parts of a flower are like to each other on all sides, as in a *Convolutulus*, &c.

**RE/GULARNESS** [*regularité*, *F.* of *regularis*, *L.*] agreeableness to rules, exactness, strict order.

**REGU/O**, a title given to the sons of the emperor of *China*.

**REGULUS**, a petty king; a *Saxon* title for a count.

**Martial REGULUS** of *Antimony* [with *Chymists*] a mixture of horse shoe nails melted with the *Regulus*.

**REGULUS** [with *Astron.*] a star of the first magnitude in the constellation, *Leo*.

**REGURGITA TION**, a swallowing again, *L.*

**RE-IMBA'RKED** [*reimbarque*, *F.*] put on ship-board again, *Sc.*

**RE-IMBA'TTLED**, put into battle array again.

• **RE-IMBURSEMENT** [in *Traffic*, &c.] a repayment; or returning what money a Person had received by way of advance, *Sc.*

**To RE-INGAGE** [of *re*, and *engager*, *F.*] to ingage again.

**RE-INGAGEMENT** [of *re*, and *engagement*, *F.*] an engaging again.

**RE-INVIGORA TION**, an invigorating again, or the second time.

• **REJOINTING** [with *Architect.*] the filling up of joints of the stones in old buildings, when worn hollow by the course of time or water.

• **A REITERA TION** [with *Printers*] is when the last form is laid on the *Preis*.

• **REITTERS**, an ancient title of the *German Cavalry*.

**RELA TION** [with *Grammar.*] is the correspondence which words have one to another in construction.

**RELATION** [with *Logicians*] is the fourth category, as that of *Father, Husband, Master, Servant, King, Subject*, and every thing that denotes comparison, as *equal, greater, less*.

**RELATION** [in *Philos.*] respect or regard; the mutual respect of two things, or what each is in regard to the other.

**RELATION** [in a *Law Sense*] is when, in consideration of law, two times, or other things, are considered as if they were all one; and by this the thing, subsequent is said to take its effect by relation.

**RELATION** [in *Geometry*, &c.] is the habitude or respect of two quantities to one another, with regard to their magnitude: The same as *Ratio*.

**RELATION** [in *School Divinity*] is used to denote certain of the divine perfections, called personal ones, in regard, by those one divine Person is referred to another, and distinguished from it, as in God there is one Nature, two Persons, three Persons, and four Relations; the Relations are *Paternity, Filiation, active Spiritation, and passive Spiritation*.

**RELATIVE Substantives** [with *Gram.*] are such as bear a relation to some others, as a father, son, daughter, husband, wife, &c.

**RELATIVE Adjectives**, are such as have relation to some others, as better, worse, higher, lower, equal, unequal, &c.

**RELATIVE Pronoun**, is such an one as has relation to a noun that goes before, as *he, him, that, who, which*, with their numbers.

**RELATIVENESS** [of *relations*, *L.*] the having relation to.

**RELAXA TION** [with *Surgeons*] a preternatural extension, or straining of a nerve, tendon, muscle, &c. either by violence or weakness.

**RELAXATION** [in a *legal sense*] a release or discharge, as the relaxation of an attachment in the court of the admiralty; a releasing of canonical Punishments.

**RELAY** [in *Tapestry Work*] an opening left in a Piece where the figures or colours are to be changed, or which is to be filled up when the other work is done.

**A RELAY** [of *rallier*, *F.*] a fresh equipage, horse, &c. sent before, or appointed to be ready, for a traveller to change, to make the greater expedition, as in riding post.

**RELEGA TION**, a kind of exile or banishment for a time appointed, wherein the obnoxious Person is required to retire to a certain Place, and to continue there till he is recalled, *L.*

**RELENTLESS**, unrelenting, incapable to relent, *Milton*.

**RELENTMENT** [*relentissement*, *F.*] a relenting.

**RELIEF** [in *Chancery*] is an order sued out for the dissolving of contracts, and other acts, upon account of their being unreasonable, prejudicial, grievous, &c.

**RELIEF**. See *Relievo*.

**RELIEF** *reasonable*, is that enjoined by some law, or fixed by an ancient custom, and which does not depend on the will of the Lord.

**RELIE VO** [in *Sculpture*, &c.] imbossed work, the protuberance or standing out of any figures above the ground or plane whereon they are formed, *Ital.* **Alto RELIEVO**, or *High Relief*, is when the figure is formed after nature, and projects as much as the life, *Ital.*

**Basso RELIEVO**, or *Low Relief*, is when the work is raised but a little from its ground; as in medals, &c.

*Demi RELIEVO*, is when one half of the figure rises from the Plane or ground.

*RELIEVO* [in *Architect.*] is the prospect of any Ornament.

*RELIEVO* [in *Paint.*] is the degree of force or boldness, wherewith the figures, beheld at a due distance, seem to stand out from the Ground of the Painting, as tho' they were really imbossed.

*RELIGION* [*religio*, L.] is defined to be a general habit of reverence towards the divine nature, by which we are both enabled and inclined to worship and serve God, after that manner which we conceive to be most agreeable to his will, so that we may procure his favour and blessing.

*Natural RELIGION*, is what men might know, and be obliged to by meer principles of Reason, improved by consideration and experience, without the assistance of divine revelation.

*Revealed RELIGION*, is what God has obliged us to perform by the manifestation of his will, upon the consideration of temporal or future rewards and punishments. The parts of revealed religion are *Faith* and *Praetice*.

*RELIGION* [with *Painters*] is represented in a silver veil, with a mantle of white.

*A RELIGIOUS Man* [*Hierogly.*] was represented by a lion running from a cock; also by a palm-tree, the root whereof is unpleasant to look upon, but the fruit and branches are pleasant, both to the eye, and to the taste.

*An Enemy to RELIGION* [*Hierogly.*] was represented by an ass.

*RELIGIOUSNESS*, a religious disposition, piety.

*RELINQUISHMENT* [*relictio*, L.] a relinquishing.

*RELIQUA*, the remainder or debt which a person finds himself a debtor in upon the account.

*RELIQUAE*, the ashes and bones of the dead, that remained after the burning of their bodies, and which they very religiously kept in urns, and afterwards laid them up in tombs. L.

*RELISHABLENESS*, the being well tasted.

*RELUCTANCY* ? [*reluctatio*, L.] a wrestling, or striving against, an unwillingness, &c.

*RELUCTANT* [*reluctans*, L.] striving against.

*REMANENTES* [*Dooms-day-Book*] signifies of, or pertaining to.

*REMARKABLENESS*, worthiness of remark.

*RE-MARRYING*, the marrying again, or a second Time.

*REMEDIBLE* [of *remedium*, L.] that may be remedied. F.

*REMEDIBLENESS*, capableness of being remedied.

*REMEDIBLESNESS* [of *irremediable*, F.] uncapableness of being remedied.

*A REMEDY* [*remedium*, L. *remede*, F.] physick, medicine; also cure, help, ease, comfort; also means for the redress of disorders or mischiefs; also a shift in misfortunes.

*REMEMBRANCE* [*remembrancia*, Ital. of *rememorare*, L.] is when the Idea of something formerly known recurs again to the mind, without the operation of the external object on the external sensory, remembering, memory.

*REMEMBRANCERS* [of the *Exchequer*] three officers or clerks in that office, as of the king, the lord treasurer, and of the first-fruits.

*To REMIND* [of *re* and *mind*] to put mind.

*REMINISCENCE* ? [*reminiscentia*, L.] the faculty or power of remembering or calling to mind: that power of the human mind, whereby it recollects itself, or calls again such Ideas or Notions which it had really forgot: And in this it differs from memory, which is a treasuring up things in the mind, and retaining them there without forgetting them.

*REMINISCERE*, an antient name for the second *Sunday* in *Lent*, being so called from the first word of the beginning of the mass for that day, *reminiscere miserationum tuarum*.

*REMISSENESS* [of *remis*, F. *remissio*, L.] slackness, negligence, carelessness.

*REMITTANCE*, forgiveness.

*REMITTANCE* [with *Bankers*] a due or Fee allow'd both for their wages, the tale of money, and the different value of the species where the money is paid.

*REMITMENT* ? [in *Commerce*] a *REMITTANCE* return of money from one place to another in bills of exchange orders, or the like.

*REMITTER* [in *Law*] is where a man has two titles in Law, and is seized by the latter, and that proving defective, he is *remitted* or restored to the former more antient title.

*REMONSTRANT* [*remonstrans*, L.] expostulatory, &c.

*REMONSTRATED* [of *re* and *monstratus*, L.] shewed by reason and instances, &c.

**REMORA** 2 the ship-halter. A  
**REMELIGO** 5 small fish called a Sea-  
*Lamprey* or *Suck-Jone*; of which the an-  
 tients had an opinion, that, by sticking to  
 the keel of a ship it would stop its course.  
 And thence *Remora* is taken for any de-  
 lay, stop, let, or hindrance. F.

**REMORA arali** [with *Botanists*] re-  
 harrow. L.

**REMORSELESS** [of *remords*, F. of  
*re* and *morfes*, L. and *neye*, Sax.] with-  
 out check, or sting of conscience.

**REMOITENESS** [of *reinois*, L.] the  
 being far from.

**REMOVEABLENESS**, liableness  
 to be removed.

**A REMOVE**, a removing, changing  
 of place or abode.

**REMPLE** [in *Heroldry*] i. e. filled up,  
 signifies that all the chief is  
 filled up with a square piece  
 of another colour, leaving  
 only a border of the proper  
 colour of the chief about the  
 said piece, as in the figure.



**REMULUS** [with *Anat.*] the narrow  
 part of the ribs which joins with the *Ver-  
 tebra*, or turning joints of the back-  
 bone.

**REMUNERABLE**, capable of being  
 rewarded.

**REMURIA** [among the *Romans*]  
 feasts instituted in honour of *Remus* the  
 brother of *Romulus*.

**RENAL Glandules** [with *Anat.*] two  
 flat and soft glands about the thickness  
 of a nut, above the reins on each side.

**RENALIS** *vena* [with *Anat.*] a vein  
 arising from the descending trunk of the  
*Vena Cava*, and spreading itself on the  
 caul and fat that covers the kidneys.

**RENASCENT** [*renascens*, L.] spring-  
 ing up, or being born again.

**RENASCIBLENESS** [*renascibilitas*,  
 L.] the power or capableness of being  
 born again, of renewing, or regeneration.

**A RENCONTRE** [*rencontre*, F.] an  
 encounter of 2 little bodies or parties of  
 forces; an accidental meeting, an un-  
 expected adventure, as when 2 persons  
 fall out and fight on the spot, without  
 having premeditated the combat; and  
 thus it is opposed to a *Duel*.



**RENCONTRE** [in *Her.*]  
 or a *Rencontre*, denotes that  
 the face of a beast stands  
 right forward, as if it came  
 to meet the person before  
 it, as in the figure.

**To RENDER** [with *Builders*.] See  
*To Parquet*.

**To RENDER** [in *Law*] a term used

in levying a fine. A fine is either sin-  
 gle, where nothing is granted, or with  
 render, whereby something is rendered  
 back again by the cognizee to the cog-  
 nisor; or double, which contains a Giant  
 or Render back again of some Rent,  
 common, or other thing out of the land  
 itself to the cognisor.

**RENDITION**, a rendering.

**Succenturiati RENES** [in *Anat.*] cer-  
 tain Glands, so named from their re-  
 semblance to the figure of the reins, and  
 accounted a sort of secondary reins.

**RENITENCY** [of *reniteus*, L.] a re-  
 sisting or striving against.

**RENITENCY** [in *Philosophy*] that  
 resistency or force that is in solid Bodies,  
 by which they resist the Impulse of o-  
 ther bodies, or re-act as much as they  
 are acted upon.

**RENNET**, a sort of pippin.

**RENNET**, the maw of a calf, com-  
 monly used for turning milk in making  
 curds for cheese, &c.

**To RENOVATE** [*renovare*, L.] to  
 renew.

**RENOWNEDNESS**, famousness.

**RENT** [of *rentan*, Sax.] torn in  
 pieces.

**RENTABLE**, that may be rented.

**RENTERING** [of *rentraire*, F.] in  
*Manufactory* the sewing of 2 pieces of  
 cloth edge to edge without doubling  
 them, so that the seam is scarcely to be  
 seen; also the sewing up a rent or hole  
 made in the dressing or preparing of  
 cloth.

**RENUENTES** [*Anatomy*] a pair of  
 muscles of the head, so named, as being  
 Antagonists to the *Amnentes*; their use  
 is to throw the Head backwards with an  
 air of refusal.



**RENVERSE** [in *Her.*]  
 denotes any Thing set with  
 the head downwards, as  
*Chevron renverse*, is a cheve-  
 ron with the point down-  
 wards, or when a beast is laid on its  
 back, F. as in the Figure.

**RENUCULUS** [with *Anat.*] a lit-  
 tle kidney. L.

**RENUNCULUS** [with *Botan.*] the  
 crow foot, a flower. L.

**RE-ORDINATION**, the act of con-  
 ferring orders a second time.

**REP-Silver** [old Rec.] money antiently  
 paid by servile tenants to their lord,  
 to be quit of the service of reaping his  
 corn.

**To REPAIR** a *Medal*, is to clear off  
 the rust, to render it clean, and as per-  
 fect as it may be.

**REPAIRABLE**, that may be repaired or mended.

**REPAINDOUSNESS** [of *repanditas*, L.] bentness or bowingness backwards.

**REPARATIONE** *facienda* [in Law] a writ which lies in divers cases, as when 3 are tenants in common or joint tenants pro indiviso of an House, &c. fallen to decay, and the one is willing to repair it and the other 2 are not.

To **REPART** [with *Horsemen*] is to put a Horse on, or to make him part the second time.

**REPARTEE** [with *partie*, F.] a ready,

**REPARTY** \$ smart reply, especially in matters of wit, humour, or railery.

To **REPAY** [of *re* again, and *payer*, F.] to pay back.

**REPAYMENT**, a paying back or again.

**REPEALABLE**, that may be repealed.

A **REPEAT** [in *Musick*] a character shewing that what was last play'd or sung must be gone over again.

**REEPEEK** [at the Game] **REEK** and **REEPEEK** \$ called *Picket* a term used when the Player has a fifteenth or fourteenth by kings, &c. and the Ruff before he plays a card.

**REPELLING Power** [in *Physicks*] a certain power or faculty residing in the minute parts of the natural bodies, whereby they mutually fly from each other.

**REPENT** [in *Bot. Writ.*] creeping, L.

**REPENTANCE** [with *Divines*] is such a conversion of a sinner to God, by which he is not only heartily sorry for the evil he has done, and resolved to forsake it, but actually begins to renounce it, and to do his duty according to the utmost of his ability, with a steadfast purpose to continue a faithful servant of God unto the end of his life.

**REPENTANT**, repenting, F.

**REPERCUSSION** [in *Musick*] a frequent repetition of the same sounds.

**REPERCUSSIVENESS** [of *repercuissive*, L.] a beating back, or rebounding quality.

A **REPERTORY** [*repertorium*, L.] a book into which things are methodically entered, in order to the more ready finding of them; also a Place where things are orderly laid up, so as to be easily found.

**REPETITION** [in *Musick*] a reiterating or playing over again of the same Part of a composition, whether it be a whole strain, or Part of a strain, or double strain.

**REPETITION** [with *Rhet.*] is when the Person thinks his first expression not well understood, and is solicitous to make his hearers know what he means, and repeats or explains it another way.

**REPLANTATION**, a planting again, or the second time.

To **REPLEAD** [of *re* and *plaid*, F.] to plead again to that which was once pleaded before.

**REPLENISHMENT**, the replenishing

**REPLETENESS** [*repletio*, L.] fulness.

**REPLETION** [in *Canon Law*] is where the revenue of a benefice is sufficient to fill or occupy the whole right or title of the graduate who holds them.

**REPOLON** [with *Horsemen*] is a demivolt, the croup inclos'd at five times.

To **REPOSE** one's self [*reposer*, F.] to take one's rest.

**REPOSEDNESS**, quietness, stillness, a being at rest.

**REPREHENSIBLENESS** [of *reprehensibilis*, L.] reproveableness.

**REPRESENTATION** [in the *Drama*] is the exhibition of the action of a theatrical Piece, including the scenes, machines, recitations, &c.

**REPRESENTMENT**, a presenting a second time.

A **REPRESSION**, a restraining, &c. L.

**REPRESSIVE** [of *repressus*, L.] of a restraining nature or quality.

**REPRISE** [with *Horsemen*] is a lesson repeated, or a manage recommenced.

**REPRIZE** [in *Sea Commerce*] a merchant-ship which having been taken by a corsair or privateer, &c. is retaken or recovered by a vessel of the contrary Party.

**REPROACHABLENESS** [of *reproachable*, F.] capableness, &c. of being reproached.

**REPROACHFULNESS** [of *reproche*, F. and *juheyye*, Sax.] a reproachful quality or disposition.

**REPROBATENESS** [*reprobati*, L.] the state of a reprobate; wickedness, impiety.

**REPROVEABLENESS** [of *reprobabilis*, L.] liableness to be reprov'd.

**REPTILE** [*reptilis*, L.] a creeping thing that rests upon one Part of the belly, while it advances the other forward, as an earth-worm, snake, &c.

**REPTILES** [with *Botanists*] those Plants which creep either on the earth or on other Plants, as wanting strength of stalk to sustain themselves.

**REPUDIABLE**, that may be put away or divorced.

**A REPUDIATE** [*repudiata*, L.] a divorced woman, one put away,

**REPUGNANTNESS** [*repugnantia*, L.] repugnancy; contrary nature or quality.

**REPU/SE** [with *Philos*] otherwise called *reaction*. It is one of the laws of nature that *repulse* or *reaction* is always equal to impulse or action; that is, the action of two bodies one upon another is always equal one with another; or that the same force that strikes upon another, is returned back by that other on it, and the forces are impress'd with directions directly contrary. In all blows and strokes the thing struck (as suppose with a hammer on an anvil) the anvil strikes the hammer with equal force. If one body press'd or draw another, it is just as much press'd or drawn by that.

**REPU/SION**, a beating or driving backwards, a repulse.

**REPU/LSORY** [*repulsorius*, L.] fit to, repel, or pull back.

**REPU/RGED** [*repurgatus*, L.] purged again.

**REPUTABLENESS** [of *reputatio*, L.] being of good repute.

**REPU/TED**, accounted, esteemed, looked upon.

To **REQUE/ST** the Game [with *Hunters*] is when having run it down the night before, they seek it again the next morning with the bloodhound, &c.

**REQUEST** [in *Law*] a supplication or petition made to a prince or court of justice, begging relief in some cases wherein the common law granted no immediate redress.

Court of **REQUESTS**, an ancient court of equity, instituted in the time of *Henry VII.* of like nature with that of chancery, chiefly for the relief of Petitioners, who in con'cionable cases should address themselves by way of Petition to his majesty.

**REQUIREMENT**, the thing required; also a requiring.

**REQUISITNESS**, necessariness, &c.

To **RESALU/TE** [*resalutare*, L.] to salute again.

**RESARCELEE** [in *Heraldry*] as a cross resarcelee signifies one cross, as it were, sewed to another, or one cross placed upon another, or a slenderer cross charged upon the first, as in the figure.

**RE/SCIT** [in *Common Law*] an admittance of Plea, though the contrary be only between two.

**RE/SCOUS** in *Law*, is when a man, distraining cattle for damage done in his ground, drives them in the highway towards the Pound, and they get into the owner's house, and he refuses to deliver them upon demand; he that detains them is said to be a *Rescous* in *Law*, F.

**RESCOUS** in *Fact*, is a resistance against lawful authority, as by a violent taking-away, or procuring the escape of one that is arrested.

**RE/SCRIPT**, an answer delivered by an Emperor or a Pope, when consulted by particular Persons on some difficult question or point of law, to serve as a decision thereof.

**RESCU/SSU** [in *Law*] a writ that lies for a rescuer or rescuitor.

**RE-SEARCH** [in *Music*] a kind of prelude or voluntary played on an organ, harpsichord, &c.

**RE SEA/RCHING** [in *Sculpture*, &c.] the separating of a cast figure with proper Tools, &c.

**RESE/ISER** [in *Law*] a taking again of lands into the king's hands, for which an *ouster le main* was formerly misused.

**RESEMBLANCE** [*resemblance*, F] likeness, agreeableness.

**RESERCELE** [in *Heraldry*] a term used of a cross moline voided.

**RESERVATION Mental**, a Proposition which strictly taken, and according to the natural import of the terms, is false; but if qualified with something reserved in the mind becomes true.

**RESERVATION** [in *Conversation*] reservedness, that distance and state, which ladies observe towards those that court them.

To **RE/SERVE** [in *Law*] sometimes signifies to except, as when a man lets his house, but reserves one room for his own use.

**RESE/RVE** [*Milit. Affairs*] is a body of troops sometimes drawn out of the army, and encamped by themselves in a line behind the other two lines.

To **RE-SE/TTLE** [of *re*, again, and prob. *Yettan*, *Sax*.] to settle again, to re-establish.

**RE/SIANT**, a Person that resides or dwells in a certain Place.

**RE/SIDENT** [*ant. Customs*] a tenant who was obliged to reside on his lord's land and not to depart from it.

**A RESIDE/NTIARY**, a Canon, a Parson installed to the Privileges and Profits of a residence.

**RESI/DUAL** Root [in *Algebra*] a root composed of two parts or members, only



only connected together with the sign (—) thus, a—b or 5—3 is a residual root, and is so called, because its true value is no more than its residue or difference between the Parts *a* and *b*, or 5 and 3.

**RESILIENTNESS** [of *resiliens*, L.] rebounding quality, resiliency.

**RESINA**, *Resin* or *Rosin*, which [with *Physicians*] is a fat and oily liquor, issuing either of its own accord, or else let out by cutting of any tree or plant; also an artificial resin, chymically prepared, and drawn from any plant and drug, that abounds with resinous Particles, as *Resin of Jalap*, &c.

**RESINOUS** [*resinaceus*, L.] resinous, that yields resin, or partakes of its nature.

**RESINOUSNESS** [of *resinosus*, L. *resinous*, F.] resinous or resinous quality.

**RESIPISCENCE** [*resipiscencia*, L.] a being wise again; a changing one's mind from doing amiss; the reflection which a Person makes upon his bad conduct; which leads him to reformation, repentance, and amendment of life.

**RESISTENCE** [*resistentia*, L.] the act of resisting or withstanding.

**RESISTENCE** [in *Philos.*] resisting force, any force which acts contrary to another, so as to destroy or diminish its effect; that Property of solid bodies which resists and opposes whatsoever comes against them.

**RESISTENCE** of the *Medium*, is the opposition against, or hindrance of the motion of any natural body, moving in a fluid, as in the air, sky, water, &c.

**RESOLVABLENESS** [of *resolabilis*, L.] capableness of being resolved.

**RESOLUTENESS** [of *resolutio*, L.] a full purpose or intention to do a thing; also courage.

**RESOLUTION** [with *Chymists*] a separating the Parts of mix'd bodies, by means of a dissolving ingredient.

**RESOLUTION** [in *Physics*] the reduction into its original or natural state, by a dissolution or separation of its aggregated Parts.

**RESOLUTION** [with *Logicians*] a branch of method called also *Analysis*.

**RESOLUTION** [with *Mathemat.*] is an orderly enumeration of the several things to be done to obtain what is required by a Problem; or it is a method by which the truth or falshood of a Proposition is discovered in an order contrary to that of synthesis or composition, the same that is called analysis or analytical method.

**RESOLUTION** [in *Musick*] is when a canto or perpetual fugue is not written all on the same line, or in one part; but all the voices that are to follow the *Guido* are written separately, &c.

**RESOLUTION** [in *Medicine*] the coction of the crude matter of a disease, either by the natural strength of the Patient, or of its own accord, or by the application of remedies.

**RESONANCE**, a resounding, an echo.

**RESPECTFULNESS** [of *respectu*, F. &c.] a respectful behaviour.

**RESPIRE** [*respi*, F.] breathing-time; also debate, delay, forbearance.

**RESPIRE** of *Homage* [in old *Rec.*] the forbearance of the homage due from a vassal or tenant holding by homage arising from knight's service, which is thereby likewise annulled.

**RESPLENDENT** [*resplendens*, L.] shining or glittering.

**RESPLENDENTNESS** [of *resplendentia*, L.] resplendency, great lustre or brightness.

**RESPONDEAT** *Dominus libertatis* [Law Phrase] i. e. let the lord of the liberty answer for the bailiff of a franchise or liberty, when he is accused of insufficiency.

**RESPONDENT** [in *Com. Law*] one who undertakes to answer for another; or binds himself as security for the good behaviour of another; or another Person who excuses or declares the cause of a Party who is absent.

**RESPONSALIS** [in *Canon Law*] an attorney, or one who excuses or declares the cause of the Party's absence.

**RESPONSIBLENESS** of *responsible*, F.] capableness of answering demands.

**RESPONSORY** [*responsorius*, L.] answering.

**RESSAULT** [in *Architect.*] the effect of a body, which either projects or sinks, i. e. stands either more out or in than another, so as to be out of the line or level, as a *Socle*, enablature, cornice, &c. upon an *avant corps*, *arriere corps*, or the like, F.

**RESSORT** [in *Law*] its common meaning is the spring or force of elasticity, whence it is used for a jurisdiction and the extent or district thereof; also a court or tribunal where appeals are judged, as the house of lords judge *en dernier ressort*; it is also used for a writ of tail or coesnage, in the same sense as descent in a writ of right.

**RESSOURCE** [prob. of *ressoudre*, F. to resolve] a means which presents itself afresh;

afresh; the means or foundation of a man's recovering himself from his fall or ruin; or an after-game for repairing his damages, F.

**REST** [in *Physics*] is the continuance of a body in the same Place; or it is its continual application and contiguity to the same Parts of the ambient and contiguous bodies. It is an axiom in Philosophy, that *Matter* is indifferent as to *Rest* or *Motion*.

Hence Sir Isaac Newton lays it down as a law of nature, that every body perseveres in its state either of *Rest* or uniform *Motion*; except so far as it is disturb'd by external causes.

**REST**, is either *absolute* or *relative*.

Sir Isaac Newton defines *true* or *absolute Rest* to be the continuance of a body in the same Part of absolute and immoveable space. And,

*Relative Rest*, to be the continuance of a body in the same Part of relative space.

Thus in a ship under sail, *relative Rest* is the continuance of a body in the same region of the ship, or the same part of its cavity.

*True* or *absolute Rest*, is its continuance in the same part of universal space, wherein the ship with its cavity and contents are all contain'd.

Hence, if the earth be really at *Rest*, the body *relatively at rest* in the ship, will *really* and *absolutely* move. and that with that velocity wherewith the vessel moves: But if the earth do likewise move, there will then arise a real and absolute motion of the body at *rest*; partly from the real motion of the earth in absolute space; and partly from the relative motion of the ship on the sea.

Lastly, if the body be likewise relatively moved in the ship, its real motion will arise partly from the real motion of the earth in immoveable space, and partly from the relative motions of the ship upon the sea, and of the body in the ship.

Thus if that part of the earth, where the ship is mov'd eastward, with a velocity of 10000 Parts; and the vessel be carried by the winds westward 10 Parts, and at the same time a seaman on board walk with a velocity 1 Part: The seaman will be mov'd really and absolutely in immoveable space eastward, with 10001 Parts of velocity; and relatively on the earth with 9 Parts of velocity westward.

**RESTITUTED Medal**, [with *Antiquaries*] are such medals as were struck

by the emperors to renew or retrieve the memory of their Predecessors.

**RESTITUTIONE temporum** [in *Law*] a writ which lies where a man is elected and confirmed bishop of a diocese, for the recovery of the temporalities or barony of the said bishoprick.

**RESTIVENESS** [of *restif*. F. of *re* and *stare*, L.] headstrongness, stubbornness.

**RESTORATIVENESS** [of *restorativum*, L.] a restoring quality.

**RESTORATION**, a restoring a thing to the good state it was in before.

**RESTRICTIVENESS**, a restricting

**RESTRINGENTNESS**, a gentle quality.

**RESULTANCE** [of *resultans*, L.] a rebounding back.

**RESULT** [*resultus*, L.] what is gathered from a conference, meditation, discourse, or the like.

**RESUMPTION** [with *Schoolmen*] a summary repetition or running over of an argument, or of the substance of it, in order to a refutation of it.

**RESUMPTION** [in *Logic*] the reduction of some figurative or quaint Proposition to a more intelligent and significant one. As the *Meadows smile*, i. e. they look pleasant.

**RESUMPTIVE** [in *Tharmacy*] an unguent for recruiting and restoring languishing constitutions.

The **RESURRECTION** [Hieroglyph] was represented by a Phenix, that riseth out of its ashes, when it hath been consumed by the violence of the fire kindled by the sun-beams, as is reported.

**RETAIL**, a buying in large, and selling by smaller quantities.

**RETAILEE** [in *Heraldry*] signifies cut again, meaning that the escutcheon is divided into three Parts by two lines in bend sinister, F.

To **RETAIN** [in *Horsemanship*] a term used of mares, who conceive and hold after covering.

**RETARDATION** [in *Nat. Philos.*] a delaying the motion or progress of a body or diminishing its velocity.

**RETCHLESNESS** [peccet lea-nye of peccan, Sax. to care] carelessness, &c.

**RETENTIO** [in *Law Books*] a retinue.

**RETENTIVENESS** [of *retentivus*, L.] a retentive faculty.

**RETIA'RII** [among the *Roman*] a sort of combatants, who fought with a trident or three forked instrument in one hand, and a net in the other, in which

which they endeavoured to entangle their adversary.

**RETICENCY** [*reticentia*, L.] concealment, passing over in silence.

**RETICENCE** [in *Rhetorick*] a figure in which the orator makes oblique mention of a thing, in pretending to pass it by unmentioned.

**RETICULA** [with *Astron.*] a contrivance for the exact measuring the quantity of eclipses.

**RETICULAR** *Body* [*Anat.*] a body of vessels lying immediately under the cuticle or scarf-skin.

**RETINACLE** [*retinaculum*, L.] any thing by which a thing is stopped, stay'd or held back.

**RETINUE** [*retenue*, O.F. of *retinere*, L. to retain] attendants or followers of a Person of quality, especially in a journey.

**RETIRADE** [in *Fortif.*] a kind of retrenchment made in the body of a bastion, or other work that is to be disputed inch by inch, after the first defences are dismantled.

**RETIRATION** [with *Printers*] the outside of a sheet, as it lies on the Press.

**RETIRE**d, withdrawn, departed; lonely, solitary.

**RETIRE**DNESS [of retirement, F.] private life, privacy.

**RETORT** [with *Chymists*] a vessel made either of glass, earth or iron, according to the nature of the matter to be distilled, and the degree of

fire necessary to perform the operation in this figure. It is commonly used in distilling oils, volatile salts, and acid spirits.

**A RETORSION**, the returning of an argument, F. of L.

**RETRACTORES**, *alarum nasi* & *elevatoris labii superioris*, [with *Anatom.*] certain muscles arising from the fourth bone of the upper jaw, and let into the *Ala nasi*, and the upper lip, the office of which is to lift up the nose and upper lip. L.

**RETRACTUS** *aqua* [old Records] the retreat of the tide, ebb, or low-water. L.

**RETRAHENS** *auriculam* [*Anatomy*] a muscle or pair of muscles of the external ear, which consist of a parcel of fleshy fibres, which in some bodies are divided into three distinct muscles, arising from the *Os Temporale*, and fixed to the hinder part of the *Concha auriculae*, L.

**RETRANCHE** [in *Heral.*] denotes the escutcheon is twice cut a-thwart bendwise, or doubly cut in *Bend-Axter*; and then it is said to be *Tranché* & *retranche*, F.

**RETRAITE**, a retiring, retreat, shelter. F.

**RETRAITE** [in *Fortif.*] See *Berme* and *Foreland*.

**A RETREAT** [in *Masonry*] a little recess or diminution of the thickness of a wall, &c. in proportion as 'tis raised.

**RETREAT**, a beat of drum in the evening, at the firing of a piece, call'd the *Warning-Piece*; at which the drum-major, with all the drums of the battalion, beats round the regiment.

**RETRENCHMENT** particular [in *Fortif.*] is that made in bastions, after some part of them has been won, the enemy having advanced so far, that he can no longer be resisted or beaten from the first post.

**RETRENCHMENT** [in *Fortif.*] a ditch bordered with a parapet, and secured with Gabions or Baving, laden with earth: sometimes it is taken for a simple retirade made on a hornwork or bastion, when it is intended to dispute the Ground inch by inch.

**RETRIBUTION**, a handsome Present, Gratuity or Acknowledgment, given in lieu of a formal salary, or hire, to Persons employed in affairs that fall not under the common commerce of money.

**RETRIEVABLE** [of *retrovolver*, F.] recoverable.

**RETRIEVABLENESS**, recoverableness.

**RETROACTIVE** [in *Law*] a term used of new laws and statutes, which are said to have no *retroactive Effect*, i. e. no force or effect, as to what was done before their Promulgation.

**RETROGRADATION** [*Astronom.*] is an apparent motion of the Planets, wherein they seem to go backward in the zodiack, and contrary to the order or succession of the signs.

**RETROGRADATION** of the Nodes [in *Astron.*] is a motion of the line of the moon's nodes, wherein it continually shifts its situation from East to West, contrary to the Order of the signs, completing its retrograde circulation, in the space of 19 years; after which time either of the nodes having receded from any point of the ecliptick, returns to the same again.

**RETROGRADATION** of the Sun [in *Astron.*] is thus; when the sun has his declination greater than the latitude of the



the place; but either Northern or Southern, as the Place is; the sun will appear twice upon the same Point of the compass, both before and after noon, to the inhabitants of that Place, and is therefore said to be retrograde.

**RETROGRADATION** [in the higher *Geom.*] is the same that is otherwise called, *contrary Flexion*.

**RETROGRADE** [*ret.ogrādus*, L.] a going backwards, or in a direction, contrary to its natural one.

**RETROGRADE Order** [in *Numer.*] is the reckoning thus 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. instead of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

**RETROGRADE Verses**, the same as reciprocal verses, or recurrences; certain verses which give the same words, whether read forwards or backwards; as *Signa te, signa temere me tangis & angis*.

**RETROGRADE** [with *Astron.*] a planet is said to be so, when by its proper motion in the zodiack it goes backwards, or contrary to the succession of the signs, as from the second degree of *Aries* to the first, and from that to *Pisces*.

**RETROGRADENESS** [of *retro-grādus*, L.] the faculty of going backwards.

**RETROGRESSION** of *Curves*, the same with what is called *contrary reflection*.

**RETROSPECT** [*retrospectus*, L.] a look or view backwards.

**RETURN** [in *Build.*] a side or Part which falls away from the fore-side of any strait work.

**RETURNS** of a Mine, are the turnings and windings of a Gallery.

**RETURNS** of a Trench [in *Fortifi.*] the several windings and crooked lines of a trench, drawn in some measure parallel to the sides of the Place attacked, to prevent being enfiladed, or having the shot of the enemy scour along the length of the line.

**RETURNS** ? [in *Law*] certain

**RETURN DAYS** days in each of the four terms, peculiarly set apart for the several sorts of Proceedings in any cause to be determined.

Every term has four, five or six returns, which are of six kinds; and thence one of them is repeated in most terms, with the name of this or that festival, whereunto they are appropriated, viz. *Crasino*, i. e. the morrow after the day nominated; *Ostabis*, the eighth day after inclusive; *Quindeno*, the fifteenth day after; *Tres*, that day three weeks; *Mense*, that day month; and *Quinque*, that day five weeks.

*Hilary-Term*, has four such returns,

viz. *Ostabis Hilarii*, eight days after Hilary day, two, *Undena Hilarii*, fifteen days; *Crasino Purificationis*, the day of the Purification; and *Ostabis Purificationis*, eight days after, inclusive.

*Easter-Term*, has five returns, viz. *Quindena Pasche*, fifteen days after Easter; *Tres Pasche*, three weeks after Easter; *Mense Pasche*, the day month after Easter; *Quinque Pasche*, the day five weeks after Easter; and *Crasino Ascensionis Domini*, the day after Ascension-Day.

*Trinity-Term*, has four returns, viz. *Crasino Trinitatis*, the day after Trinity; *Ostabis Trinitatis*, eight days after Trinity, inclusive; *Quindena Trinitatis*, fifteen days after; and *Tres Trinitatis*, three weeks after.

*Michaelmas-Term*, has six returns, viz. *Tres Michaelis*, three weeks after Michaelmas; *Mense Michaelis*, the day month after Michaelmas; *Crasino Animarum*, the Day after All-Souls; *Crasino Martini*, eight Days after, inclusive; and *Quindena Martini*, fifteen Days.

**REVE** [in *Ant. Cust.*] the Bailiff of a Franchise or Manour.

**REVE** [in *Ant. Cust.*] a Duty or Imposition on Merchandizes either imported or exported.

**REVEALED** [*revelatus*, L. *revelé*, F.] laid open, disclosed.

**REVELLER** [of *revellor*, F.] a rioter.

The desire of **REVENGE**, say the moralists, turns to vice, when it exceeds a moderate defence of ourselves, and out dependants and concerns, and a just assertion of our rights against the invaders of them.

**REVENGEFUL** [of *vengeance*, F.] given to revenge.

**REVENGEFULNESS**, a revengeful temper.

**REVENUE** [*hunting Term*] a mess of flesh formed chiefly of a cluster of whitish worms on the heads of deer, which gnaw the roots of their horns, and so is the occasion of their casting them.

**REVENUE** of a Partridge [with *Tou-lers*] a new tail of a Partridge, growing out after the former is lost.

**REVERBERATION** [in *Chymist.*] is the causing the flame of a fire to beat back down on the metal in a furnace.

A **REVERBERATORY** [*reverberatorium*, L.] a chymical furnace, built close all round, and covered at top, so as not to give vent to the heat or flame, but to make it return or beat back to the bottom of the furnace.

**REVERENCE** [*reverentia*, L.] is an humble awful, and ingenuous regard

the divine nature, proceeding from a respect and love of God, which renders unwilling to do any thing which may bring a contempt of him, or which may provoke or offend him.

**REVEREND** [*reverendus*, L.] a title given to the Clergy, Right Reverend, to Bishops, Most Reverend, to Archbishops.

**REVERENDNESS** [*of reverendus*, L.] a reverend quality.

**REVERENTNESS** [*reverentia*, L.] a reverent quality, humble behaviour.

**A REVERSE** [*of a Medal*] is the backside, in opposition to the head or principal figure.

**REVERSED** [*in Heraldry*] turned back, or upside down. When a man bears in his escutcheon another reversed, it is a mark of his having ravished a maid or widow, or that he has run away from his sovereign's banner: or, when a man's own escutcheon is reversed entirely, it is a mark of his being a traitor.

**REVERSIBLENESS**, capableness of being reversed.

**REVERSING** ? [*in Musick*] the interchanging of the order of the parts, or the placing of the higher part or treble, in the place of the lower part or bass.

**REVERSION** [*in Rhetorick*] a figure, the same that in Greek is called *Epistropha*.

**REVERSION**, a returning or coming back again. *L.*

**REVERSION** [*in Com. Law*] is a Possibility reserved to a man's self and his heirs, to have again lands or tenements, made over conditionally to others, upon the failing of such conditions.

**REVERSION** [*in Law*] is also when the Possession and Estate which was parted for a time, ceases, and is determined in the Person to whom it was alienated, assigned or granted, and his heirs; or effectually returns to the donor, his heirs or assigns, whence it was derived.

**REVERSION**, is also the right a Person has to any inheritance or Place of Profits after the decease of another.

**REVERSION of Series** [*in Algebra*] a method of finding a natural number from its logarithm given; or the sine from its ark, or the ordinate of an ellipsis from an area given to be cut off from any point in the axis.

**REVERTIBLE** [*reversibile*, F.] that may return, or be returned.

**REVESTU**. See *Vestiu*.

**REVICTUALLING** [*revitaillement*, F.] a victualling again.

**A REVIEW**, the view or appearance of a body of troops or soldiers ranged in

form of battle, and afterwards made to file off, to see if the companies be complete, or to receive their pay, &c.

**REVILE**, reviling, reproaching. *Milt.*  
**A REVISE** [*with Printers*] a second Proof of a printed sheet taken off the Press, to examine whether the faults, marked in the former by the corrector, have been amended.

To **REVIVIFICATE** [*reviviscere*, L.] to recover life again.

**REVIVIFICATION** [*in Chymistry*.] See to *Revivis*.

**RE-UNION** [*re-union*, F.] the act of reuniting, or rejoining, or closing together again; also the reconciliation of friendship that has been interrupted.

To **REUNITE** [*reunir*, F.] to reconcile Persons who have been at variance.

**REVO'CABLENESS** [*of revocabilis*, L.] liableness to be revoked, repealed, &c.

**REVOCA'TION** [*in Law*] the revoking or annulling a law.

To **REVOLT** [*revolver*, F.] to renounce or forsake one's religion.

**A REVOLTER**, one who rises against, or, who forsakes the Cause of his Sovereign.

**REVOLVING** [*revolvens*, L.] rolling in mind, considering. *Milton.*

**REVOLUTION** [*in Geom.*] is the motion of any figure round a fixed line, as an axis.

**REVOLUTION** [*in Astron.*] is the Period of a Star, Planet, Comet, or other Phenomenon; or its course from any of the zodiac Points till it return to the same.

**REVULSION**, a plucking away or back. *L.*

**REVULSION** [*with Physicians*] is the turning of a violent flux of humours from one Part of the body to another, either a neighbouring or opposite Part.

**REVULSIVE** [*of revulsivus*, L.] pulling back or away.

To **REWARD** [*of re and peanbian*, Sax.] to recompense.

**REWARDABLE**, that is capable or worthy of being recompensed.

**REWISH**, lecherous, a term used of the copulation of doves.

**RHABDOIDES** [*sutura* [*of ῥαβδος*, a rod, and *ειδος*, Gr. form] a future or seam of the skull, the sagittal suture.

**RHABDOS** [*ῥαβδος*, Gr.] a rod or wand; also a meteor like a strait wand.

**RHACHIS** [*with Anat.*] the spine or chine bone of the back.

**RHACHIS/GRA** [*with Physicians*] the gout in the spine, &c.

**RHACHITE** ? [with *Anat.*] cer-  
**RHACHITEIS** tain muscles that  
lie over the back-bone.

**RHADAMANTHUS** [so called of  
ῥαδάμανθυς, *Gr.*] according to the  
Poets was the son of *Jupiter Alerius*, a  
wife legislator of the *Cretans*, who upon  
that account, by the Poets, was feigned  
to be one of the three judges of souls in  
hell: He is said to have lived about the  
year of the world 2660, and to have  
been the most temperate man of his  
time. They say his particular province  
was to enquire into the crimes which  
men had committed when alive, and to  
bring such to confession as, enjoying  
themselves with impunity, had deferred  
their repentance till death.

**RHAGADES** [*ῥαγιδες*, *Gr.*] chaps  
or clefts in the hands, feet, lips, &c.

**A RHAMNUS** [*ῥαμνος*, *Gr.*] the  
white bramble called *Rhamn* or *Christ's  
Thorn*, L.

**RHAMNUS Catharticus**, the buck-  
thorn-shrub, L.

**RHAMNUSIA**, the goddess of in-  
dignation, so called of *Rhamnus*, a town  
of *Attica*, where she had a statue. This  
is the same deity that the *Greeks* called  
*Nemesis*, L.

**RHANDIX**, the part of a division of  
a county in *Wales* before the conquest,  
containing four tenements; as every  
*Gavel* contained four *Rhandixes*, every  
*Township* four *Gavels*, and every *Manour*  
four *Townships*.

**RHA PHE** [*ῥαφει*, *Gr.*] the future or  
fate of the skull-bone.

**RHA'PSODISTS**, makers or com-  
posers of rhapsodies.

**RHA'PSODY** [*ῥαψωδία*, L. of *ῥα-  
ψωδία* of *ῥαψω*, to sew, and *ὁδὸς*, a  
verse or song, *Gr.*] a confused collection  
of divers passages, notions, &c. mustered  
up for the composing of some work;  
also a tedious and impertinent spinning  
out of a discourse, to little or no pur-  
pose; so denominated (as some say) of  
a contexture or repetition of a great  
number of verses; especially *Homer's*  
Poems, which were collected and di-  
gested into books by *Pisistratus*.

**RHAPSODOMANCY** [*ῥαψωδομαντεία*, *Gr.*] an ancient kind of  
divination performed by pitching on a  
passage of a Poet at hazard, and reckon-  
ing on it as a prediction of what was to  
happen.

Sometimes they wrote several verses  
of a Poet on so many pieces of wood,  
paper, or the like. shook them together  
in an urn, and drew out one which was  
accounted the lot.

Sometimes they cast dice on the table  
on, which verses were written, and that  
whereon the dye lodg'd, contained the  
prediction.

**RHE'A** [of *ῥέω*, to flow, *Gr.*] because  
she abounds with all manner of good  
things] *Cybele*, the-mother of the gods,  
according to the Poets. See *Cybele* or  
*Vesta*.

**RHE'GMA** ? [*ῥήγμα*, *Gr.*] that  
**RHE'XIS** ? which is broken; a  
rupture or breaking.

**RHETORICALNESS** [of *retorique*,  
*F. rhetorica*, L. of *ῥητορικη*, *Gr.*] elo-  
quentness.

**RHETORICK** [*rhetorica ars*, L. *ῥη-  
τορικὴ ἀρτὴ*, *Gr.*] the art of speaking cop-  
iously on any subject, with all the advan-  
tages of beauty and force.

**RHEUMATICKNESS** [of *ῥευματισ-  
μός*, *Gr.*] subjectness to be afflicted, or  
the being troubled with a rheumatism.

**RHINE'CHITES** [of *ῥίη* and *ἵγχα*,  
*Gr.* to pour in] a small syringe to squirt  
medicinal liquors into the nostrils.

**RHINOCEROS** [*ῥινόκερως* of *ῥίη*, the  
nose, and *κέρας*, *Gr.* a horn] a large  
beast in *India*, who has a horn on his  
nose, and his skin full of wrinkles, like  
that of an elephant, with deep furrows,  
and so hard that it can scarce be pierced  
with a sword.

**RHIZA'GRA** [*ῥιζάγρα*, *Gr.*] a sur-  
geon's instrument to draw out a splinter,  
bone, or tooth.

**RHIZOTOMUM** [of *ῥίζα*, a root,  
and *τομή*, *Gr.* a cutting] a medicine that  
roots out a disease.

**RHODE'LEUM** [*ῥόδινον ἔλαιον*, *Gr.*]  
oil of roses.

**RHO'DI Radix**, rose-wort, a kind of  
herb.

**RHODI'TES** [*ῥοδίτης*, *Gr.*] a preci-  
ous stone of a rose colour.

**RHODODAPHNE** [*ῥοδοδάφνη*, *Gr.*]  
the rose bay-tree.

**RHODO DENDRON** [*ῥοδοδένδρον*, *Gr.*]  
the rose bay-tree.

**RHO'MBUS** (with *Surgeons*) a sort  
of bandage of a rhomboidal figure.

**RHO'DIUM lignum**, a sort of wood  
that smells like roses, growing in the  
island of *Rhodes*.

**RHO'DOMEL** [*ῥοδομύλον*, *Gr.*] the  
honey of roses.

**RHO'DON** [*ῥόδον*, *Gr.*] the rose; a  
flower.

**RHODON** [In *Pharmacy*] a medicinal  
composition, in which roses are the  
chief ingredient.

**RHOTOR A** [*Bot.*] a Plant that bears a  
leaf like a nettle, and a flower like a rose.

**RHODOSA/CCHARUM** [of ῥόδον, Gr.] sugar of roses.

**RHODOSTAGMA** [of ῥόδον, ἄνθος, Gr.] rose-water.



**RHOMBOIDES** [of ῥόμβος, a four square, and εἶδος, form, Gr.] is a four-sided figure, whose opposite angles and opposite sides are equal, but is neither equilateral nor equiangular.

**RHOMBOIDES** [Anat.] a muscle so called from its shape. It lies under the *Cucullaris*, and arises from the two inferior spines of the neck, and four superior of the back; and is inserted fleshy into the whole basis of the *Scapula*, which it draws forwards, and a little upwards.

**RHOMBUS**, is a four-sided figure, whose sides are equal and parallel, but the angles unequal.

**RHOMBUSIDICAL**, of or pertaining to, or of the form of a Rhombus.

**RHONCHUS** [ῥίγος, Gr.] a snoring or snoring; also a sneering at, or mocking; a scoff, scout, or jeer.

**RHOPALIC Verses** [ῥοπαλίου, Gr.] a club, which begins with a slender tip, and grows bigger and bigger to the head; a kind of verses, among the ancients, which began with monosyllables, and were contained in words growing gradually longer to the last, which was the longest of all, as,

*Spes dens aeterna est stationis conciliator.*

**RHOPALON** [ῥοπαλόν, Gr.] the water-lily, so named because its root resembles a club.

**RHOPOGRAPHERS** [of ῥοπος, toys, and γραφω, Gr. to write] Painters who confined themselves to low subjects, as animals, landscapes, plants, &c.

**RHUS**, a bushy shrub, called *Sumach* or *Curriers Sumach*, with which hides of leather are dressed.

**RHYMES** [rhythmus, L. of ῥυθμός, Gr. the likeness of sound at the end of words. Some think rhymes to have been a modern invention; but others think otherwise; and Mr. Dryden says, that Monsieur le Clerc has made it out, that David's Psalms were written in as errant rhyme as they are translated into.

Mr. Skinner is of opinion, that rhyme was first brought into Europe by the *Arabians*; but instances are given of rhymes in the *Saxon* Poetry, long before the *Arabians* made such a figure in the world: Though rhymes indeed are of such importance in modern Poetry, that scarce one part in ten can have any pretence to that title, but for the sake of

the rhymes, yet they are not so essential to it as some imagine. The lord Roscommon was of another opinion, and wrote his translation of *Horace's Art of Poetry* in blank verse; and Mr. John Milton's *Paradise Lost*, which is the best Poem in our tongue, is without rhyme.

The harmony of our numbers appears not only from the moderns, but the ancients; and *Shakespeare*, that wrote a hundred years ago, is an example of the dignity of our verse, and the music of Poetry, without the ornament of rhyme.

The *English* tongue wants no advantage of harmony for the forming a Poet; and tho' rhymes may be well enough spared, yet those *English* Poets, that have rhymed well, have in that excelled the *French* and *Italians* too.

**RHYTIDOSIS** [with *Surgeons*] a wrinkling of any part of the body.

**RHYPTICA** [of ῥυπαρός, Gr. filthy] scouring medicines for cleansing away of filth.

**RHYTHMICA** [in antient Music] that branch of music that regulates the rhymes.

**RHUMB** [rhombus, L. ῥόμβος, RUMB] with navigators a vertical circle off any given Place; or the intersection of part of such a circle with the horizon.

**RHYTHMOPOLIA** [ῥυθμολογία of ῥυθμος and πολις, to make, Gr.] one of the musical faculties, as they are called, that prescribes rules for the motions.

**RIAL**, a piece of gold current at ten shillings.

In the first year of king *Henry VI.* a pound weight of gold, of the old standard, was, by indenture of the mint, coined into 45 rials, current at 10s. each, or 90 half rials at 5s. a-piece.

**RIALS Farthings**, which went at 2s. 6d. In the time of *Henry VIII.* the golden rial was ordered to go at 11s. 3d. In the 2d year of queen *Elizabeth*, rials were coined at 15s. a-piece, when a pound weight of old standard gold was to be coined into 48 rials. In the 3d year of king *James I.* the *Rose-Rials* of gold were coined at 30s. a-piece, and the *Sper-Rials* at 15s.

**RIBS** [of a Ship] are the timber of the futtocks, when the planks are off; so named, because they bend like the ribs of a human or other animal body.

**RIBS of the Parrels** [of a Ship] certain long pieces of wood, made with holes like the comb at the beak head, and belong to the Parrels of the yards.

**RIBALDROUS** [of *ribaudre*, F. a whore] debauched, obscene.

**RICAUD** [old Stat.] a vagabond, a luxurious spendthrift; a shoremonger, a lecher, a debaucher.

**RIBB'D** [of *ribbe*, Sax.] having ribs.



**RIBBON** [in *Heral.*] is the 8th part of a bend: It is borne a little cut off from the out-lines of the escutcheon thus: He beareth Or, a ribbon Gules.

**RIBES** [Botany] the currant-bush; bastard currans, L.

**RIC** [pic, Sax. powerful.] Hence *Alric* signifies altogether strong, *Athelric* nobly, powerful. *See*.

**RICH** Man [Hieroglyphically] and a good subject, who submits to the commands of his superiors, was represented by a camel, being an animal useful, strong, laborious, and very docile.

**RICHES** [prob. of *ric*, Sax.] wealth, a vast or great estate.

**RICKETY** [of *rick*, Gr.] troubled with the rickets.

**RICTUS**, the jaws, L.

**RICTUS** [with *Botan. Writ.*] the opening of the mouth, or the edges where the lips meet, as in *Antyrrhinum*.

**RIDDANCE**, a ridding or clearing. Places littered or encumbered; also dispatch.

To **RIDDLE** [of *hribbel*, Sax.] to sift in a sieve.

To **RIDDLE** [of a *pædan*, Sax.] to propose; also to explain riddles or hard questions.

To **RIDE** Land-locked [Sea Phrase] is when land lies all round the ship, so that no Point of the compass is open to the sea.

To **RIDE** by the *Stoppers* [Sea Term] is when the cable is fastened or staid only by them, and not bitted.

**RIDEAU**, a curtain or cover, F.

**RIDEAU** [in *Fortifi.*] a small elevation of earth, extending it self lengthways, serving to cover a camp, or add an advantage to a Post; also a ditch, the earth whereof is thrown upon its side.

**RIDES**, hinges for doors.

**RIDGES** [of a Horse's Mouth] are wrinkles in the roof, running from one side of the jaw to the other, with furrows between them.

**RIDICULOUSNESS** [le *ridicule*, F. of *ridiculosus*, L.] worthiness to be ridiculed.

**RIDING** Clerk [in *Chancery*] one of

the six clerks, who in his turn for one year, keeps the comptrolment books of all grants that pass the great seal.

**RIENS** *deins le garde* [old Fr.] a challenge to a jury or inquest of London, for that four sufficient men, *See* were not impannelled, F.

**RIEENESS** [*riene*, Sax.] frequency, commonness.

To **RIG** about, to ramp or be wanton and frisky.

**Well RIGGD** [Sea Term] used of a ship, when her rigging is of a fit size, in proportion to her burden; and also when her two univerfary ropes, as the two main shrouds, tackles, crow-fer, &c. are put up.

**Well RIGGED** [Metaphor.] is said of a Person who is well dressed.

**RIGADOON**, a French dance, performed in figures by a man and a woman.

**RIGHT** [in *Geom.*] something that lies even, without inclining or bending one way or another.

**RIGHT** [in *Ethicks*] imports a power of acting, granted or left free by the law; but it is not to be taken for the law it self: Right denotes liberty, but law includes some bond or engagement, by which our natural liberty is restrained.

**RIGHT**, strait; also honest or just; also true, proper, natural.

**RIGHT Sailing**, is when a voyage is performed on some one of the four cardinal Points.

**RIGHT Circle** [in the *Stereographical Projection of the Sphere*] is a circle at right angles to the Plane of Projection.

**RIGHTNESS** [*rihtne*, Sax.] the true or proper quality.

**RIGHTFOUSNESS** [*rihtfye*, Sax.] justness, equitableness, &c.

**RIGIDITY** [in *Thyicks*] a brittle hardness, or that kind of hardness supposed to arise from the mutual indentation of the component Particles, within one another; it is opposite to ductility and malleability, &c.

**RIGLET**, any square, flat, thin piece of wood, like those which are designed for making the frames of small Pictures, before they are moulded.

**RIGOR** [*rigor*, L.] a great, stiff, cold roughness, stiffness; a shaking of the skin and muscles of the whole body, accompanied with chilliness, or a convulsive shuddering for cold; also severity of manners and disposition, sternness, harshness, the utmost extremity.

**RIGOR**.

**RIGOROUSNESS** [of *rigorofus*, L. *rigor*, F.] fulcra of rigour, over-harshness.

**RIVULET** [contract. of *rivulus*, L. a rivulet] full of rills or rivulets.

**RIVULA** [in *Anatomy*] a narrow aperture of a small cavity under the *Fornix*, opening into the *Infundibulum*; called also the third ventricle of the brain, L.

**RIMA Pudendi** [*Anatomy*] the cleft of a woman's privities, L.

**RIME** [h *jime*, Sax.] a falling mist, which dissolves gradually by the heat of the sun.

**RIMER** [of *jime*, Sax. of *rhythmus*, L. of *ῥυθμός*, Gr.] a maker of rhymes.

**RIMMON** [רִמּוֹן, Heb. i. e. a pomegranate] was the chief god of *Damascus*, where he had a famous temple. He held out in his right-hand a Pomegranate, to shew he was the protector of that People who bore a Pomegranate in their coat of arms, i. e. the *Caphtorims*; and it is very probable was the same that some authors call *Jupiter Cassius*, who was adored on the confines of mount *Cassius*, which was near *Damascus*.

**RIMULA Laryngis** [*Anatomy*] the orifice of the *Larynx*, that is covered by the epiglottis, lest any of the food should fall down, L.

**RIMY** [h *jime*, Sax.] misty, hazy, foggy.

**RINATUS** [*Anat.*] a muscle of the nose, otherwise call'd *Nasalis*.

**TO RIND** [of *jindan*, Sax.] to take off the rind.

**RIND** [with *Botan.*] the ble or inner bark of trees, or that soft, whitish, juicy substance, which adheres immediately to the wood.

**RINDY** [of *jind*, Sax.] having a rind, i. e. a skin to be pared off, as some fruits.

**RING** of an *Anchor*, that part of it to which the cable is fastened.

**RINGS** of a *Gun*, are circles of metal, and are the base ring, the reinforced ring, trunnion ring, cornice ring, and muzzle ring.

**RINGLETS**, little rings, curls, *Mil-lan.*

**RIOTOUSNESS** [of *riotens*, F. or of *riota*, L. *Barb.* or of *ῥιόταχος*, *Brit.* according to *Baxter*] a living after a riotous manner.

**RIPENESS** [*jipene*] [e, Sax.] maturity.

**RIPENERS** [in *Physicks*] a sort of topical remedies called *waterantia*.

**TO RIPLE**, to lave or wash lightly, ever, as the surface of the sea over the surface of the sand.

**RISAG'LLUM**, white *Asfenick* or *Ratsbane*.

**RISIBILITY** { [*risibilitas*, L. *risi-*  
*RISIBILITY* { *bitis*, F.] laugh-  
ing faculty.

As to the mechanism in man, how it is rais'd, it is usually attributed, by anatomists, to the communication between the *Plexus Nervosus* and *Diaphragmatic Nerves*. It is commonly supposed, an attribute peculiar to man, as being the only creature capable of judging what is ridiculous: And some assert, that the degree of judgment always is seen in that laughter; fools always having too little or too much.

**RISING Timbers** [in a *Ship*] the hooks placed on the keel, so called, because according to their gradual rising; so in like manner her rake and run rise, from the flat floor.

**RISINGS** [in a *Ship*] are those thick Planks which go before and behind, on both sides, under the ends of the beams and timbers of the second deck to the third deck, half deck, and quarter deck; so that the timbers of the deck bear on them at both ends, by the side of the ship.

**RISUS Caninus**, a dog-laughter; a kind of laughter wherein the lips are contracted, so as to shew all the teeth.

**RISUS Sardonius** [in *Physicks*] a contraction of each jaw, or a convulsive kind of grinning, caused by a contraction of the muscles on both sides of the mouth, L.

**RITUAL** [*rituale*, L.] a church-book, directing the order and manner of the ceremonies to be observed in the celebration of divine service, in a particular church, diocese, &c.

**RIVALITY** [*rivalitas*, L. *riualité*, F.] rivalry.

**RIVALS** [*Hieroglyphically*] were represented by two rams running at one another.

**RIVER** [*rius*, L. *vivere*, F.] a stream or current of fresh water, flowing in a bed or channel, from a source or spring into the sea.

**RIVERS**, have given names to several families in *Britain* and elsewhere; as *Derwentwater*, *Troutbeck*, *Trent*, &c. as among the *Romans*, *Tiberius*, from the river *Tibris*, *Aufidius*, from a river of the same name.

**TO RIVET** [*river*, F.] to put a rivet or iron peg into a cavity, &c.

**RIVOSE** [*riuosus*, L.] full of rivers.

**RIXABUND** [*rixabundus*, L.] quarrelsome, contentious.

**RIXO'SE** [*rixosus*, L.] full of contention, brawling, or chiding.

**ROAD** [with *Sailors*] Place fit for anchorage, at some distance from the shoar, and sheltered from the winds; where ships usually moor, and wait for a wind or tide, either to carry them into the harbour, or to set sail out to sea.

**Natural ROAD**, is one which has been frequented for a long succession of time, and subsists with little expence by reason of its disposition, &c.

**Artificial ROAD**, is one made by the labour of the hand, either of earth or masonry.

**Terrestrial ROAD**, is such as is not **Sand ROAD**, is only made upon the ground, but is also form'd of earth heaped up in manner of a bank, and born up by spurs, buttresses &c.

**Aquatick ROAD**, is one made in the water, whether current, as over rivers, &c. or stagnant, as banks, causeways, over bridges, ponds, &c.

**Publick ROAD**, any common road, military or royal. The same as **Grand Road**.

**Military ROAD**, a grand road appointed for the marching of armies, such as were made by the *Romans* in England, as *Watling-street*, *Erminage-street*, &c.

**Double ROADS**, such as were made by the *Romans*, having two pavements or causeways; the one for those going one way, and the other for those returning; to prevent being stopp'd the one by the other. These two were separated from each other by a bank raised in the middle, and pav'd with bricks, for the convenience of foot Passengers, with borders, mounting stones from space to space, and military columns, to mark distances.

**Subterraneous ROAD**, one that is dug in a rock with the chissel, &c. and left vaulted, as that at *Puzanoli* near Naples, which is near half a league long, fifteen foot broad, and as many high.

**A ROAM**, a ramble, a wandering. *Milton*.

**A ROAMER** [prob. of *Roma*, L. g. d. one that wanders to Rome upon some religious pretence] one that rambles up and down.

**ROARING** [passing of *Japan*, Sax.] a making a noise like a lion, the sea, &c.

To **ROB** [*nyppan*, Sax. prob. of *roba*, L. Barb. a robe. Hence *rober* and *de-rober*, F. g. d. to take off the robes or clothes] to take away clothes, money, &c. by force.

**ROB** [in *Pharmacy*] the juice of *Callos* purified and boiled to a consurfion of two thirds of their moisture.

**RO'BBERY** [*robberie*, O. F.] violent and forcible taking away of another man's goods openly against his will, and putting him in bodily fear; so named, because the Person was deprived of some of his robes, or because his money, &c. was taken out of some part of his robe.

**ROBERVA'LIAN Lines**, a name given to certain lines for the transformation of figures, so termed from *M. Roberval* their inventor.

**RO'BIGUS**, or *Robigo*, a *Romay* deity to whom they observed a festival called *Robigalia* on the calends of May, that mildew and blasting might be kept from their corn and fruit, L.

**ROBO'REAN** ? [*roboreus*, L.] of **ROBO'REOUS** } the nature of, or pertaining to oak.

**ROBOROSE** [*roboreus*, L.] stiff and hard like an oak.

**ROBUSTNESS** ? [of *robustus*, **ROBUSTOUSNESS** } L.] being like an oak; also strong limb'd, lusty.

**RO'CHETS**, mantles worn on days of ceremony by the Peers sitting in the *English Parliament*.

**ROCKET** [in *Pyrotechny*] an artificial fire-work, being a cylindrical case of Paper filled with combustible ingredients, and which, being tied to a stick, mounts in the air to a considerable height, and there bursts.

**ROCKINESS**, a rocky nature or quality.

**RODE** [note of *pi'van*, Sax.] did ride.

**RODONDELLUS** [*old Records*] a roundle, an o'd riding-cloak.

**ROGA**, donatives or presents, which the *Roman* emperors made to the senators, magistrates and people; and Popes and Patriarchs, also to their clergy, L.

**ROGAMENT** [*rogamentum*, L.] a Proposition to be granted.

**RO'GUE** [prob. of *rogue*, F. impudent; but *Mis. f. w* rather chuses to derive it of *poagh*, Sax. hate, &c. but *Skinner* of *riker*, Gr. or *Yit*, Heb. evil] a villain, knave, a cheat, &c. also a sturdy beggar, who wanders from Place to Place without a licence; who, for the first offence, is called a rogue of the first degree; and punished by whipping and boving thro' the gristle of the right ear with an hot iron, an inch in compass; and for the second offence, is called a *rogue of the second degree*, and put to death as a felon, if he be above 18 years of age.

**ROGUSH-**

**RAGUISHNESS**, villainy, knavishness, &c. also waggishness.

**Math. ROLL**, a roll wherein are enter'd the soldiers of every troop, company, regiment, &c.

**ROLL** [in the *Customs*] a list of the names of several Persons of the same condition, or enter'd in the same engagement.

**Court ROLL** [in a *Manour*] is a roll wherein the names, rents, services of each tenant are copied and enrolled.

**Calves-head ROLL** [in the two *Temples*] a roll wherein every bench is taxed annually at 2s. every barrister at 1s. 6d. every gentleman under the bar at 1s. to the cook and other officers of the house, in consideration of a dinner of calves-head provided every *Easter Term*.

**Ragman's ROLL** [for *Ragimund's* Roll] a legate in *Scotland*, who having cited before him all the People in that kingdom who held benefices, caused them to give in the value of their estates upon oath; according to which they were afterwards taxed in the court of *Rome*.

The **ROLLS**, the office where the records of *Chancery* are kept in *Chancery-Lane*; this house or office was antiently built by king *Henry III.* for converted *Jews*, and called *Domus Conversorum*; but their irregularities and lewdness having provoked king *Edward III.* he expell'd them, and caus'd the Place to be appropriated for keeping the rolls or records of *Chancery*.

**Master of the ROLLS**, is the second Person in that court; and, in the absence of the lord-chancellor, sits as judge.

**ROLLS** [of *Parliament*] the Manuscript registers, or rolls of the proceedings of parliament, before the invention of printing.

**ROLLABLE**, capable of being rolled.

**ROMAN Language**, a mixture of *Gaulish* and *Latin*, the French Tongue so called by the *Walloons*; for the *Romans* having subdued several Provinces in *Gaul*, established *Prætors* or *Proconsuls*, &c. to administer justice in the *Latin Tongue*; on this occasion the natives were brought to apply themselves to learn the language of the *Romans*, and so introduced abundance of *Latin* words into their own Tongue.

A **ROMANCE** [*Romanze*, Ital. prob. of *Roma*, & *ome*] a meer fiction or feigned story; a fabulous relation of certain Intrigues and adventures of Love and Gallantry, invented to entertain and instruct the readers,

**ROMANS**, the polite language formerly spokn at the court of *France*, in contradistinction to the *Walloon* language.

**ROMANTICKNESS** [of *romantique*, F.] fictitiousness, egregious falshood.

**ROME** [*Roma*, L. which some derive of *Roma*, Gr. strength, power, &c. others of *ROM*, Heb. he was exalted, when *ROM*, Heb. height, &c. but others of *Romulus*] a city of *Italy*.

**ROME-Scot**, was an annual tribute of a penny for every family paid to the see of *Rome* at the feast of *St. Peter ad Vincula*, i. e. on the 1st of *August*.

This was first granted by *Offa*, as some say; or by *Ina*, king of the *West Saxons*, as others say; who being on a pilgrimage, and at *Rome* A. D. 725, gave it as an Alms. This tribute amounted to 300 marks and one noble a year. Our ancestors did frequently complain of this mark of slavery to the church of *Rome*, as a burthen and a scandal to the *English* nation. And in the time of king *Edward III.* it was forbidden to be paid, tho' the Parliament had complain'd of it as a grievance, A. D. 1206, in the time of king *John*. King *Henry VIII.* abrogated it, but it was severely restored by queen *Mary*; but at last utterly abolished by queen *Elizabeth*.

**ROMPEE** [in *Heraldry*.] So they call a chevron, when it is borne of this figure. He beareth a *Chevron Rompee*, between three *Mullets*, or by the Name of *Sault*.

**ROOD** [of *Land*] a quantity equal to the 4th Part of an acre, and containing 40 square Perches or Poles.

To **ROOK** one, to wipe one of his money.

**ROOKERY**, a Place where rooks haunt or reside.

**ROOMINESS** [of *numicæ* and *neyre*, Sax.] largeness of Place.

**ROOMY** [*numig*, Sax.] large, capacious.

A **ROOT** [*radix*, L. *ceded*, Dan.] that Part of a Plant, &c. that extends it self downwards, that imbibes the juices of the earth, and transmits them to other Parts for their nutrition; also the original of a thing or matter, or by which it naturally draws in its nourishment.

**ROOT** [in *Mathemat.*] a number or quantity which is multiply'd by it self, or considered as the basis or foundation of a higher Power.

**ROOT** of an Equation [in Algebra] is the value of an unknown quantity in an equation

**ROOTLINGS** [in Botany] small roots of Plants.

**Bolt-ROPE** [with Marin.] a rope wherein the sails are sewed.

**Buoy-ROPE**, a rope ty'd to the buoy at one end, and to the anchor's hook at the other.

**Cat-ROPE**, a rope for haling in the cat.

**Chest-ROPE** ? a rope added to the

**Guest-ROPE**'s boat-rope, when towed at the ship's stern, to keep her from sheering.

**Entring-ROPE**, a rope belonging to the entering-ladder to hold by

**Feer-ROPE**, a piece of a hawser made fast to the main-yard and fore-yard, close to the ties, &c. to succour the ties, by helping to hoist up the yards, &c. that, if the ties should break, they may hold up the mast.

**Keel-ROPE**, a hair-rope, which runs between the keelson and keel of the ship, to clear the limber-holes, when choaked up with ballast, &c.

**Preventer-ROPE**, a rope over the ram-head, if one Part of the tie should break, to prevent the other Part from running thro' the ram head, and endangering the yard.

**Running-ROPES** [in a Ship] are those which run on blocks and flivers.

**Standing ROPES** [in a Ship] the shrouds and stays.

**Top-ROPES**, those wherewith they set or strike the main or fore top-masts.

**ROPE-Weed**, an herb.

**ROPISHNESS** [spoken of liquors] the thick, clammy quality.

**RORASTRUM**, white briony, L.

**RORATION**, a falling of dew, L.

**RORIFERUS** *Ductus* [with Anat.] a vessel arising about the kidney, on the left side, which ascends along the chest, and ends at the subclavian vein, on the left side; the use of which is to convey the juices call'd *Chyle* and *Lympha*, from the lower parts to the heart, called also *Ductus Chyliferus*, L.

**RORIGENOUS** [*origena*, L.] produced of dew.

**RORIFLUOUS** [*rorifluus*, L.] flowing with dew.

**RORULENT** [*rorulentus*, L.] full of dew.

**RORID** [*roridus*, L.] dewy, wettest, moist.

**ROS**, the dew which falls upon the ground in the night time, L.

**ROS** i. e. dew [with *ant. Phys. &c.*] the first moisture that falls from the extremities of the vessels, and is dispersed upon the substance of the members.

**ROS** [according to *Galen*] is a third sort of moisture whereby the Parts of animal bodies are nourished, and is contained in all the Parts of an animal, like a certain dew sprinkled upon them.

**ROSA**, a rose, L.

**ROSA/CEOUS** [*rosaceus*, L.] of the rose kind.

**ROSA/DE**, a liquor made of pound'd almonds, milk and sugar.

**ROSEATE** [of *rosens*, L.] scented with, or smelling of roses.

**ROSE** [Emblematically] represents the momentary, and fickle state of man's life the frailty and inconstancy of which is such, that we are no sooner born into the world, but we presently begin to leave it; and as the delectable beauty, and relucence of smell of this flower, does suddenly fade and perish, so the life of man, his beauty, strength and worldly estate, are so mutable, weak and momentary, that often, the same day that he flourishes most, he dies.

**ROSE** [in Architecture] the figure of a rose in sculpture chiefly us'd in frizes, corniches, vaults of churches, and particularly in the middle of each face of the *Corinthian Abacus*; and also in the spaces between modillions under the pla-fonds of corniches.

**Under the ROSE** [*sub rosa*, L.] a phrase made use of to denote secrecy, which is said to have had this original. There is, among the antients, a tradition that the *God of Love* made a very beautiful *Rose*, the first that had been known, to *Harpocrates*, the god of silence, and gave it him to engage him not to discover any of the intrigues of his mother *Venus*. Hence proceeded a custom to place a *Rose* in the rooms where they met for mirth and divertisement, to intimate that under the assurance thereof they might lay aside all constraint and speak what they pleas'd, and so the *Rose* became a symbol of silence.

**ROSE/TUM**, a rose-bed, a garden or place planted with roses, L.

**ROSETUM** [in *Ant. Deeds*] a low, watery place, full of reeds and rushes; also thatch for the covering of houses, made of reeds.

**RO/SOLIS**. See *Rosa Solis*.

**RO/SSELLY Land**, light land.

**RO/STRA**, a Part of the *Roman forum*, wherein orations, pleadings, and funeral harangues, &c. were deliver'd.

ROSEY [*Malacrus*, L.] full of, or like roses.

ROSYCRUCIANS, *q. d.* brothers of the *Rosy Cross*. Their chief was a *German* Gentleman, educated in a monastery, where having learn'd the languages, he travelled to the holy land, Anno 1278. and being at *Damascus*, and falling sick, he had the conversation of some *Arabs* and other oriental Philosophers, by whom he is supposed to be initiated into this mysterious art. At his return into *Germany* he formed a society, and communicated to them the secrets he had brought with him out of the *East*, and died Anno 1484.

A sect or cabal of hermetical Philosophers; who bound themselves together by a solemn secret, which they swore inviolably to observe; and obliged themselves, at their admission into the order, to a strict observance of certain established rules.

They pretended to know all sciences, and especially medicine, of which they published themselves the restorers. They also pretended to be masters of abundance of important secrets; and, among others, that of the Philosopher's Stone; all which they affirmed they had received by tradition from the ancient *Egyptians*, *Chaldeans*, the *Magi* and *Gymnosophists*.

They pretended to protract the period of human life by means of certain *nostrums*, and even to restore youth.

They pretended to know all things; they are also called the *invisible Brothers*, because they have made no appearance, but have kept themselves *incog.* for several years.

This society is frequently signified by the letters, *F. R. C. q. Fratres Roris Coeli*, it being pretended that the matter of the Philosopher's Stone is *Dew*, collected and exalted.

ROTA, a wheel; also the name of the first jurisdiction of the court of *Rome*, *I.*

ROTA *Aristotelica* [*Aristotle's* wheel, so call'd because said to be first taken notice of by *Aristotle*] a celebrated problem in mechanics, founded on the motion of a wheel about its axis.

The difficulty is this; while a circle makes a revolution on its centre advancing at the same time in a right line along a Plane; it describes on that Plane, a right line equal to its circumference.

Now if this circle, which we may call the *deserent*, carry with it another

smaller circle concentrick with it, and which has no motion, but what it receives from the *deserent*; which is the case of a nave of a coach wheel, carried along by the wheel; this little circle or nave will describe a line in the time of revolution, equal not to its own circumference, but to that of the wheel, for that its centre advances in a right line, as fast as that of the wheel does; as being in reality the same therewith.

The matter of fact is certain: But how it should be seems a mystery. It is obvious that the wheel advancing, during the revolution, must describe a right line equal to its circumference; but how should the nave, that revolves like the wheel, describe a right line so much greater than the circumference.

This Problem has exercis'd the wits or many great mathematicians, who have given different solutions; but none of which are satisfactory.

ROTARY, of or pertaining to a wheel; whirling or turning round, as a rotary motion.

ROTATED [*rotatus*, L.] turned round like a wheel.

ROTATION [*in Geom.*] the circumvolution of a surface, round an immoveable line.

ROTATION [with *Anat.*] the action of the muscles, call'd *rotatores*; or the motion they give to the Parts to which they are affixed.

ROTATOR *Femoris extensorum* [with *Anat.*] a muscle that turns the thigh outwards, *L.*

The ROTONDA } in *Rome* [of *rotundus*, *L.* round] was antiently called the *Pantheon*, because dedicated to all the Gods. It is a great massy vault 140 foot high, and as many broad, having a hole open at the top of nine or ten foot diameter, which, at this day, stands a bold and firm piece of architecture, altho' it is open at the top and hath not had for many years pillars to bear up its roof. There are now lying along on the ground, but on the outside of this structure, thirteen of its columns, each of them being all of one piece, six foot in diameter, and 53 foot in height. This fabrick *Pliny*, in his time, accounted one of the rarest wonders then extant.

ROTTENNESS # *putrefactio* of *putan*, *Sax.* or *rotten*, *Dr.* putrefaction, or being infected with the rot.

ROTULA, *i. e.* a little wheel [*in Anatomy*] the bone of the knee pan, *L.*

**ROTULUS** *Wint. Hist.* [in *Doom's-Day Book*] a roll containing an exact survey of all *England*; so called, because it was, in ancient times, kept at *Winchester*.

**ROTUNDIFORMES** [in *Botan. Writ.*] which has round leaves.

**ROTUNDNESS** [rotunditas, L. rotunditas, F.] roundness.

**ROTUNDUS** [with *Anat.*] a name given to several muscles, from the roundness of their form; particularly one of the radii, which serves to turn the palm of the hand downwards.

**ROUGHNESS** [hrujneye, Sax.] unevenness, is that which by the inequality of its parts is disagreeable to the touch; hairiness, bristliness, &c.

**TO ROUND a Horse** [in *Horseman'ship*] is a general expression for all sorts of manage upon rounds: So that to round a horse upon a trot, gallop, or otherwise, is to make him carry his shoulders and his haunches compactly or roundly, upon a greater or smaller circle, without traversing or bearing to a side.

**ROUNDNESS** [rondeur, F. rotunditas, L.] a round form.

**ROUNDEL** } a song beginning and ending  
**ROUNDELAY** } with the same  
**ROUND** } sentence, or one that turns back again to the first verse, and then goes round.

**TO ROUND** [arrondir, F.] to go round, *Milton*.

**ROUNDING**, encompassing round, *Milton*.

**TO ROUND in the Ear** [prob. of *German*, Sax. to mutter] to chide a Person sharply.

**ROUND-Top** [of a Ship] is a round frame of boards, lying upon the cross-trees, near the head of the mast, where the men may stand to furl and loose the top sails, &c.

**ROUND-Hits** [with *Mariners*] is when a rope's end is so let into another, that they shall be as firm as if they were but one rope.

**ROUT** [in a *Legal Sense*] an assembly or combination of three or more Persons going forcibly to commit an unlawful act: altho' they do not perform it.

**ROUT of an Army** [devouté, F.] the discomfiture.

**TO ROUT an Army**, is to discomfit or put it to flight.

**TO ROW a Boat** [of *Japan*, Sax.] to pull it along by oars.

**RO WEL** [in a Ship] is a round piece of wood or iron, wherein the whip goes, being made to turn about, that it may

carry over the whip the easier from side to side.

**ROWTY**, over-rank, or strong, said of corn or grass.

**ROYAL Antler** [with *Hunters*] the third branch of the horn of a hart or buck, which shoots out from the rear or main horn, above the bezantier.

**ROYAL Army**, is an army marching with heavy cannon, capable of besieging a strong, well-fortified city.



**ROYAL Crown of England**, is clos'd by semicircles of gold, meeting at the middle or globe on which the cross stands, and those semicircles adorned with crosses and flower

de L is, the whole embellish'd with precious stones.

**ROYAL Fishes**, whales and sturgeons, to which some add porpoises; which are the king's, by his prerogative, when cast on shore.

**ROYALNESS** [royaute, F. regalitas, L.] royalty.

**ROYALTIES**, the royal rights or prerogatives of a king or queen; which the civilians reckon to be six in number, viz. the power of judicature, the power of life and death, of war and peace, of levying taxes; the goods that have no owners, as waifs, strays, &c. and the coinage of money.

*The Ensigns of ROYALTY* [in *Great Britain*] are the crown, scepter, and dove, cross, St. Edward's staff, four different sorts of swords, the orb and cross, &c. used at coronations.

**TO ROUZE** [of a piñon, Sax.] to raise, excite, or stir up; also to awake from sleep.

**TO ROUZE a Hart** [Hunting Phrase] is to raise him from his harbour.

**TO ROUZE a Hawser**, &c. [Sea Phrase] is to hale in that part of it which lies slack in the water.

**TO ROUZE** [in *Falconry*] is said of a hawk when he lifts up and shakes himself.

**A ROU'ZING Lie**, a whisking great one.

**A RU'BBER** [of *ceiben*, Tent.] one that rubs, or a rubbing brush.

**RUBEO'LA** [with *Physicians*] a sort of small pox or measles.

**RUBE'SCENT** [in *Botan. Writ.*] reddish, L.

**RUBE'TUM**, a close full of rushes or brambles; or a Place where many rushes grow, L.

**RUBIA** [with *Botanists*] gossin-weed, or clivers, *L.*

**RUBIA Sylvestris**, the herb wood-roof, *L.*

**RUBIA Tinctorum** [*Botany*] madder.

**RUBICAN Colour** [of a *Horse*] is a Bay, Sorrel, or Black, with a light Gray or White upon the flanks; but so, that the Gray & White is not predominant there.

**RUBICUNDITY** [*rubicunditas, L.*] redness.

**RUBID** [*rubidus, L.*] reddish, swarthy, red.

**RUBIED**, tintured of the colour of a ruby, red, *Milton*.

**RUBIGINOSE** ? [*rubiginosus, L.*]

**RUBIGINOUS** rusty.

**RUBIGO** [with *Botanists*] mildew, a disease that happens to Plants, and proceeds from a dewy moisture, which falling upon them, and not being drawn up by the heat of the sun, by its sharpness, gnaws and corrupts the inward substance of Plants, *L.*

**RUBRICA**, a marking stone, ruddle, or red-oker, *L.*

**RUBRICA** [with *Physi.*] a kind of ring-worm, or red tetter.

**RUBRICATED** [*rubricatus, L.*] made of a red colour.

**RUBRICK** [in the *Canon Law*] a title or article in the ancient law-books, so called, because anciently written, as the titles of the chapters in our ancient bibles are, in red letters.

**RUBUS** [with *Botanists*] the black-berry bush, *L.*

**RUBUS Caninus**, the dog briar, or wild eglantine, *L.*

**RUBUS Idæus**, the raspberry bush, *L.*

**RUBY** [*rubis, F. of rubere, L. to be red*] the most valuable of precious stones, next to the diamond; and when perfectly beautiful, nothing inferior.

**RUBY** [in *Heraldry*] being red, is used for gules, by those who blazon the arms of the prime nobility by precious stones, instead of metals and colours.

**RUCTATION** [with *Physic.*] belching, a depraved motion of the stomach, caused by an effervescence there, whereby vapours and sterculent matter are sent out of the mouth.

**RUDDER** [*noðop, Sax.*] a piece of timber which is hung at the stern-posts of a ship, on hinges, and which being turned sometimes one side to the water, and sometimes the other, turns or directs the vessel this way or that.

**RUDDER-Rope**, a rope let through the stern-post, and the head of the rudder;

so that both ends may be spliced or fastened together. The use of this rope is to save the rudder, if it should be torn off from the irons by any accident.

**RUDDER-Irons** [of a *Ship*] the cheeks of that iron, whereof the pintle is part, which is fastened and nailed down upon the rake of the rudder.

**RUDDINESS** [*ruðuness, Sax.*] fresh colouredness.

**RU'DENESS** [of *pedneye, Sax.* or *rudess, F. of ruditas, L.*] sauciness, unpolishedness.

**RUDERARY** [*ruderarius, L.*] be longing to rubbish.

**RUDGE-wash'd kersey**, kersey-cloth made of fleece-wooll, only wash'd on the back of the sheep.

**RU'DIMENTS** [*rudiment, F. of rudimentum, of rudis, L. ignorant*] the first elements, principles or grounds of any art or science so called, because those that first come to be instructed, are supposed to be *Rudes*, i. e. altogether ignorant.

**RUDE'NTURE** [in *Architect.*] the figure of a rope or staff, sometimes plain and sometimes carved, wherewith the flutings of columns are frequently filled up.

**RUDERATION** [in *Architect.*] the laying of a pavement with Pebbles or little Stones. *L.*

**RUEFUL** [of *peopyian, Sax. &c.*] sorrowful, woeful.

**RUEFULNESS** [of *peopyian, Sax.*] sorrowfulness, repentance.

**RU'EL Bone**, the whirl bone of the knee.

**RU'ELLE** [of *rue, F. a street*] a little street. It is of late brought into use among us, to signify an *Alewe*, or other genteel apartment, where the ladies receive visits either in bed or up.

**RUFF**, a bird, which in fighting raises up its feathers like a double ruff.

**RUFFLES**, a sort of ornaments of linnen or lace worn on the arms of women, and of men, &c.

**RU'GGEDNESS** [of *hjuhge, Sax.*] roughness, unevenness.

**RU'GITUS** [with *Phys.*] an effervescence of *Chyle*, and excrements in the blood, whereby wind and several other motions, excited in the guts, roll up and down the excrements, when there is no easy vent upwards or downwards, *L.*

**RUGO'SENSE** [of *rugosus, L.*] roughness, fullness of wrinkles, plaits, or furrows, &c.

To **RU'INATE** [*ruinatum, L.*] to ruin, or bring to ruin.

**RUINATION**, destruction, ruin.  
**RUINOUSNESS** [of *ruinosus*, L.] a ruinous, or ruining faculty, or state.

**RULE** [regula, L.] a certain maxim, canon, or precept, to be observed in any art or science, law, or principle to go by; a statute or decree of a religious order; a law or command.

**RUMB** ? [in *Navigation*] the course  
**RHUMB** of a ship, i. e. the angle which she makes in her sailing with the meridian of the place she is in; also one point of the mariner's compass, or 11 degrees and 1-4, viz. the 32d part of the circumference of the horizon.

**RUMINATION**, a chewing the cud, &c. a natural motion of the stomach, &c. mutually relieving one another, by which means the food that was eaten hastily at first, is convey'd back to the mouth again, and there chew'd and swallow'd down a second time, to the great advantage of the creature.

**TO RUMMAGE** [in a figurative Sense] is to raze into, or to search narrowly.

**TO RUMOUR** [rumorem spargere, L.] to tell abroad.

**A RUMPLE** [compel. Du. rumpelle, Sax.] a crease or fold in a garment, made by tumbling and towing, or by being pressed.

**RUN** of a Ship [Sea-Term] is that part of her hull under water, which comes narrower by degrees from the floor-timbers to the stern-post.

**Good-RUN** [Sea-Term] a ship is said to have a good run, when she comes off handsomely by degrees, and her tack lying not too low.

**Bad-RUN** [Sea-Term] is when a ship's tack lies too low, so that it hinders the passage of the water towards the rudder, so that she cannot steer well, nor make any good way thro' the sea, but will still be falling to the leeward.

**RUNG Heads** [of a Ship] the heads of the ground-timbers, which are made a little bending, or where they begin to compass, and that direct the mould or sweep of the futtocks and navel-timbers.

**RUNIC Language** that of the Goths, Danes, and other ancient northern nations; but this is more frequently called *Sclavonic*. Some imagine it was called *Runic*, as being mysterious and scientific, like the Egyptian hieroglyphicks.

**RU'NNET** ? the maw of a calf, or  
**RENNET** an acid juice (found in the stomachs of calves, that have fed on nothing but milk; and are killed before the digestion be perfected, commonly used in turning milk, to be made into cheese-cakes.

**RUNNING** of Goods, a landing or landing of goods, without paying the legal custom or duties for the same.

**RUPTURE** -Wort, an herb.

**RURALITY** [of *rualis*, L.] coun-

**RURALNESS** > try-likeness, clownishness.

**RURAL-Dean**, an ecclesiastical officer under the arch deacon. Every diocess has in it one or more arch deaconries, for the dispatch of church-affairs, and every arch deaconry is divided into fewer or more rural deaneries: the office of these deans is upon orders to summon the clergy; to signify by letters the bishop's pleasure, &c.

**RURICOLIST** [ruricola, L.] an husbandman.

**RURIGENOUS** [rurigena, L.] born or dwelling in the country.

**RUSHINESS** [of *rusc*, Sax. a rush] a being full of or having rushes.

**RUSTICITY** > [rusticitas, L.]

**RUSTICALNESS** > rusticié, F.] clownishness, violentness.

**RUSTICI** [in ant. Writs] the clowns or inferior tenants who held lands and cottages, by doing the service of ploughing and other laborious services in husbandry for their lord.

**RUSTICK Gods**, those who presided over agriculture, country deities.

**RUSTICK** [in *Architect.*] a method of building in imitation of nature, rather than according to art; the columns are encompassed with frequent cinctures.

**RUSTICK Work** [Architect.] is where stones of a building, instead of being smooth, are hatch'd or pick'd with the point of a hammer.

**RUSTICK Order** [Architect.] an order with rustick quoins, rustick-work, &c.

**RUSTINESS** [of *rustigney*, Sax.] the being rusty.

**RUSTLING** [of *hnyrtian*, Sax.] making a noise, as armour and new garments do.

**RUSTY** [of *rustig*, Sax.] covered with rust.

**RUSY**, full of stratagems and devices; subtle, crafty.

**RUSTRE** [in *Heraldry*] is exactly the same square figure as the macle, only the rustre is pierced round, whereas the macle is pierced square, as in the figure.

**RU'TA** [in *Botany*] rue, L.

**RUTHFUL** [of *ruhtful*, Sax.] pitiful, compassionate.

**RUTHFULNESS** [of *ruhtfulness*, Sax.] compassionateness.

RUT-

**RUTTER** [*un vieux routier*, F.] an old broken soldier.

**RUTTING** [with *Hunters*] signifies a hart or buck going to couple or ingender.

**RY**, a shore, coast or bank, *Brit.*

**RY'AL**, a piece of gold-coin, which in the time of king *Henry VI.* was current for 10 s. under *Henry VIII.* for 12 s. 3d. and in queen *Elizabeth's* time for 15 s.

**RYTH** [*рыт*, *Brit.*] a Ford.

## S.

**S** s Roman, *S* s Italick, *S* y Sax.

**S** Old English, *S* s c, *Gr.* are the eighteenth Letters in order of the alphabet, **D** the fifteenth, and **U** the twenty first of the *Hebrew*.

**S** [*une esse*, or, *S. F.*] an iron bar like an *S*.

**S**, is lost, and may be term'd a liquid in the words *Isle*, *Island*, *Viscount*. **S** sounds like *z* in *Chaise*, *Praise*, &c. and *z* like *s* in *raze*. A long *s* must never be placed at the end of a word, as *maintains*, nor a short *s* in the middle of a word, as *conspires*.

**SS**, in the title-pages of books, often stand for *Socius*, *L.* a companion or member, or *Societatis*, of the company.

**S** among the antients, was a numerical letter, and signified 7.

**S** [in books of *Navigation*] stands for fouth.

**SABA'SIA** [*σαβωθια*, *Gr.*] nocturnal mysteries celebrated by the *Greeks* in honour of *Jupiter Sabazius*, into which all that were initiated had a golden serpent put in at their breasts, and taken out at the lower part of their garments, in commemoration of *Jupiter's* ravishing *Proserpina*, in the form of a serpent.

**SAB'BATH** [of *Witches*] a nocturnal assembly, supposed to be held on *Saturday*, in which the devil is said to appear in the shape of a goat, about which they make several dances and magick ceremonies. In order to prepare themselves for this meeting, they take several soporifick drugs, after which they are fancied to fly up the chimney, and to be spirited or carried thro' the air, riding on a witch to their sabbath-assembly.

**SABBA'TICALNESS** [of *sabbatique*, *F.* or *sabbaticus*, *L.* of *שבת*, *Heb.*] the being of the nature or quality of a sabbath.

**SAB'BATUM** [in *Doom's-day Book*] peace or quiet.

**SABINA** [with *Botan.*] the herb *fa-*  
*vin*, *L.*



**SABLE** [in *Herald.*] signifies black. It is expressed in engraving by lines hatch'd a cross each other, as in the escutcheon, of the virtues and qualities of the soul, it denotes simplicity, wisdom, prudence, and honesty; of the planets, saturn; of the four elements, the earth; of metals, lead, iron; of precious stones, the diamond; of trees, the olive; of birds, the crow or raven; of the ages of men, the last.

**SABULOUSNESS** [*sabulositas*, *L.*] sandiness, &c.

**SACEA**, Festivals held by the *Babylonians*, &c. in honour of their god *Anaitides*: They were in the *East* much the same as the *Saturnalia* were at *Rome*, a feast for slaves, and one of the ceremonies of it was to chuse a prisoner condemn'd to death, and to allow him all the pleasures and gratifications he could wish before he was carried to execution.

**SACCA'DE** [in the *Manage*] a violent check the cavalier gives his horse, by drawing both the reins very suddenly; a correction used when the horse bears too heavy on the hand.

**SACCHARINE** [of *saccharum*, *L.* sugar] of the quality of sugar.

**SACCHARUM** sugar, the Juice of *Indian canes* or reeds, refined by boiling, and hardened by baking, *L.*

**SACCHARUM** [among the *Antients*] a kind of honey of a gummy substance, formerly found in some reeds.

**SACCHARUM Saturni** [with *Chymists*] sugar of lead.

**SACCO** *Benedicto*, a kind of linnen garment of a yellow colour with two crosses on it, and painted over with devils and flames, worn by persons condemn'd (by the *Spanish* inquisition) to be burned, as they go to execution.

**SACCOPHORI** [*σάκκοφοι* of *σάκος* a sack, and *φορ*, *Gr.* I bear] an ancient sect, so call'd of account of their wearing of sack-cloth, and affecting a great deal of austerity and penance.

**SAC'CCULUS** a little bag or purse, a satchel, *L.*

*Chyliferus* { **SAC'CCULUS** [in *Anat.*]  
*Roriferus* { a passage which makes the beginning of the *Tracheal Duct*. It is seated under the *celiac* artery and emulgent veins between the kidneys and *Capula atrabiliaris*, upon the *Vertebra's* of the loins; it is called the common *Receptacle* because it

promiscuously receives the humours, call'd *Chyle* and *Lympha*, L.

SA'CCUS, a sack, bag or pouch, L.  
SACCUS [with *Anatomists*] the gut, *reſum*, L.

Musculus SA'CER [*Anat.*] a muscle arising from the hind part of the *Os Sacrum*, and running along under the *longissimus dorsi*. It assists in erecting the trunk.

\* SACERDOTALNESS [of *sacerdotalis*, F. *sacerdotalis*, L.] priestliness, or likeness to a priest.

SACRAMENTA'LIA [*ant. Deeds*] certain sacrament-offerings, or customary dues, formerly paid to the Parish-Priest at *Easter*, &c. L.

SACRAMENTA'RIVM, an ancient church-book, comprehending all the prayers and ceremonies practised at the celebration of the sacraments, L.

SACRAMENTUM, an oath given to the Roman soldiers, to be true and faithful to their general and country; any thing that is done by virtue of an oath, also the eucharist, L.

SA CREDNESS [of *sacer*, L. *sainteté*, F. *sainctitas*, L.] holiness.

SACRI'COLIST [*sacricola*, L.] a devout worshipper,

SA'CRIFICE [*sacrificium* of *sacra*, holy things, and *facio*, L. to perform] an offering made to God on an altar by a regular minister, as the payment of homage, &c.

Writers say that the devils being enemies to God and his glory, from the malignity of their natures, were not content with the offerings of the fruits of the earth, and of all manner of creatures that were usually sacrificed to them, but were so barbarous as to require human victims, *viz.* men and women, to be butcher'd and burnt alive upon their altars.

The Romans did sometimes dedicate their young infants to the household-gods, the gods of the family. The *Scythians*, that inhabited about that Part call'd *Taurica*, were wont to sacrifice to their *Diana*, all strangers that came into their hands. Many damsels were beaten to death with bundles of rods at an altar of *Bacchus* in *Arcadia*. The *Germans* and *Cimbri* were wont cruelly to torment men, and afterwards to sacrifice them. The inhabitants of the most northern climates were wont to make a feast for their aged, and crown them with garlands, and afterwards cast them down from an high rock into the sea; and others threw them off from

bridges into rivers; whence they were called *Senes Depontani*. And *Cæsar*, in his commentaries, relates, that the ancient *Gauls* used to dress up a huge statue made of branches of oaks, having filled it with living Persons, to burn it to their idols. The *Egyptians* and inhabitants of *Palestine* offered their own children to their gods; and the *Israelites* themselves so far imitated their barbarities, as to cause their children to pass between two fires, till they were miserably scorched; and they also shut them up in a hollow idol of brass, call'd *Moloch*, made red hot, and while these innocent victims were in this manner tormented, they sounded trumpets, beat drums, &c. to drown their outcries. Thence the Place was named *Tophet*, *i. e.* a drum. And *Abaz* and *Manasseh*, kings of *Judea*, were so wretched as to cause their own children to pass thro' the fire to *Moloch*.

In sacrifices to idols, a choice of animals was made according to the dispositions of their gods: For *Mars* is supposed to have lov'd no creatures but such as were furlous and warlike, as the bull, &c. and *Neptune* the bull and the horse. The he goat was dedicated to *Bacchus*, because it is propense to spoil vineyards; *Ceres* and *Juno* had cows offered in honour of them; *Diana*, she goats; and *Fannus* kids.

The ceremonies observ'd in their sacrifices were these: They were carefully to observe if the victim had any blemish; if so, it was rejected, and another taken, and the priest took a lump of burnt corn and salt, and sometimes meal mingled with salt, and threw it on the victim; and when they had kill'd the beast, they laid it on the fire, and those that offer'd it held their hands upon it, and prayed with the priest, and then poured wine into the fire: If it were a *Holocaust*, *i. e.* a whole burnt-offering, the whole was consumed in the flames: But if not, part of it was laid aside for the priests and those that offer'd it.

Then they danced round the altar, singing hymns and songs in honour of the deity to whom it was offered. These hymns consisted of three parts or stanza's; the first was sung in turning from east to west: the other in turning from west to east; and the third part they sung standing before the altar.

The superior gods had their altars in eminent places, and their temples built on such high ground, that they might, without any impediment, receive the first

afft rays of the rising sun. The priest wore a gown, either white or purple; and, before he approach'd the altar, wash'd his hands in pure water, fancying that his washing cleansed the soul, and rendered it acceptable to the gods. The priest then, having his head adorned with garlands and ribbons, led the beast, adorned in like manner, to the altar, being followed by a crowd of people adorned with crowns made of such trees as were supposed most acceptable to the god. The victim stood by the altar a small time, while the priest offered a set form of prayer to *Janus* and *Vesta*, and then with a knife mark'd the beast from head to tail; and if it was any thing unruly, and willing to get away, they imagined it was not acceptable to the god, and therefore procured another. After the performance of these and other such like ceremonies, the priest laid on the head and back of the beast, the *Mola Salsa*, i. e. meal and salt mingled with frankincense, and after he and his assistants had tasted of a cup of wine, he poured the rest between the horns of the beast, and pulling a few hairs from the place, threw them into the fire; then the beast was slain, either by knocking down or cutting his throat, and bleed; then the foot-fayer, with a long knife, turned the bowels up and down, for it was unlawful to touch them with his hands, and having made his observations, and given his judgment of them, they were presented to the deity on a lance, or if to a sea-god thrown into the waves; then the priest threw frankincense into the fire with wine, and took a part of every member which his ministers had cut out into a platter, and cast them into the flames; and while they were burning, he and the officers made prayers to the god, holding their hands upon the altar, and afterwards retired with the assistants to feast upon the remaining part of the beast, singing the praises of the deity. After they had eaten, they returned back to the altar, and cast into the flames the morsels of meat that they had left, with the tongue and some wine, with thanks to the deity for the honour and advantage of sharing with him in the victim offered to him.

To the superior gods they pray'd  
standing, but to the infernal, sitting.

The gods of the air were adored with musical instruments, and melodious songs, more than the former.

The sea gods were worshipped near

the sea, and the blood of the victim was poured into the salt water.

The sacrifices to the infernal deities were performed in the night. The beasts were black, and offered in some cave or dark place, except it were to *Flauto*.

The nymphs and divinities of the field had milk, and honey, and wine offered to them in their sacrifices; the male deities had usually male beasts offered to them, and the goddesses females.

SACRIFICIAL, [*sacrificialis*, L.]  
SACRIFICK } of or pertaining  
to a sacrifice.

**SACRIFICIALNESS** [of *sacrificialis*, L.] the being of the nature of a sacrifice.

**SACRILEGIOUSNESS** [of *sacrilege*, F. of *sacrilegium*, L.] sacrilegious nature or quality, or the stealing of sacred things.

SACRIST [sacristarius, L.] a vestry-keeper or sexton.


SACRISTY, the Vestry, the Place where the vessels and ornaments of the church were kept.

SACROLUMBARIS? [*Anat.*]

**SACROLUMBUS** 5 muscle arising from the superior part of the *Ossæ sacrum*, posterior of the *Ilium*, and transverse processes of the *Vertebrae* of the loins. This, with the *Serratus pecticus* and *Triangularis*, help to contract the ribs in respiration. see *Dorsilongissimus*.

To SA'DDEN, to make melancholy;  
also to make of a deep colour.

To SA'DDLE [of *sadel*, Brit. or *Sædlian*, *Sax.*] to put on a saddle; also to embarrass, as to *saddle a Cause*; also to furnish, as to *saddle a spit*.



**SADLERS** are a company of great antiquity; they were incorporated in the reign of king *Edward I.* and confirm'd by several succeeding kings :

They consist of a master, 3 wardens, 22 assistants, 65 on the livery. &c. their livery fine is 10*l*.

Their arms are, *Azure*, a chevron, between 3 saddles *Or*. Their supporters are horses *Argent*, bridled *Or*, bitted of the second. The motto, *Or, trust is in God*. Their hall is near the west end of *Chapel*.

**SADDUCISM**, the principles and doctrines of the Sadducees. They allowed no Books of the Scripture, but the five Books of *Moses*; they deny'd the being of angels and spirits, the immortality of the soul, and the resurrection of the body. **SAFE**.

**SAFE-**

**SAFE-Guard**, a sort of dust-gown, or upper siding garment, worn by women.

**SAFENESS** [of *saure*, F. *sûre*] safety, security

**SAFETY and Preservation**, [in *Hieroglyph*] were represented by the *Ichneumon*.

**SAFFETA**. See *Soffeta*, F.

**SAFRON** of *Mars* [with *Chymists*] Saffron of Steel, so called from its red colour.

**SAGATHEE**, a slight woolen stuff, being a kind of ratoon or serge, sometimes mixed with a little silk.

**SAGA/CIOUSNESS** [*sagacitas*, L. **SAGA/CITY**] sharpness of wit, quickness of apprehension, &c.

**SAGACITY** [*Hieroglyph*] was represented by a dog's Head.

**SA'GDA** [*Id*, *Chald.*] a kind of gem about the size of a bean, of a leek green colour, which attracts wood, as amber does straws, a load-stone, iron, &c.

**SAGE**, prudent, wise, discreet, considering, F.

**SAGITTA** [with *Astron.*] an arrow; a constellation in the heavens, consisting of eight stars, L.

**SAGITTA/LIS futura** [with *Anat.*] a future or seam in the scull; so called from its resemblance to an arrow in shape; it begins at the coronal future, and ends at the *Lambdaïdal*.

**SAGITTA/RIUS** [whose characteristic is ♂] is by astrologers call'd a masculine, choleric, and diurnal sign, by nature hot and dry, of the fiery triplicity, and is represented on a celestial globe by the figure of an archer.

**SAGITTA/RIA** [*Botany*] the herb water-archer or arrow-head, L.

**SAILS**, the vanes of windmills, or the arms, whereby the wind has its effect on them.

**SA'INFOIN**, holy-grass, meddick-fodder, trefoil, F.

**SAKER** [*sacre*, Span.] a sort of great gun, of which there are three sizes.

**SAKER Extraordinary**, one which is four inches diameter at the bore, and ten foot long, its load is five pound, its shot is three inches and an half diameter, and its weight seven pounds; its point blank shot 160 paces.

**SAKER Ordinary**, one that is three inches diameter at the bore, and nine foot long; its load four pounds, its shot three inches three quarters diameter, its weight six pounds, its point blank shot 160 paces.

**SAKER**, least size, is three inches

and an half diameter at the bore, and eight foot long; its load near 3 pounds and an half, its shot four pounds three quarters, its diameter three inches, its point blank shot 350 paces.

**SAKERET** [in *Falconry*] the male of a faker-hawk. This kind of hawks are esteemed next after the falcon and gyrfalcon, but are differently to be managed.

**SAL**, falt. L.

**SAL Armoniack** } so called of ἀμων, Gr. sand, because

in ancient times digged up in lumps from under the sands in *Cyreniaca* in *Africa*; but that which we now have is commonly gotten out of the sulphureous pits of *Pizzuolo* in *Italy*.

**Chymical** } **SAL Armoniack** } is made

**Artificial** } of five

parts of human urine, one of sea-salt, or *Sal Gemma*, and half an one of the foot of wood, boil'd together into a mass; which mass is afterwards sublimed in the form of that salt.

**SAL Gemma**, a salt digged up for the most part in *Poland*, &c. and so named from its transparent and crystalline brightness.

**SAL Petra**, falt-petre; a salt which is replenished with abundance of spirits out of the air, which renders it volatile. It is gathered from amidst stones and earth of old buildings, &c.

**SAL volatile Oleosum**, an aromattick volatile salt, of *Sal Armoniack*, distilled with falt of *Tartar*, dulcified with spirits of wine, a dram and half of some aromattick oil or essence, drawn from one or more sweet-scented plants, being added to every ounce of it. The plants are such as ba'm, rosemary, &c.

**SALA/CIOUSNESS** [*salacitas*, L.] salacity, lechery, lustfulness.

**SA/LAD**, a kind of head-piece or armour worn by light horsemen.

**SA/LADINE**, a tax imposed in *England* and *France* in the year 1189 to raise a fund for the *Croisade*, undertaken by *Richard I.* king of *England*, and *Philip Augustus*, king of *France*, against *Saladine*, sultan of *Egypt*, then going to besiege *Jerusalem*.

**SALAMANDER**, a spotted creature, something resembling a lizard in shape: commonly, but erroneously, supposed to breed and subsist in the hottest fire, and to quench it.

**SALAMANDER** [in *Hieroglyphicks*] was by the *Egyptian* priests put to represent a brave and generous courage, that the fire of affliction cannot overcome or consume.

confuse, because it is related of this animal, that it will live in the flames without receiving the least prejudice from the violence of the heat; for some authors say, it is of such a moist and cold constitution, that the fire cannot quickly have a power to hurt it. *Pliny* says, that the Salamander infects all fruits that it touches, leaving them some impression on its cold nature, so that they become afterwards as dangerous as poison.

**SALAMANDER'S Blood** [with *Chy.*] the red vapours, which, arising from spirits of nitre towards the latter end, fill the receiver with red clouds, and are the most fixed and strongest part of the spirit.

**SALARY** [old *Law Books*] a toll or duty paid for salt.

**SALE** [of *Yallan, Sax.*] a selling, or putting up to be sold.

**SALEABLE**, that is fit to be sold.

**SALEABLENESS**, fitness for sale.

**SALEBRITY** } [of *salebrosus*,

**SALEBROUSNESS** } L.] unevenness, roughness, cragginess.

**SA'LESMAN** [of *Sale, Sax.*] one who sells clothes or any commodity.



**SALIENT** [in *Heraldry*] is when the right foot answers to the dexter corner of the escutcheon, and the hindmost foot to the sinister

base point of it, being, as it were, in a readiness to spring forward.

**SALIA'RIA** [among the *Romans*] a solemnity held in *March*, in honour of *Mars*, whose priests, at this feast, danced with tapers in their hands.

**SALICA'STRUM**, a wild vine, running on willow trees, *L.*

**SALII** [among the *Romans*] priests of *Mars*, so called of *Saliendo*, dancing, whereof there were 12 instituted by *Numa*, who upon a great plague in *Rome*, having implor'd the divine assistance, had a small brass buckler, call'd *Ancile*, sent him from heaven; he was advis'd by the nymph *Egeria* and the *Muses* to keep it carefully, the fate of the empire depending upon it, as being a sure pledge of the protection of the gods, and their affection to the *Romans*; he therefore made eleven more so very like, that they could not be distinguish'd, which were delivered to the keeping of the 12 *Salii*, priests chosen out of the noblest families, to be laid up in the temple of *Mars*, upon whose yearly festival, the first of *March*, they were carried about the city with much solemnity, dancing, clashing the buck-

lers, and singing hymns to the gods; they were answered by a chorus of virgins drest like themselves who were chosen to assist them upon that occasion; the festival was ended with a sumptuous feast. They were painted in parti-coloured garments, with round bonnets, with two corners standing up on their heads; they went dancing along the streets in their processions.

**SALINENESS** } [of *salinus*, L.]

**SALINOUSNESS** } saltiness, or salt quality.

**SALINTROUS** [of *Sal* and *nitron*] compounded with salt or salt petre.

**SALINO-Sulphureous**, of a saline and sulphureous quality.

**SA'LIVA** *spittle*, L. a thin, pellucid humour, separated by the glands, about the mouth and fauces, and conveyed by proper salival ducts into the mouth, for several uses.

**SALIVALES Ductus** [Anat.] the passages of the *Saliva*, L.

**SALIUNCULA** [with *Botan.*] a kind of Spike, or Lavender, L.

**SALIX**, the Sallow or Willow-tree, *S.*

**SALLE'NA**, a kind of Salt-petre.

**SALLY** [in *Architecture*] is in French what the *English* call Projecture.

**A SALLY** [Figuratively] a flash of wit; also a rant, a flight, a transport or sudden fit of passion, heat, &c.

**SALLY** [with *Ringers*] a particular way of ringing a Bell,

**SALLOON** [*Archit. Et.*] a state-room for the reception of ambassadors, and other great visitors. A very lofty spacious hall, vaulted at top, and sometimes having two stories or ranges of windows: a grand room in the middle of a building, or head of a gallery, &c.

**SALPE'TROUS** of or pertaining to or of the quality of salt-petre.

**SALPROTIC**. See *pulvis fulminans*.

**Fixed SALT** [in *Chym.*] is made by calcining or reducing the matter to ashes, and then boiling it in a good quantity of water, and afterwards straining the liquor, and evaporating all the moisture; which being done, the salt will remain in a dry form at the bottom of the vessel.

**SALT of Sulphur** [with *Chymists*] the salt called *Sal Polybreftum*, soaked with spirit of sulphur, and then reduced to an acid salt, by evaporating all the moisture: in either of these operations, much water is to be poured on it, to make a lye; and after that the liquor must be strained and evaporated in a sand-bath, till the fixed salt remains at the bottom of the vessel.

**SAL**

# SALTERS



were incorporated by King Henry VIII. They consist of a master, three wardens, 28 assistants, 140 on the livery, besides yeomanry. The livery fine is 20*l*. They are the 9th of the 12 companies, and there have been 10 of it lord majors.

The armorial ensigns are; per chevron *Azure* and *Gule*, three covered salts *Or*, sprinkling salt proper. On a helmet and torse, issuing out of a cloud *Argent*, a sinister arm proper, holding a salt as the former. Supporters two others *Argent*, plattee gorg'd with ducal coronets, thereto a chain affix'd and reflected over their joins *Or*. The motto, *Sal sapit omnia*. Their hall is in *Swithin's Lane*.

**SALTIRE** [in *Heraldry*] is an ordinary that consists of a four-fold line, two of which are drawn from the dexter chief towards the sinister base corners, and the other from the sinister chief towards the dexter base points, meeting about the middle by couples in acute angles, as in the Escutcheon.

**SALTISH**, something salt.

**SALTISHNESS**, having a saltish relish.

**SALVABLENESS** [of *salvus*, *L.* safe] capableness of being saved.

**SALVATELLA** [of *salus*, *L.* health] a famous branch of the cephalick vein, passing over the *Metacarpus*, between the ring-finger and the little finger: So called, because it has been a received opinion, that the opening that vein was a cure for melancholy.

**SALUBRIOUSNESS** [of *salubritas*, *L.* healthfulness]  
**SALUBRITY** *S. L.* healthfulness, *F.* wholesome, healthfulness.

To **SALVE** [of *salvare*, *L.* to save or preserve; also to make up a business, so as to come off well; to accommodate a difference.

**SALVIA** [in *Botan.*] the herb sage, so called from its salutiferous quality, *L.*

**SALUTATION**, a saluting, a greeting; the formal act of shewing respect or civility, either in words or by the carriage or gesture of the body.

**SALUTARY** [of *salutaris*, *L.* healthful, wholesome.

**SALUTARINESS**, wholesomeness, healthfulness.

A **SALUTE**, to princes, generals, &c., is performed by bowing the colours down to the ground at their feet.

**SALUTIFEROUSNESS** [of *salutifer*, *L.*] an health-bringing quality.

**SAMBENITO**. See *Sacco beneditto*.

**SAMBUCUS** [in *Botan.*] the elder-tree, *L.*

**SAMBUCUS**, an ancient musical instrument of the wind kind, and resembling a flute; so called, because probably made of the *Sambucus*, or elder-tree.

**SAMENESS** [of *samē* and *neyre*, *Sax.*] identicalness.

**SAMIAN Earth**, a medicinal earth, brought from *Samos* in the *Indian sea*.

**SAMOSETANIANS** [so called of *Samosetanus*, bishop of *Antioch*] an ancient sect of *Anti-trinitarians*.

**SAMPSERICANS**, a sect, neither properly *Jews*, *Christians*, nor *Gentiles*: They allow of one god, and are stiff Unitarians.

**SAMPSUCHUM** [of *ψυχή* of *ψυχή*, *Gr.* sweet *Marjoram*, healing the mind, *Gr.* sweet *Marjoram*.

**SANABLENESS** [of *sanabilis*, *L.*] capableness of being healed.

**SANATIVENESS** [of *sanare*, *L.*] an healing quality.

**SANCTIMONIAL** [of *sanctimonialis*, *L.*] of or pertaining to holiness.

**SANCTIMONIOUS** [of *sanctimonia*, *L.*] holy, devout.

**SANCTIMONIOUSNESS** [of *sanctimonia*, *L.*] holiness, devoutness.

**SANCTION**, the authority given to any judicial decree or act, whereby it becomes legal or current.

**SANCTUARY** [of *sanctuarium*, *L.*] in ancient times, was a Place privileged by the prince, for the safeguard of the lives of men, who were capital offenders. Traitors, murderers, &c. were protected in these sanctuaries, if they acknowledged their fault in forty days, and consented to banishment; but after forty days no man might relieve them. Of these sanctuaries there were many in *England*.

**SAND-Bags**, are bags containing



about a cubical foot of earth; they are used for raising *Parapets* in haste, or to repair what is beaten down; they are of use when the ground is rocky, and affords no earth to carry on their ap-

proaches, because they can be easily brought from far off, and removed at will. The smaller *Sand-bags* hold about half a cubical foot of earth, and serve to be placed upon the *superior Talus* of the *Parapet*, to cover those that are behind, who fire through the *Embrasures* or *Intervals* which are left betwixt them.

**SAND-Heat** [with *Chym*] one of the chymists heat, consisting of hot sand, wherein herbs, flowers, &c. are infus'd in a cucurbit in order to a digestion.

**SANDY** [*Janbig*, *Sax.*] having sand, or made of sand.

**SANDINESS** [of *Janbiney*, *Sax.*] fulness of sand.

**SANDARACK**, a mineral of a bright red colour, not much unlike to red *Arsenick*; also a white gum oozing out of the juniper-tree.

**SANDARACK**, is either *natural* or *artificial*; the *natural* is found in mines of gold and silver; the *Artificial* is made of orpiment, put into an earthen-pot, close stopp'd, and baked five hours in a furnace.

**SANDERS**, a precious kind of *Indian* wood, of which there are three sorts, red, yellow, and white.

**SANDEVER** [*Juin de verre*, *F.* i. e. the grease of glass] the scum that arises from the ashes of the herb *Kali*.

**SANDISH**, somewhat sandy, or like sand.

**SANENESS** [*sanitas*, *L.*] soundness of health.

**SANDYX**, a red or purple colour, made of *Ceruss* and *Ruddle* burnt together; red *Arsenick*; also a shrub bearing a flower of a scarlet colour.

**SANGLIER** [with *Hunters*] a wild boar of four years old.

**SANGUIFICATION** [with *Physic*.] the conversion or turning of *Chyle* into blood, which is performed (not as the ancients imagined) in some peculiar part of the body, as the heart, liver, &c. but in all the parts of it.

To **SANGUIFY** [*sanguificare*, *L.*] to make blood.

**SANGUIFLUOUS** [*sanguifluus*, *L.*] flowing with blood.

**SANGUINARINESS**, blood-thirstiness, cruelty.

**SANGUINE** [*sanguineus*, *L.*] full or abounding with blood; a being of a complexion, where that humour is predominant.

**SANGUINE-Stone**, a blood-stone; a kind of *Jasper*, brought from *New-Spain*, of a dark-brown colour, marked with spots of a blood-red, used for stopping blood.



**SANGUINE** [in *Heral.*] is express'd in engraving by lines hatch'd cross one another diagonally, both dexter and sinister, as in the figure.

**SANGUINEM redimere** [old Records] to redeem the blood, i. e. to pay the *Mercheta Mulierum*, or accoutom'd fine, for leave to serve tenants to dispose of their daughters in marriage, *L.*

**SANGUISORBA** [with *Botanists*] the herb Pimpernel, *L.*

**SANGUIS Draconis**, i. e. dragon's blood, the gum of the dragon tree. *L.*

**SANGUIS Blood** [*Anat.*] a red, florid humour, contained in the veins and arteries, so as to give nourishment, life, and strength to all the parts of the body.

**SANGUIS** [in our antient Customs] a right or power which the chief lord of the fee had to determine in causes where blood was shed.

**SANIODES** ? [of *cuvit*, *Gr.* Gen. table] a disease when the breast is

straitened and flattened like a table.

**SANTALUM**, a hard, heavy, odoriferous, medicinal wood, brought from the *East-Indies*, the wood of the tree saunders, *L.*

**SANTONICA** [with *Botanists*] a sort of wormwood, *L.*

**SANTONICA** [so called of the *Santonnes* in France] a kind of wormwood.

**SANTERNA**, artificial botax or gold fodder, *L.*

**A SAP** ? [*sape*, *F.*] a digging with

**A SAPE** 5 pick-axes, shovels, and such other tools at the foot of a wall, or any building, to undermine and overthrow it. Or,

**A SAP**, is the digging deep under the earth, in sinking lower by degrees, to pass under the *Glacis*, and open a way to come under cover to the passage of the *Moat*. After they have overcome all the obstacles which the besieged have opposed to hinder the advancement of their approaches, and that, notwithstanding their frequent sallies, they are at last got near the foot of the *Glacis*, the *Trench* is carried directly forwards, the workmen covering themselves the best way they can, with *Blindes*, *Wool-packs*, *Sand-bags*, or *Mantelets* upon wheels; when they are got to the foot of the *Glacis*, they make *Epaulments* or *Traverses* on each side, to lodge a good body of men. The *Sap* is made five or six fathom from the *Sabot Angle* of the *Glacis*.

*Glacis*, where the men are only cover'd side-ways; wherefore they lay planks over-head, with hurdles, and earth above them. Having by this means obliged the enemy to quit the *Covert-Way*, the *Pioneers*, with *Machets*, *Wool-packs*, or *Sand-bags*, make immediately a *Lodgment*, covering themselves the most advantageously they can from the fire of the opposite *Bastion*.

**SAPHA'TUM** [with *Surgeons*] a dry scurf on the head, *L.*

• **SA'PHYR** [in *Heraldry*] is used by those that blazon coat armour by precious stones for *Azure*.

**SA'PIDNESS** [of *sapidus*, *L.*] favouriness.

**SAPIE'NTIAL**, an epithet used of certain books of scripture, calculated for our instruction and improvement in prudence or moral wisdom, as *Proverbs*, *Canticles*, *Ecclesiastes*, *Ecclesiasticus*, the *Psalms*, and book of *Job*.

**SA'PLESS** [of *sapeley*, *Sax.*] without sap.

**SAP'PLESSNESS**, the having no sap, wanting sap.

**SAPONA'CEOUS** [of *sapa*, *L.* *sope*] soapy, like or pertaining to *sope*.

**SAPOVA'RIA** [with *Botanists*] the herb *sope-wort*, *L.*

**SAP'OSAPIENTIE** [with *Chym.*] i. e. the soap of wisdom, i. e. common salt, *L.*

**SAP'ORATED** [*saporatus*, *L.*] made flavoury.

**SAPORITEROUS** [*saporifer*, *L.*] causing a flavour.

**SAPORI'FICKNESS** [of *saporificus*, *L.*] a taste-causing quality.

**SAP'OROUSNESS** [of *saporus*, *L.*] flavouriness.

**SAPPHIRE** [in *Heraldry*] the blue colour in the coats of noblemen, answering to the *Jupiter* in the coats of sovereign princes, and *Azure* in those of the gentry.

**SAPPHIRE Rubies**, are certain precious stones, between blue and red, which in effect are nothing but rubies, whose colour is not perfectly form'd.

**SAP'PHIR** [in *Poetry*] a kind of *Greek* and *Latin* verse; so called of *Sappho*, a famous poetess of *Mytilene*, the inventress of it, consisting of eleven syllables or five feet, of which the first, fourth and fifth are *Trochees*, the second a *Spondee*, and the third a *Dactyl*. As *Sedibus gaudens variis dolisque*.

**SAPPINESS** [*sapeneſſe*, *Sax.*] the having sap.

**SAP'PING** [of *saper*, *F.*] undermining.

• **SAPPING** [in *Milit.*] a working under ground to gain the descent of a ditch, counterfarp, &c. and the attacking of a place. It is performed by digging a deep ditch, descending by steps from top to bottom, under a corridor, carrying it as far as the bottom of the ditch. when that is dry, or the surface of the water, when wet.

**SA'PPY** [*Sapie*, *Sax.*] having sap.

**SA'RABAND** [*Sarabande*, *F.*] a musical composition always in triple time, and is in reality no more than a minuet, the motions of which are slow and ferious.

**SARABAND**, a dance to the same measure, which usually terminates when the hand rises, whereby it is distinguished from a courant, which usually ends when the hand that beats time falls; and is otherwise much the same as a minuet.

**SARACENICA** [with *Botanists*] a sort of birth-wort, *L.*

**SAR'CAISM** [*sarcasmos*, *L.* *σαρκασμος*, *Gr.*] a biting or nipping jest, a bitter scoff or taunt, or a keen irony, whereby the orator scoffs and insults his adversary.

**SARCA'STICALNESS** [of *sarcastici*, *L.* of *σαρκασμικος*, *Gr.*] scoffingness, satiricalness.

**SARCOCE'LE** [*σαρκωκήλη* of *σαρξ*, *flesh*, and *κύλη*, a tumour, *Gr.*] a rupture or fleshy excrescence very hard, rising by little and little, about the testicle or inner membrane of the *Scrotum*, *L.*

**SARCO'LOGY** [*σαρκολογία*, *Gr.*] a discourse on the flesh, or the soft parts of a human body.

**SAR'COMA** [*σαρκωμα*, *Gr.*] a fleshy excrescence, or lump growing in any part of the body, especially in the nostrils.

**SARCOPHAGUS** ? [*σαρκοφάγος*]

**SARCOPHAGUS** [of *σαρξ* and *φάγειν*, *Gr.* to eat] a tomb-stone or coffin, made of a stone, so called, because it would consume a dead body in 40 days, and therefore the ancients laid in them those bodies they had not a mind to burn.

**SAR'DA** [*σάρδα*, *Gr.*] a precious stone of the colour of flesh, half transparent.

**SARDACHATES** [*σαρδαχάτης*, *Gr.*] a kind of agate of a cornelian colour.

**SARDIUS Lapis**, a sort of onyx stone of a black colour, called a *Carnool*.

**SARDOIN**, the *Lapis Sardinus*.

**A SARSE**, a sort of fine lawn-sieve.

**SARTOR** *US Musculus* [with *Anat.*] the taylor's muscle, so called, because it serves to throw one leg across the other.

**SATANICALNESS** [of *Satan*] devilishness.

**SATELLITE** *Guard*, a person who attends on another, either for his safety, or to be ready to execute his pleasure.

**SATELLITES** [with *Astron.*] certain secondary planets moving round the other planets, as the moon does round the earth, thus named: because they are always found attending them from rising to setting, and making the tour of the sun together with them.

**SATTINET**, a slight, thin sattin.

**SATURATE** [in *Botanick Writers*] deeply, as to colour, *L.*

**SATUREIA** [in *Botany*] the herb savoury, *L.*

**SATURN** [*Saturnus*, *L.* or *Saturn*, of *satus*, sown, because he is supposed to preside over agriculture, according to *Varro*] according to the poets, was the Son of *Caelus* and *Terra*; which *Caelus*, having cast his sons, the *Cyclops*, into hell, *Saturn* in revenge, with his scythe, cut off his privities, and deprived him of the power of begetting. What he had taken from him, he cast into the sea, where, by a continual agitation of the waves, it found a favourable womb among the froth, and thence the goddess *Venus* was produced.

*Saturn* had an elder brother named *Titan*, to whom the kingdom of the world did of right belong; but he, by the persuasions of his mother *Vesta*, and his sister *Cybele*, resign'd the scepter to *Saturn* for his life, upon condition that he should not suffer any of the male-children to live, that the empire of the world might devolve to his posterity after the death of *Saturn*.

For this reason, *Saturn* is said to have devoured his male-children; but his wife *Cybele* saved *Jupiter* and *Juno*, by conveying them away, and *Neptune* and *Pluto*, who were privately nourish'd by their mother, and sent him a stone wrapp'd in swaddling-clouts, instead of a child, which he greedily devoured in the dark. But *Apollodorus* says, that he did swallow *Neptune* and *Pluto*; and that, when *Jupiter* was of age, he married *Metis*, the daughter of *Oceanus*, who gave a drink to *Saturn* that made him vomit them up; whereupon *Titan*, seeing his expectations frustrated, made war upon *Saturn*, with the assistance of his sons, and having vanquish'd him, clapp'd

him up into prison, and there kept him, till his son *Jupiter* became of age, and deliver'd him thence. But *Saturn* having learn'd by some oracle, that one of his sons should take his scepter and kingdom from him, resolv'd to lay snares to destroy his son *Jupiter*; but he, taking arms against his father, cast him out of his kingdom and empire of heaven; whereupon *Saturn* retired to *Italy* to hide himself, which was thence call'd *Latium a latendo*. (*Bochartus* applies this story to *Nimrod's* usurpation of the supreme power.) *Jannus*, the King of *Italy*, is said to have received *Saturn* with all civility and respect.

*Saturn* is said to have brought upon the earth the *Golden Age*, when the ground yielded all sorts of fruits, without labour and tillage, when *Africa* or justice manag'd the affairs of men, and they liv'd together in a perfect love and amity. The four ages mention'd by the poets were the *Golden* under *Saturn* or *Noah*; the *Silver* under *Jupiter*, or the posterity of *Noah*; the *Brass* under *Nimrod*; and the *Iron*, which yet continues.

The learned *Bochartus* endeavours to prove that *Saturn* is *Noah*, and that all the fables of him are delineations of his true history: The three sons of *Saturn*, that divided the empire between them, are equal to the three sons of *Noah*: the youngest *Ham*, he proves to be *Jupiter*, *Japhet* to be *Neptune*, and *Shem* to be *Pluto*; and that their different governments have a relation to the places they have inhabited. And that *Ham*, going into *Egypt* and *Lybia*, being hot places, is said to have possessed heaven; and that *Japhet* going into *Europe* and the *Islands*, they feigned him god of the sea, or *Neptune*; and that *Shem* being remarkable for his piety, his profane brethren, by way of derision, made him the god of hell, or *Pluto*.

*Gualteruchius* says, that *Saturn*, or *Time*, is represented as an old senior, with wings upon his shoulders, and a scythe in his hand, as cutting down all before him; and that he is represented as swallowing his own children, for hard stones, because time eats and consumes the most durable substances.

The antients painted *Saturn* with six wings, to intimate the swiftness of time, and feet of wool; or, as others say, with the gout, holding in his hand a serpent biting his tail, with a sickle and an old garment hanging upon him.

The *Romans* deposited under his protection, and in his temple, their treasure, because in his reign, *i. e.* in the golden age, there was no theft or robbery committed; and there they laid up the rolls of the names of the *Roman* people, which were made of the skins of elephants.

**SATURN** [with *Astron.*] is the highest of all the planets, but the slowest in motion; and some reckon it 71, others 91 times bigger than the earth.

• **SATURN** [with *Alchymists*] lead.

**SATURNALIA**, were festival days observed in *December* in honour of *Saturn*; and, as *Bochartus* is of opinion, took their original from *Noah's* drunkenness. These were times of all debauchery and licentiousness, servants taking upon them to command their masters, and slaves to be unruly, without fear of punishment.

• The priests of *Saturn* were initiated in scarlet robes, to express their bloody-mindedness, and offered to him young infants in sacrifice, for which inhumanity they were all crucified under *Tiberius Caesar*. And the *Carthaginians* likewise did every year offer to him human sacrifices, which was the subject of an embassy from *Rome*; for tho' the *Romans* did mightily honour and esteem *Saturn*, yet they did not approve that men should be offered to him. But they shew'd him this particular respect, that they caus'd torches and tapers to be burning continually upon his altars.

*Saturn* is suppos'd to be the same with *Moloch* of the *Israelites*. It is derived of *710*, a king. And kings, and powerful men, were called *Saturni* by the heathens.

**SATURNINIANS** [of *Saturnus*, a disciple of *Menander*] a sect, a sort of gnosticks.

A **SATURNINE** Person, one of a sullen, melancholy complexion, suppos'd to be under the predominancy of *Saturn*.

**SATURNINESS** [of *Saturn*] dullness, slowness.

**SATYR** [*Satyrus*, L. *Satyre*, F. *satyrus*, Gr.] an invective poem, that inveighs sharply against vice and vicious persons, all manner of discourse wherein any person is comprehended; but commonly taken for a poem that sharply and wittily rebukes vice and reflects on vicious persons: A lampoon. That satyr be just, it ought to be general; or if it be of general use, it ought to be true, or else it will be a libel, and accountable to the law; and it ought to

be strong, to strike powerfully, and the style and manner must be manly and smooth.

**SATYRS** [*satyres*, Gr.] fabulous demi-gods, who with the *Funs* and *silvans* were suppos'd to preside over groves, under the direction of *Pan*. They are represented in painting, as half beasts, half men, having horns on their heads, and feet like goats.

**SATYRIASIS** [*satyrisme*, Gr.] the lustless extension of the yard; also the immoderate desire of venery; it is also sometimes taken for the leprosy, because that disease makes the skin rough, like that of a satyr; also a swelling of the glandules behind the ears.

**SATYRIA/SMUS**, the same as *Satyriasis*, L.

**SATYRICALNESS**, bitingness in speech, invectiveness.

**SATYRION** [*satyrion*, Gr.] the herb stander grass, rag wort, or priest's pintle.

**SATYRS**, what was the original of *Satyrs*, when and where they first began to appear in the world, or for what reason they came to be deified, is neither delivered down to us, nor explain'd by any ancient writer of authority.

They are represented as very swift four-footed animals, having human faces, crooked hands, short horns on their forehead, and their lower parts like goats, inhabiting the mountains of *Judea*.

It is related that *Euphemus*, being forc'd by storm, landing in a desert island call'd *Satyrada*, found inhabitants with yellow hair, that had tails not much less than horses, that they did not speak, but ran directly to the women, and if not prevented would have laid violent hands on them.

When such monsters appear'd to mankind, that which was so terrible and admirable was thought to have something of divinity in it; and whereas those satyrs were suppos'd to inhabit the woods, the ignorant shepherds worshipp'd them, that they might spare their flocks when they met them.

The custom was to offer all sorts of fruit; but more especially grapes and apples to the satyrs.

They are said to be constant companions of *Bacchus*; and to have delighted in such discourse and conversation as was reproachful; tho' others say, that at first it was only pleasant, lively, moral, and full of variety; as they grew old they came to have the name of *Sileni*.

A **SA VAGE** [*sauvage*, F.] a wild *Indian*.

**SAVAGES**, wild, barbarous people, who keep no fix'd habitation, have no religion, law or policy.

**SAVAGENESS** [*naturel sauvage*, F.] wildness, cruelty.

**SAUCE**-Box, a saucy person.

**SAUCER** [*saucciere*, F.] a small dish to hold sauce.

**SAUCINESS** [prob. of *sauces*, Brit. falt] unmannerliness, presumptuousness, &c.

**SAUCISSONS** [in *Milit. Art.*] fagots or fascines made of large boughs of trees bound together; they are commonly used to cover men, to make epaulments, traverses or breast-works in ditches full of water, to render the way firm for carriages, and for other uses.

**SAVING**, or *save*, except.

**SA'VING** [*qui sauvet*, F.] preserving, healthful, sparing.

**SA'VINGNESS** [of *sauver*, F. of *salvus*, L.] frugality.

To **SA'UNTER** [prob. of *sancta terra*, L. i. e. the holy-land, because in ancient times, when there were frequent expeditions to the holy-land, many idle persons sauntered about from place to place, under pretence that they had taken the cross upon them, or intended so to do, and go thither] to wander or rove up and down.

**SA'VOURY** [*savoree*, F.] a winter pot-herb.

**SA'VOURINESS** [of *savoureux*, F. of *saporis*, L.] relishableness, &c.

**SAWS** [*sage*, Tent. *yaga*, Sax.] old grave sayings, proverbs, maxims.

**SAXONS** [Seaxum, Sax.] a warlike people call'd into Britain by king *Vortigern*, either to defend him against the Scots and *Picts*, or to secure him in the command he had usurp'd over the Britains. They began to establish their *Hegarchy* about the year of Christ 457. As to the original of their names, authors differ. *Isidore* derives the name *Saxon* from *Saxum*, L. a stone, they being a hardy and warlike nation. But the name *Saxon*, according to the northern antiquities, is older even than the Latin tongue itself. *Krantzius* derives it from *Ashanez*, the son of *Gomer*; but he does not support it by sufficient authority. *Goropius Becanus* fetches it from *Sacee*, a people about *Armenia*; but this seems to be without any foundation. But it is most probable they were call'd *Saxons*, from the short swords they commonly wore, call'd *Saxen* or *Seaxen*; and *Tacitus* says, the northern Germans were

distinguishable by a round shield, and a short sword, that they wore. And as *Pontanus* observes, the arms of *Saxony* at this day are two short swords a-cross.

**SCA'BBED** [*scabiosus*, L.] having scabs.

**SCA'BBEDNESS** [*scabitus*, L.]

**SCA'BBINESS** the being scabby.

**SCABE'LLUM** [in the ant. *Arbit.*]

i. e. a foot-stool; a kind of pedestal usually square, sometimes polygonous, very high and slender, commonly terminating in a kind of sheath or scabbard; or profiled in manner of a Baluster.

**SCABIO'SA** [with *Botanists*] scabious, L.

**SCA'BROUSNESS** [of *scabrosus*, L. *scabreus*, F.] ruggedness, roughness.

**SCA'FFOLDING** [*echaufaudage*, F.] poles and boards erected for the convenience of building.

**SCA'LA**, a ladder, L.

**SCALA** [with *Surgeons*] a certain instrument to reduce a dislocation, L.

**SALA** [in *Anat.*] the canal or cochlea, that is divided by a *Septum* into two canals, called *Scala*, L.

**SCALA Tympani**, that canal which looks towards the *Tympanum*, L.

**SCALA Vestibuli**, that canal that has a communication with the *Vestibulum*, L.

**SCALE** [*escaille*, F. *scaglia*, Ital.] of a fish, a bone, &c.

Plain **SCALE**, and diagonal, serve to represent any numbers or measures, whose parts are equal one to another.

**SCA'LENI** [of *σκαλενοί*, Gr.] three muscles of the chest, so called from their figure, having three unequal sides, L. of Gr.

**SCALENUM** [with *Geom.*] a triangle that has its three sides unequal to one another.

See the Figure.

**SCA'LENUS primus** [in *Anat.*] a muscle arising from the fore-part of the second, third, and fourth, transverse processes of the *Vertebra* of the neck, and let into the first rib; the office of which is to draw the upper rib, together with the other, upwards, in fetching breath, L.

**SCA'LENUS secundus**, a muscle taking its rise from the second, third, fourth, and fifth transverse processes of the *Vertebra* of the neck side-ways, and passing over the first rib to its insertion in the second, and sometimes to the third, L.

**SCA'LENUS tertius**, a muscle that takes its rise near the *Scalenus secundus*, from the same transverse process of the *Vertebra*.

*Vertebre* of the neck, and also from the sixth of those processes, and is inserted to the first rib, *L.*

**SCALES** [of *Scalæ*, *Sax.*] a pair of ballances.

**SCALINESS** [of *escaille*, *F.*] the being covered with scales.

**SCALY** [of *ecaille*, *F.*] covered with scales.

**SCA'LPEL** [in *Anat.*] a knife used in dissections; and also in many surgical operations.

**SCAMILLÆ** [in *Architec.*] certain soccos or blocks which serve to raise the rest of the members of any pillar or statue, beneath which they are placed beneath the projectures of the stylobatæ cornices, and are well represented by the pedestals of our statues.

**SCAMMONIA** [with *Botan.*] scammony, *L.*

**SCAMMONIUM**, the juice of scammony, *L.*

To **SCAMPER** [*escamper*, *F.*] to run away in a hurry.

**SCANDAL** [in the *vulgar sense*] is some action or opinion contrary to good manners, or to the general sense of the people; also a disadvantageous rumour or report, or an action whereby any one is affronted in publick.

**SCANDAL** [*scandalum*, *L.* *σκάνδαλον*, *Gr.*] in a scripture sense, is any thing that may draw persons aside, or solicit them to sin; an offence; also a stumbling-block.

**Active SCANDAL**, is a real induction to sin.

**Passive SCANDAL**, the impression an active scandal makes on the person that is induced to sin.

**SCANDALOUS** [*scandaleux*, *F.*] giving offence, defaming, abusive, shameful, disgraceful.

**SCANDALOUSNESS** [of *scandaleux*, *F.*] reproachfulness, infamoufness.

**SCANDENT-STALK** [with *Botanists*] i. e. climbing stalk, is one which climbs by the help of tendrils, as the vine, &c.

**SCANNING** [in *Poetry*] the measuring of a verse, to see the number of feet and syllables it contains, and whether or not the quantities, that is, the long and short syllables, be duly observed.

**SCANTINESS** [prob. of *echantillon*, *F.* or *wantingness*, *Eng.*] being less than is requisite.

**SCANTLING** [*eschantillon*, *L.*] the size and measure, or standard, whereby the dimensions of things are to be determined.

**SCANTY** [prob. of *echantillon*, *F.*] less than is requisite; narrow or short in measure; also scarce.

**SCAPHISM** [of *scapha* of *scaphis*, *Gr.* to make hollow] among the ancient *Persians*, a kind of punishment executed by locking the criminal close up in the trunk of a tree, bored thro' to the dimensions of his body, only with five holes for his head, arms, and legs to come thro', in which he was exposed to the sun, and the appearing parts were anointed with milk and honey to irritate the wasps. The criminal was forced to eat abundantly, till his excrements, close pent up in the wood, rotted his body. Some write, that some Persons have lived there forty days.

**SCAPHOIDES** [*σκαφοειδης* of *σκαφος*, *Gr.* a bone] the third bone of the *Tarsus* in the foot, joined to the ancle-bone and three hinder bones; otherwise called *Naviculare Os*, from the resemblance it bears to a boat.

**SCARCENESS** [prob. of *carus*, *L.*

**SCARCITY** } dear, or } scarce,  
[*Difficulties*] } difficult to be come at,  
uncommonness, not plenty.

**SCARFATION** [of *σκαρφοειδης*, *Gr.*] the same as scarification.

**SCARIFICATION** [with *Surgeons*] an operation whereby several incisions are made in the skin, with an instrument proper for that purpose, usually practised in cupping, *L.*

**SCARIFICATOR**, an instrument made in form of a box, with twelve or more lancets, all perfectly in the same plane; which being, as it were, cock'd by means of a spring, are all discharged at the same time, by pulling a kind of trigger, and the points of the lancets are at once equally driven within the skin.

**SCARLET-Grain**, a matter used in dying a scarlet colour. It is usually taken for the grain of a plant growing on a kind of holm in some parts of France, Spain, and Portugal. The Arabs call it *Kermes*.

**SCARLETINA Febris**, the scarlet or purple fever, *L.*

**SCARIOLA** [*Botany*] the broad-leaved endive, *L.*

**SCARP** [*escarpe*, *F.*] the foot of a rampart-wall; or the sloping of a wall from the bottom of a work to the Cordon on the side of the moat.

**SCARPE** [in *Herol.*] is the scarf which military commanders wear for ornament, as he bears *Argent*, a scarf *Azure*; See the figure annexed.



**SCARRY**

**SCARRY** [of *Scap*, *Sax.* *escharre*, *F.* of *escarres*, *Gr.*] having the mark or seam on a sore or wound.

**SCATTOES** [*scatfes*, *F.*] tilts to put the feet in to walk in dirty places.

**SCATEFOUSITY** [*scatefofuitas*, *L.*] a flowing or bubbling out.

**SCAVANS**, the learned, of *scavant*, learned, *F.*

**SC/LETON**. See *Scelstus*.

**SC/LLTON** [*scellton*, a kind of stone which resembles the body of a serpent, *L.*

**SC/LETUS** [of *scell*, *Gr.* to dry up] a proper connection of all the bones of the body, after they are dry'd.

**SCENE** [*scena*, *L.* *σκηνη*, *Gr.*] in the ancient *Drama*, in its general sense, was the theatre wherein dramatick pieces, and other publick shows, were represented, also the Place where the action is conceived to have passed, as the *Scene of War*; also a division or part of a dramatick Poem determined by a new actor's entering.

The **SCENOGRAPHICK** Appearance, is different from an Orthographick one, in that the latter shews the side of a figure, body, or building, as it is seen when the Plane of the glass stands directly to that side; whereas *Scenography* represents it as it seems thro' a glass not parallel to that side.

**SCENOGRAPHY** [*scenographia*, *L.* *σκηνογραφία*, *Gr.*] is the representation of a building, &c. as it is represented in perspective, with its dimensions and shadows, or such as it appears to the eye.

**SCEPTER** [*sceptum*, *L.* *σκηπτρ*, *Gr.*] the scepter is an ensign of royalty, of greater antiquity than the crown.

A **SCEPTER** [*Figuratively*] signifies royal authority and power.

A **SCEPTER** [*Hieroglyphically*] having on the top a stork's head, and supported upon the hoof of a river-horse, was put to intimate, that Piety was to be prefer'd to impiety, and religion before atheism and contempt of civil power: For the stork is an emblem of Piety, which the scepter should maintain and support above the reach of profaneness, intimated by the hoof of the river horse, which is an animal cruel and rapacious, that hath no regard to its Parents, but cruelly murders them in its rage.

A Scepter with an eye upon it was used as an hieroglyphick of God.

**SC/EPTICALNESS** [of *scelptre*, *Gr.* to contemplate] scepticism, or a doubting or suspending the judgment of things.

**SC/EPTICISM**, the doctrine and opinions of the scepticks. It consisted in doubting of every thing, and affirming nothing at all, and in keeping the judgment in suspense to every thing.

**SC/EPTICKS** [*scepticus*, *L.* *σκηπτικος*, *Gr.* to look out or observe, to contemplate] a sect of Philosophers founded by *Pyrrho*, whose distinguishing tenet was, that all things are uncertain and incomprehensible; contraries equally true; that the mind is not to assent to any thing, but to keep up an absolute hesitancy or indifference. Whence the name is apply'd to a Person who maintains that there is nothing certain.

**SCHEAT** *Pegasi* [*Astron.*] a fixed star of the second magnitude, in the juncture of the leg, with the left shoulder of *Pegasus*.

**SCH/ELLING**, a Dutch coin containing 12 groots or 6 stivers, in value  $6\frac{1}{3}$  d. of English money; 33 of which and 4 d. make 20 s. sterling.

**SCHEMATISMUS** [of *σχηματισμος*, *Gr.*] the habit, constitution, or disposition of the body.

**SCHEMATISMUS** [with *Gram.*] the particular manner of forming one word from another.

**SCH/EREN** { *Silver* } [old *Rec.*]  
**SHE/ARING** { money } money antiently paid to the lord of the manour, by the tenant, for the liberty of shearing his sheep.

**SCH/ESIS** [*σχισις*, *Gr.*] the habit or constitution of the body, as it is fleshy or lean, hard or soft, thick or slender.

**SC/E TIC** Fever, a fever is distinguished from an hectic fever, that which is fixed in the very habit of the body, and is very difficult to be removed.

**SCIORA** [of *σκηνη* or *σκηπτικος*, *Gr.*] *Athenian* festivals dedicated to *Minerva*, which took their name from that umbrella or fan, carried about them in procession, to screen Persons from the heat of the sun.

**SCHISM** [*schisma*, *L.* *σχισμα*, *Gr.* a division or separation] is chiefly used of a separation, happening through diversity of opinions, among People of the same religion and faith.

**SCHIREMOTE** [*Scipenot*, *Sax.*] was, in antient times, a solemn meeting of all the free tenants and knights, in a county, to do fealty to the king, and elect an annual sheriff.

**SCHOENANTHUM** [*σχοενανθη*, *Gr.*] the herb camel's hay, or sweet smelling reed, *L.*

**SCHOENO**

**SCHOENO PRASUM** [*σχοινον*, Gr.] a Plant call'd Porrel or Cives, *L.*  
**SCHOLARSHIP** [of *scholaris*, *L.*] the qualification of a scholar.

**SCHOLASTIC** [of *scholasticus*, *L.* of *σχολαστικος*, Gr.] of, like, or pertaining to a scholar or school.

**SCHOLASTICK** Divinity, is that part of divinity which clears and discusses questions, by means of reason and arguments; and is in some measure opposed to *Positive Divinity*, which is founded on the authority of the fathers, councils, &c.

**SCHOLASTICKNESS**, a being qualified with school-learning.

**SCHOLIUM** [with *Mathemat.*] a remark by the by, as after the demonstrating of a Proposition, it is pointed out how it might be done some other way; some advice is given, or precaution, to prevent mistakes, or some particular use or application thereof.

**SCHOLIUM** [*σχολιον*, Gr.] a note, annotation, or remark, made on some Passage, Proposition, &c. a gloss, a brief exposition, a short comment.

**SCHOONBIAH**, a sect among the *Mussulmen*, whose distinguishing tenet is, that the orthodox *Mussulmen* were not a whit better than the heterodox.

**SCIAGRAPHY** [*Sciagraphia*, *L.* **SCIOGRAPHY** of *σκιανγραφια*, of *σκια*, a shadow, and *γραφω*, description, Gr.] a profile or platform; the first rude draught of a thing.

**SCIAGRAPHY** [in *Architec.*] the draught of an edifice or building, cut in its length or breadth, to shew the inside of it, as the convenience of every room, with the thickness of the walls, timbers, floors, &c.

**SCIAMACHY** [*σκιμαχια* of *σκιη* and *μαχη*, Gr. a fight] a fighting with shadow.

**SCIATICA-Cresse** an herb good for the *Sciatica*.

**SCIDA'CEUM** [with *Surgeons*] a kind of fracture, or breaking of a bone, according to its length, or long-wise, *L.*

**SCIENCE**, as opposed to art, is a formed system of any branch of knowledge, comprehending the doctrine, reason, or theory of the thing, without any immediate application of it to any uses or offices of life.

**SCIENCE in God** [by *Divines*] is distinguished into three kinds

1. The **SCIENCE** of mere knowledge, whereby he knows himself and all things possible.

2. **SCIENCE of Vision**, whereby he

knows all things he has resolved to do or to permit, in the same order in which he has resolved to do and to permit them.

3. An intermediate **SCIENCE**, whereby he knows what angels and man will do in certain cases and certain circumstances, if he resolves to bring them about.

The seven liberal **SCIENCES**, are Grammar, Logic, Rhetoric, Arithmetic, Geometry, Astronomy and Music.

**SCIENTIAL** of or pertaining to science.

**SCILLA** [with *Botanists*] a squill or sea-onion. *L.*

**SCILLITES** [*σκίλλιτις*, Gr.] wine, wherein squills have been steeped.

**SCILLITES** *Acetum*, vinegar of squills, *L.*

**SCINTILLO'SE** [*scintillofus*, *L.*] full of sparks.

**SCIMETER**, a sort of broad, crooked sword.

**SCIOGRAPHY** [*σκιανγραφια*, Gr.] the profile or section of a building, to shew the inside thereof.

**SCIOGRAPHY** [with *Astron.*] the art of finding the hour of the day or night, by the shadow of the sun, moon, stars, &c.

**SCIOMACY** [*σκιανμοχεια* of *σκια* and *μαχεια*, Gr. divination] a divination by shadows; or the art of raising and calling up the *Manes*, or souls of deceased Persons, to give the knowledge of things to come.

**SCIRRHUS**, of or belonging to a scirrhus.

**SCIRRHOMA** [*σκιρρωμα* of *σκιρρωσις*, Gr. to harden] an induration or hardening of the glands, caused by gritty and obstructed matter, as it happens frequently to the liver in a jaundice.

**SCIRRHUS** [*σκιρρως*, Gr.] a hard immoveable swelling that resists the touch, but is without pain.

**SCISSURE** [*scissura*, *L.*] a cut, or cleft, a chap.

**SCLAVONIC Language**, is held to be the most extensive language in the world, next to the *Arabic*, being spoken from the *Adriatick* to the *Norib Sea*, and from the *Caspian* to *Saxony*, by many nations, viz. the *Poles*, *Muscovites*, *Bulgarians*, *Bohemians*, *Hungarians*, *Carinthians*, *Prussians*, and *Saxians*, all which are descendants of the ancient *Sclavi*, or *Sclavonians*, and *Sclavonick* is their mother-tongue, tho' they have different dialects.

**SCLE'ROPHTHA'LMY** [*σκληροφθμία* of *σκληρός*, hard, and *φθμία*, a disease in the eye, *Gr.*] a disease, wherein the eye is dry, hard, red, and painful, and the eye-brows also, so as, by their excessive dryness, not to be opened after sleep, without great pain.

**SCLEROSA'RCOMA** [of *σκληρός*, and *εἶδος*, *Gr.* flesh] an hard tumour with an ulceration in the gums.

**SCLERO'TICA** [*In Anat.*] one of the common membranes of the eye, situated between the *Adnata* and the *Uvea*.

**SCOFFER** [of *scoppen*, *Du.* of *scōpen*, *Gr.*] a derider.

**SCOLDING Women** [according to our *antient Laws*] were to be set in a trebuchet, commonly called a *Ducking-Stool*, commonly set over some deep water, into which they were to be let down or plunged twice under water, to cool their heat and choler.

**SCOLECIDES** *Processus* [of *σκόληξ*, a worm, and *εἶδος*, *Gr.* form] the worm-like process of the cerebellum.

**SCOLLOP-Shell** [*in Herald.*] is often put into the coat-armour of military Persons.

**SCOLOPOMACHÆRION** [*σκολοπιμαχαιριον* of *σκόλη*, a woodcock, and *μαχαιριον*, a knife, *Gr.*] a kind of *Scalpel*, or surgeon's knife, thus called from its resemblance to the bill of a woodcock; used for opening and dilating narrow wounds of the breast, abscesses, &c.

**SCOLOPE'NDRA** [*σκολοπενδρα*, *Gr.*] a sort of worm engendered of a melancholy humour, which makes the gums become swell'd and ulcerated, and the teeth loose.

**SCOLOPE'NDRIA** [*σκολοπενδρια*, *Gr.*] the herb hait's-tongue, *L.*

**SCOLYMUS** [*σκολυμος*, *Gr.*] the artichoke, *L.*

To build a **SCONCE**, to run a score at an ale-house, tavern, &c. so as to be afraid to go there, for fear of being run'd.

**SCOOP'ER**, a water-fowl, so named from its crooked beak, resembling a scoop.

**SCO'PULOUS** [*scopulosus*, *L.*] rocky, full of rocks.

**SCO'PULOUSNESS** [*scopulositas*, *L.*] a rockiness, or being full of rocks.

**SCORBU'TICKNESS** [of *scorbutus*, *Gr.*] a being troubled with the scurvy.

**SCORE** [*in Music*] Partition, or the original draught of the whole composition, wherein the several Parts, viz.

treble, second treble, bass, &c. are distinctly scored and marked.

**SCORDION** [*σκόρδιον*, *Gr.*] the herb water-germander.

**SCORNER**, a contemner.

**SCORNFUL**, contemptuous, disdainful, &c.

**SCORNFULNESS**, contemptuousness.

**SCORODON** [with *Botanists*] garlick, *L.*

**SCORODO'PRASUM** [*σκόροδον*, *Gr.*] a Plant between garlick and leeks, *L.*

**SCORPIO** [whose characteristick is *m*] is one of the twelve signs of the zodiack, call'd by astrologers a feminine, nocturnal, cold, and phlegmatick northern sign of the watery triplicity, and is represented, on the celestial globe, by the form of a scorpion, *L.*

**SCORPION** [*σκόριον*, *Gr.*] a venomous insect of a blackish colour, having eight feet and a sting in its tail.

**SCORPION-Grass** ? an herb good against the Poison of scorpions.

A **SCORPION** [*in Hieroglyphicks*] represents malice and wicked subtlety, because it is reported to be cunning in watching an opportunity to wound an inconsiderate Passenger.

**SCORPIURUM** [*σκορπιον*, *Gr.*] the plant turnsole, *L.*

**SCOT-Ale** [*in the Forest-Charter*] the keeping an ale-house within the forest, by an officer of the forest, who, under colour of his office, causes Persons to come to his house and spend their money, for fear of having displeasure.

**SCOTCH-Collops**, slices of veal, fry'd with several ingredients a particular way.

The **SCOTCH Language**, is a corrupt *English*, mix'd with *German*, *Low-Dutch*, and *French*.

**SCOTIA** [*σκοτία*, *Gr.*] a member of architecture, hollowed like a double channel between, the *Torus* and the *Astragal*; also the roundel on the base or bottom of Pillars.

**SCOTOMY** [*σκοτομία*, *Gr.*] a dizziness or swimming in the head causing dimness of sight, wherein the animal spirits are so whirled about, that external objects seem to turn round.

To **SCOUR away**, to scamper or run away.

A **SCOUT** [*escoute*, *F.* *schout*, *Du.*] a spy sent to bring tidings of the army of an enemy, or to discover their designs; also a judge or magistrate in *Holland*.

**SCRA'GGEDNESS** [prob. of *ovaig*, *fc. lean*] leanness.

**A SCRAPE** [of *Scraep*, *Sax.*] as a meer scrape, a saving, industrious Person.

**A SCRAPE-GOOD** } a niggard, a covetous Person.

**SCRAPE-PINGNESS**, savingness, parcimony, over-sedulosity in getting.

**SCRATCH-Work** [*Scrattiti*, *Ital.*] a method of Painting in *Fresco*, by preparing a black ground, on which was laid a white Plaster, which being taken off with an iron bodkin, the white appeared through the holes, and served for shadows.

**SCRATCHES** [with *Farriers*] a disease in horses, consisted of dry scabs, chops or rifts, which breed between the heel and the pastern joint.

**To SCRAWL** } [prob. of *krabbe*-

**To SCRALL** } *len*, *Dan.*] to write after a sorry, careless manner.

**To SCREAM** [prob. of *skriger*, *Dan.*] to make a shrill or hoarse noise, as that of a door whose hinges are rusty; or a wheel that is not well greased.

**SCREAMING** [prob. of *skriger*, *Dan.*] a shrill noise, like that of rusty hinges, &c.

**SCREAMING**, a crying out loudly, shrilly, and violently.

**To SCREECH** [prob. of *skriger*, *Dan.*] to hoot or howl like a screech-owl.

**SCREECH-Owl** [prob. of *scricciola*, *Ital.*] an owl that makes a shrieking or hooting in the night.

**A SCREW** [*escrue*, *F.*] one of the five mechanick powers; chiefly used in pressing or squeezing bodies close; and also in raising weighty things.

**SCRIBBLER**, a pautry writer.

**SCRIBBLE** [*scribble*, *Scrabble*, pitiful, sorry writing.

**SCRIBING** [with *Joiners*] a term used when one piece of stuff is to be fitted to the side of another, which is irregular, to make the two join close together all the way; this is done by marking it with the point of a pair of compasses.

**SCRIVENERS**, were incorporated *Anno 1616*. and are a master, two wardens, 24 assistants, and 38 on the livery, &c.

The arms are *Azure*, an eagle with wings expanded, holding in his mouth a pennon



and inkhorn, standing on a book all *Or*. Their hall is on the east side of *Noble-street*.

**SCRO'BY** [prob. of *scroby*, *L.* a ditch, *q. d.* deserving to be thrown into a ditch] sorry, pitiful.

**SCROFULARIA** [in *Ban.*] the herb pile-wort, blind nettle, or fig-wort, *L.*

**SCROFULOUSNESS** [of *scrofulus*, *L.*] being afflicted with the king's evil.

**SCROLL** [prob. of *roll*] a slip or roll of Parchment; also the same as *Poluta* in architecture.

**SCRUBB'DO**, the itch, a distemper; also slovenly, mean habited.

**SCRUPLE** [with *Chronologers*] a small part of time used by several eastern nations, among the *Chaldeans*, a  $\frac{1}{60}$  part of an hour.

**To SCRUPLE** [of *scrupulus*, *L.*] to be in doubt whether one shall do a thing or not, on a conscientious account.

**SCRUPLES** [with *Astron.*] as scruples eclipsed, are that Part of the diameter of the moon, which enters the shadow, expressed in the same measure wherein the apparent diameter of the moon is expressed. See *Digit*.

**SCRUPLES of half Duration** [Astron.] are an arch of the orbit of the moon, which is described by her center, from the beginning of the eclipse to the middle.

**SCRUPLES of Immersion or Incidence** [Astron.] are an arch of the orbit of the moon, which is described by her center, from the beginning of the eclipse till the time when its center falls into the shadow.

**SCRUPLES of Emersion** [Astron.] are an arch of the orbit of the moon, which is described by her center, in the time from the first emersion of the moon's limb to the end of the eclipse.

**SCRUTINEER** [of *scrutinium*, *L.*] one who makes a scrutiny, or examines nicely.

**SCRUTINY** [in the *Canon Law*] a ticket, or small Paper biller, in which the electors write their notes privately at elections so that it may not be known for whom they vote.

**To SCUFFLE** [*q. d.* to shuffle, and that *Vossius* derives from *scindere*, *Gr.* to handle roughly] to strive together in a fray or fighting.

**SCULPSIT**, he carved or engraved, *L.*

**SCULPTURE** [*sculptura*, *L.*] the art of cutting or carving wood, stone or other matter, to form various figures for representations. Sculpture includes both engraving and working in *Relievo*.

**SCUR-**

**SCURFINNESS** [*Scuppyneſſe*, *Sax.*] the having scurf on the head, &c.

**SCURFV** [*Scuppyg*, *Sax.*] full of, or having scurf.

**SCURRILOUSNESS** [*ſcurrilitas*, *L.* *ſcurrilité*, *F.*] scandalous language, fauſty droſtery, buffoonry.

**SCURVINESS**, badneſs, naughtineſs, forriueſs.

**SCUTIFORM** [*ſcutiformis*, *L.*] in the form of a ſhield or buckler.

**SCYBALON** [*ſκυβαλον*, *Gr.*] dung or ordure, eſpecially of ſheep, goats, &c. alſo riſſ raff, rubbiſh.

**SCYLLA**, a rock in the ſea between *Sicily* and *Italy*, over againſt the gulf *Charybdis*, ſo that the paſſage there is dangerous for ſhips; whence the *Latin* Proverb, *Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdis*, to avoid *Scylla*, he falls into *Charybdis*, i. e. to leap out of the frying-pan into the fire.

The Poets tell us, that *Scylla* was the daughter of *Phorcus* and *Hecate*, who having been familiar with *Neptune*, *Ampbitrite*, provok'd with jealousy, caſt a certain Poiſon into the fountain that *Scylla* us'd to bathe in, which made her run mad, and leaping into the ſea, was metamorphoſed into a ſea monſter.

Others ſay 'twas *Glaucus* ſhe had to do with, and that *Arce* was the jealous rival that poiſon'd the fountain; that *Scylla*, ſeeing her lower Part going into dogs, ſnakes and dolphin's tails, drowned her ſelf in deſpair.

Some again ſay, that ſhe was the daughter of *Nyſus*, king of *Megara*, which being beſieg'd by *Aſinos*, ſhe eſpying him from the walls was enamoured with him, and betray'd her father to him by cutting off a purple lock of his hair, which the oracle had pronounced he ſhould be immortal as long as he wore, and that *Minois* deſtroying her treachery, ſlighted her; whereupon the finding her ſelf deſpis'd by him, threw her ſelf into the ſea, and that the gods join'd dogs to her to be her tormentors.

*Charybdis* is alſo ſaid to be a rapacious woman that ſtole *Hercules's* Oxen, that he had taken from *Geryon*, and was thunder-ſtruck by *Jupiter*, and transform'd into a ſea monſter.

But hiſtorians ſay, that *Scylla* and *Charybdis* were rocks and eddies in the ſtreights, between *Italy* and *Sicily*, thro' which *Hercules* paſſed with much danger and loſs; but he afterwards, by engines of his own invention, clear'd the ſeas ſo effectually, and rendered them ſo navigable, that ſince that time there has been nothing heard of them.

**SCYPHUS** [with *Anat.*] thoſe paſſages that convey the *Salinus* from the *Oſ Cribiforme* or ſieve-like bone to the palate.

**SCYTALA**, a field-mouſe, *L.*

**SCYTALA** [in *Mechanicks*] a kind of radius or ſpoke, ſtanding out of the axis of a machine, as a handle or lever to turn it round or work it by, *L.*

**SCYTALA** *Laconica* [with the *Lacedæmonians*] a little round ſtaff; an invention for the ſecret writing of letters to correſpondents, by means of two rollers or cylinders exactly alike, one being kept by each of the correſpondents.

**SCYTHICA** [with *Botaniſts*] ſweet-root or liquorice, *L.*

**SEAFARING** [of *Sæ* and *faran*, *Sax.* to go] employed or living at ſea.

**SEAPORT** [of *Sæ*, *Sax.* and *portus*, *L.* *g. d.* a gate or door of the ſea.

**SEA Navel-Wort**, an herb.

**SEALING** [in *Architect.*] is the fixing a piece of wood or iron in a wall, with plaſter, mortar, cement, lead, or other ſolid bindings.

To ſew a **SEAM** [*ſeamian*, *Sax.*] to ſew a length with a needle.

**SEAMLESS** [*ſeamleſſe*, *Saxon*] without a ſeam.

**SEARSE** [*ſæ*, *F.*] a fine ſieve made of lawn, &c.

**SEASONABLENESS** [of *ſaiſon*, ] oppor-tuneneſs.

To **SEAT** [of *ſittan*, *Sax.*] to place upon a ſeat, to cauſe to ſit.

**SEATER** was an idol of our *Saxons* anceſtors, and was repreſented in the form of the figure annexed. Firſt, on a pillar was plac'd a peach, on the ſharp prickled back of which this idol ſtood. He was repreſented of a lean viſage, with long hair and a long beard, bare headed and bare footed. In his left hand he held up a wheel, and in his right hand he carried a pail of water, whereiſt were flowers and fruits. His long garment is girded with a towel of white linen.

His ſtanding on the ſharp fins of a fiſh was to ſignify that the *Saxons*, for their ſerving him, ſhould paſs ſtedfaſtly and without harm in dangerous and difficult places: by the wheel was intimat'd the ſtrict unity and conjoin'd conſent of the *Saxons*; and their concurring together to run one courſe: by the girdle which the wind ſtreamed from him was ſignified the *Saxons* freedom: by the pail with flowers and fruits was intimat'd, that with kindly rains, he would nourish the earth to bring forth fruits and flowers; and from him our *Saturday* takes its name.

Some



Some suppose *Seater* to have been the same with the *Saturu* of the Romans.

**SEATETH**, is a term us'd of a hare when it taketh to its resting place.

**SEBARAI** [מִבְּרֵי, *Heb.* opinion] a name given to such rabbies as liv'd and taught after the finishing of the *Talmud*.

**SEBE'STENS**, a fruit resembling a little plum, used in medicine.

**SE'CANT** [in *Geom.*] a line that cuts another, or divides it into two parts.

**SECE'SSION**, withdrawing, a departing from a side, *L.*

**SECLU'SION**, the act of shutting out or separating from, *L.*

**SE'COND** [of *Time*] the sixth part of a minute, either in the division of a circle or the measure of time. A degree, or an hour, is each divided into 60 minutes, marked thus ('): a minute is divided into 60 seconds, marked thus (')') and second into 60 thirds, marked thus (')')') &c.

**SE'COND** [in *Musick*] one of the musical intervals, being only the distance between any sound and the next nearest sound, whether higher or lower.

**SECOND Terms** [in *Algebra*] those where the unknown quantity has a degree less, than it has in the term where it is raised to the highest.

**SECOND Sight**, an odd qualification that many of the inhabitants of the western islands of *Scotland* are said to have; which is a faculty of seeing things to come, or at a great distance, represented to the imagination, as if actually visible and present. Thus, if a man be about to die, or dying, his image shall appear distinctly in its natural shape in a shroud, or other funeral Apparatus, to a second-sighted Person, who, perhaps, never had seen his Person; after which, the Person, so seen, immediately dies, &c.

**SE'COND-Sightedness**, the faculty aforementioned, which is a quality not hereditary; and the Person who has it, cannot exert it at pleasure, nor can he prevent it, or communicate it to others. This quality is held in discredit among the People, so that none will counterfeit it, and many conceal and dissemble it. This, tho' strange, has been well attested, and that by authors of credit; and last by Mr. *Martin*, a fellow of the royal society, in his natural history of these islands.

**SECOND Captain**, one whose company has been broke, and he joined to another.

**SECONDARY Fever** [with *Physic.*] is that which arises after a crisis or discharge of some morbid matter; as after the declension of the small-pox or measles.

**SE'CRETNESS** [of *secretus*, *L.*] privacy.

To **SECRETE** [of *secretum*, *L.*] to hide or conceal by putting out of the way.

**SECRE'TED** [of *secreto*, *L.*] separated, sifted.

**Animal SECRETION** [in *Physic.*] is the separation of one fluid from another, in the body of an animal or vegetable, by means of glands, or something of the like nature.

**SECTION** [of a *Book*] a certain division in the chapters, frequent with this mark 6.

**SECTOR**, an instrument of considerable use, in all the practical parts of the mathematics, having lines, tangents, secants, rhumbs, polygons, &c.

**SECTOR** [of a *Circle*] is a part of a circle, or a mixed triangle, comprehended between two radii or semi-diameters, making an angle at the center, and an arch or part of the circumference.

**SE'CLULAR Games** [Judæi seculares, of *seculum*, an age, *L.*] these plays were so named, because they happened but once in an age or an hundred years; at the pro-

proclaiming of which, the cryer said, *Come to these Plays, which no Man now living hath ever seen, nor shall he see again.* At these plays, besides the contention of the charioteers, the *Thebanian* horsemen hurled wild bulls, and, when they had wearied them, would leap on their backs, and by the horns force them down to the earth.

At the celebration of one of those plays, there were given to be kill'd by Philip, the emperor, after the *Persian* expedition, thirty two Elephants, twenty two Tygers, sixty Lions, one hundred Hyenas, one Rhinoceros, ten Archuleontes, ten Camelopards, forty Wild-Horses, thirty Leopards, besides a thousand pair of Fencers or Sword-Players, which were to delight the people with their blood and wounds.

**SECULARIZATION**, the action of converting a regular person, place, or benefice to a secular one.

**SECULARIZ'D** [*secularisē*, F.] made secular, i. e. a lay-man of a clergy-man.

**SECULARNESS** [*secularis*, L.] worldliness, addictedness to the things of this world.

**SECUNDA Aqua** [with *Chy.*] *Secunda Water* is *Aqua-fortis*, which has been already used to dissolve some metal, &c.

**SECUNDI Generis** [with *Anat.*] those lacteal vessels that carry the chyle from the glands, after it has been diluted there with the *Lympha*, into the common vessels; whereas the lacteals of the *Primi Generis* carry it from the intestines into the glands, L.

**SECUNDINE** [*secundina*, L.] the several coats or membranes wherein the fetus is wrapped, whilst in the womb, and which are excluded, after 'tis born; the after-birth or burden, they are named *Allantois*, *Amnion*, and *Chorion*.

**SECURENESS** [*securitas*, L. *securē*, F.] security, safety, F.

**SECURITAS** *de bono Gestu* [*Lav-Term*] surety of the peace, L.

**SECURITY**, is painted like a lady leaning against a pillar before an altar, with a scepter in her hand.

**SECUTORES** [*sequi*, L. to follow] a sort of Gladiators among the *Romans*, who fought with the *Retiarii*.

**SEDAR OLAM**, a title of two books of *Hebrew Chronology*.

**SEDATENESS** [*sedatus*, L.] composure of mind.

**SEDENTARINESS** [*sedentarius*, L.] the state or condition of one who sits much.

**SE'DGY** [*of sæcȝ*, Sax.] full of the weeds called *ſælgæ*.

**SEDITION**, a mutiny, a popular tumult, a rising, or uproar, L.

**SEDITION** [*Hieroglyphically*] was represented by two lobsters fighting with one another.

**SEDITIONOUSNESS** [*of seditioſus*, L. *seditioſus*, F.] a seditious humour or quality.

**SEDRA** [among the *Persians*] the high priest of the sect of *Ali*.

**SE'DULOUSNESS** [*sedulitas*, L.] carefulness, diligence.

**SE'DUM**, houseleek or fengreen, L.

**SEED** [with *Botanists*] is defin'd to be a body perfected by the mutual operation of two sexes, containing the molimen of a plant of the same nature of that from which it was taken.

**SEED of Animals**, a white, liquid matter or humour, the thickest of any in the body, separated from the blood in the testicles, and reserved in proper vessels to be the means of generation.

**SEE'DY** [*of sædȝ*, Sax.] run to, or having seeds.

**SEE'ING**, since that, so far as, &c.

**SEE'ING?** is a sensation which produces from a due and various motion of the optic nerve, which is made in the bottom of the eye, by the rays of light coming from an object, and thence convey'd to the brain; by means of which, the soul perceives the thing illuminated, together with its quantity, quality, and modification. Though this sense has its beginning in the eye, yet it is perfected in the brain, where the soul is affected with the impressions of visible objects.

**SEE'KING** [*of seȝecan*, Sax.] looking for, searching after.

**See SEEL** [with *Sailors*] is when a ship heels or rolls to the windward, in which there is danger, lest she come over too short or suddenly, and so should founder by the sea's breaking right into her, or else have some of her upper works carried away; but if she rolls to the leeward, there is no danger, because the sea will presently right her.

**SEE'LING** [*spoken of Horſe*] who are said to feel, when white hairs about the breadth of a farthing, mixed with those of his natural colour, grow upon the eyebrows; which is a mark of old age, for they never feel before the age of 12.

**SEE'MLINESS** [*of ſiemlich*, Teut.] Comeliness.

**SEE'MINGNESS** [*of ſiemen*, Teut.] Appearance.

**SE'GMENTATED** [*segmentatus*, L.] made of many pieces, of divers colours.

**SE'GMENT** (in *Geometry*) when a line or the side of any plain triangle is any way cut in two, or more parts, either by a perpendicular line let fall upon it, or otherwise, those parts are usually call'd segments; and so much as one of these parts is longer than the other is call'd the difference of the segments.

**SE'GMENT** of a Circle [*Geom.*] a part of a circle comprehended between an arch and a chord thereof.

**SEGMOIDAL Valves** (in *Anat.*) are little valves of the pulmonary artery, thus named from their resemblance to the segments of circles; the same as *semilunar valves*.

**SEIRI'ASIS** [with *Physicians*] an inflammation in the head, that proceeds from excessive heat, and happens chiefly to young children.

To **SEIZE** > (in *Sea-Language*) the

To **SEASE** > fastening of a block or pulley at the end of a pendant, tackle, or garnet, &c.

**SEJUNCTION.** a putting asunder.

**SELA'GO** [with *Botanists*] hedge-hyffop, *L.*

**SE'LDOMNESS** [*Seldomness*, *Sax.*] the not happening often.

**SELE'CTNESS** [of *selectus* L.] choiceness, choiceness.

**SELENE** (in the *Pagan Theogony*) the daughter of *Calus* & *Vesta* and sister of *Helios*, i. e. the sun.

**SELENITES** [*σεληνιται*, *Gr.*] the Moon-stone, which has this remarkable property, that it increases and decreases as the moon waxes and wanes, said to be found in *Perfia*; also *Muscovy-glass*, to which the aforesaid properties have been ascribed.

**SELE'NIUM** [*σεληνιον*, *Gr.*] a sort of Ivy.

**SELENOGRAPHIST** [of *σελην* the moon, and *γραφω* to describe, *Gr.*] a describer of the moon.

*Era* of the **SELEUCIDES** a computation of Time commencing from the establishment of the *Seleucides*, a race of Greek kings who reigned as successors of *Alexander the Great* in *Syria*.

**SELF-Bentled**, for one's own advantage.

**SELF-dependent**, independent, not depending on another.

**SELF-evident**, needing no proof or demonstration.

**SELF-interested** [*interested*, *F.*] selfish.

**SELF-interestness**, a love of one's self.

**SELF-originated**, owing its original

**SELFISH** [of *rely*, *Sax.*] self-interested.

**SELFISHNESS**, self interestedness, a being entirely bent to serve one's self.

**SELLS** [in *Architecturs*] are of two kinds, viz. *Groundsells*, which are the lowest pieces of timber in a timber-building, on which the whole superstructure is erected; and *Window sells* (sometimes called *Window foils*) which are the bottom pieces in a window-frame.

**SEMBLANS**, an ancient sect of Hereticks, so called of *Semblans* their Leader, who condemn'd all use of wine as evil in itself; that the vine was the production of satan and the earth; and deny'd the resurrection.

**SEMBLABLY** [*semblablement*, *F.*] seemingly, likely.

**SEMBLABLONESS** [of *semblable*, *F.*] likeness.

**SEMBLANCE**, likeness, appearance, *F.*

**SEMBRADO'RE**, an engine invented by *Don Joseph de Lucatella* for the evenly sowing of seeds.

**SEMEIO'TICA** [*σημειωτικα*, *Gr.*] that part of physick which considers the signs or indications of health and diseases, and enables the physicians to judge what is, was, or will be the state, order, and degree of health or sickness.

**SEMEIO'TICAL** of or pertaining to *Semeiotica*.

**SE'MEN Veneris** [with *Chym.*] the scum of brass, *L.*

**SEMENTINE Ferie** [among the *Romans*] feasts held about seed time in the temple of *Terra* or the earth, to obtain of the gods a plentiful harvest.

**SE'MIBRIEF** [in *Musick*] a musical note of half the quantity of the *Brief* or *Breve*, containing two *Minims*, four *Crotchets*, &c.

**SEMICIRCULARNESS** [of *Semicycularis*, *L.*] half circularness.

**SEMICONSPICUOUS** [*semiconspicuous*, *L.*] visible only in the half part.

**SEMICYLINDRICAL** in the form of a half cylinder.

**SEMI-DIATESSARON** [in *Mu.*] a defective fourth.

**SEMI-Double** [in the *Roman Breviary*] such offices and feasts as are celebrated with less solemnity than the double ones; but yet with more than the single ones.

**SEMI-DIAPASON** [in *Musick*] a defective octave, or an octave, diminished of a minor semitone, or a comma's.

**SEMI-DIAPHANOUS**, half diaphanous or transparent.

**SEMIFIBULATUS** [in *Anat.*] <sup>a</sup> a muscle, the same as *Peyronaeus Secundus*.

**SEMI-FLOSCULOUS** [in *Botan. Writ.*] a Semifloret, *L.*

**A SEMIFLORET** [with *Florists*] an half-flourish, is tubulous at the beginning, like a Floret, and afterwards expanded in the form of a tongue.

**SEMIME/TALS** are fossil bodies not malleable, yet fixed in some measure in the fire; consisting of a metallick part and some other matter of another kind connected therewith; as *Antimony*, *Cinnabar*, *Marcasite*, *Bismuth*, *Calamine*, *Cobalt*, *Vitriol*, *Armenian Stone*, *Lapis Hamatis*, *Loadstone*, &c.

**SEMIMO'DIUS**, half a bushel, *L.*

**SEMINERVO'SUS** [in *Anat.*] a muscle of the thigh, so called from its being half tendinous and nerve-like. It has its rise from the outward part of the knob of the *Os Ischium*, and is inserted to the *Tibia*, *L.*

**SEMINA'TION**, the act of sowing or shedding Seeds, particularly that of Vegetables. *L.*

**SEMINA'TION**, the emission of the male seed into the womb by coition.

**SEMIEN/FICK** [of *semen* and *facio*, *L.*] making or breeding seed.

**SEMIORDINATES** [in *Geom.*] the halves of the Ordinates or Applicates.

**SEMIPE'DAL**, consisting of a foot and an half in measure.

**SEMIPELAGIANS**, such as retain some tincture of *Pelagianism*.

**SEMIPROOF**, the proof of a single evidence.

**SEMI-SPINA'TUS** [with *Anat.*] a muscle arising from all the transverse processes of the *Vertebrae* of the breast, and passing obliquely upwards, is inserted to the upper spines of the said *Vertebrae*.

**SEMI-TENDINO'SUS** [with *Anat.*] a muscle of the thigh, arising from the outward part of the *Os Ischium*, and is inserted to the *Tibia* immediately below the end of the muscle called *Gracilis*, *L.*

**SEMI-TONE** [in *Mu.*] one of the degrees of concinnous intervals of concords.

**SEMI-VOWELS** [with *Grammarians*] *i. e.* half-vowels, are the letters *T*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *x*, *z*, which are so called, because, tho' they are consonants, they are not express'd without the assistance or sound of the vowel *e*, and are distinguished into *Solids* and *Liquids*.

**SEMPER**, always, *L.*

**SEMPER PERSPICUOUS**, always perspicuous or visible.

**SEMPERLENTIV** [*semperlenitas*, *L.*] continual tenity.

**SENATUS** *consultum*, a vote or resolution of the Roman senate; with us a vote or act of parliament, *L.*

**SENECIO** [with *Botan.*] gromwell, *L.*

**SENGREEN**, the herb houseleek.

**SENSE** [*sensus*, *L.*] a faculty of the soul, whereby it perceives external objects, by means of some action or impression made on certain parts of the body, called the *Organs of Sense*, and by them propagated to the sensory.

**External SENSES**, are powers of perceiving ideas, upon the presence of external objects.

**Internal SENSES**, are powers or determinations of the mind to be pleased with certain forms of the mind, which occur to our observation in objects perceived by the external Senses.

**Moral SENSE**, is a determination of the mind to be pleased with the contemplation of those affections, actions, or character of rational agents, which we call virtuous.

**SENSIBLE Quantities** [with *Log.*] are such as hardness, softness, weight, heat, cold, colours, sounds, smells, tastes, &c.

**SENSIBLENESS** [*sensibilitas*, *L.* *sensibilité*, *F.*] the sensible faculty.

**SEN-NIGHT**, seven-nights, *q. d.* seven nights time.

**SENSITIVE Soul**, the soul of brutes, or the sensible Soul, which man is supposed to have in common with brutes.

**SENSITIVENESS** [of *sensitivus*, *L.*] the faculty of perceiving, &c.

**SENSELESS** [of *sensus*, *L.* *sens*, *F.* and *leas*, *Sax.*] void of sense.

**SENSELESSNESS**, want, or voidness of sense.

**SENSORY** [*sensorium*, *L.*] the organ or instrument of sense; as the eye of seeing, the ear of hearing, &c. the place to which the species of sensible things are carried through the nerves and brain, that they may be there perceived by their immediate presence to the sense.

**SENSUALITY** ? [*sensualitas*, *L.*

**SENSUALNESS** [*sensualité*, *F.*] a gratifying or pleasing the senses.

To **SENSUALIZE** [*rendre sensuel*, *F.*] to render sensual.

**SENTENCE** [in *Poetry*] a short, pithy remark or reflection, containing some sentiment of use in the conduct of life.

**SENTENCE** [in *Grammar*] a period or set of words, comprehending some perfect sense or sentiment of the mind.

**SENTE'NTIOUSNESS** [of *sententiosus*, *L.*] the being full of pithy sentences.

**SENTIMENT**, thought, mind, opinion, inclination, passion, *F.*

**SENTI**

**SENTIMENTS** [in *Poetry, Tragedy, &c.*] are the thoughts which the poet makes his persons express.

**SENVY** [*Yenepe, Sax.*] the plant which bears mustard-seed.

**SE'PÆ** [of *σῆμα*, Gr. to putrify] large corrosive pustules.

**SEPARABLENESS** [of *separabilis, L.*] capableness of being separated.

• **SEPARATENESS** [of *separatus, L.*] a being separate from.

• **SEPARATION**, a divorce or parting of man and wife, *F. of L.*

**SE'PLE** *Os*, the cuttle-bish bone, *L.*

**SEPO'SITED** [*spositus, L.*] set on one side.

**SEPTANGULARNESS** [ of *septem* and *angularis, L.*] the having seven angles.

**SEPTEMBER** [of *septem, L.* so called, as being the 7th month, beginning at *March*] is painted, *Grc.* in a purple robe, with a cheerful look; crowned with a coronet of white and purple grapes, holding in his right hand a *Cornucopia* of pomegranates and other summer fruits, and a balance, and in his left hand a handful of oats.

• **SEPTENTRIONALITY** [of *septentrionalis, L.*] northernness.

**SEPTIFOLIUM** [with *Botan.*] the herb setfoil.

**SEPTINE'RVIA** *Plantago* [with *Bot.*] the common plantain, having seven fibres or strings.

**SEPTIZONE** [of *septizonium, of septem* seven, and *Zona* Girdles] a building girt with seven rows of columns.

**SEPTUM**, an hedge; a coat or fold for sheep; an inclosure or separation, *L.*

**SEPTUNX**, among the *Romans*, 7 parts of any whole or intire thing, divided into 7.

**SEPTUPLE** [*septuplex, L.*] seven-fold.

**SEPU'LCHRE** [*sepulchrum, L.*] a tomb or monument, or a place destined for the interment of the dead; the term is used in a more especial manner for the burying-places of the *Antients*; but those of the *Moderns* are more usually called tombs. Besides, the *antients* had a sort of sepulchre, which they called *Cenotaphium*, which was an empty sepulchre erected in honour of one who had no burial at all; as well as for those whose bodies or ashes, being burnt, were there reposit.

**SE'QUENT** [*sequens, L.*] following. **Voluntary SEQUESTRATION** [in *Common Law*] is that which is done by the consent of both parties.

**Necessary SEQUESTRATION** [in *Common Law*] is that which the judge doth by his authority, whether the parties will, or not.

**SEQUESTRATOR**, an officer in the time of the civil wars, who received the rents of the estates of delinquents.

**SEQUESTRO habendo** [in *Law*] a judicial writ for dissolving a sequestration of the fruits of a benefice made by a bishop at the king's command, thereby to oblige a person at the suit of another: for the parson, upon his appearance, may have this writ for a discharge of the sequestration, *L.*

**SERA'GLIO**, the palace of the *Grand Seignior* at *Constantinople*, where he keeps his court, and where his concubines are lodg'd, and where the youth are trained up for the chief posts of the empire; also the palace of a prince or lord; also the place of residence of a foreign ambassador is there called a *Seraglio*.

**SERANGO DES** *ulcus* [ of *σῆμα*, *G.* a fistula or pipe] a fistulous ulcer, *L.*

**SERAPH** ? [*שרף, Heb.* to inflame]

**SERAPHIM**, a spirit of the first or highest rank in the hierarchy of angels, or one of that class, supposed to be most inflamed with divine love, by reason of their nearer and more immediate attendance upon the throne, and to communicate ardour to the inferior or remoter orders of angels.

**SERA'PHICKNESS** the being of **SERAPHICALNESS** the seraphic nature.

**SERAPIAS** [*σενάπια, Gr.*] the herb called dog-stones or rag wort.

**SERAPIS** [as some think, of *שרף*, a seraphim, or *שר* a prince, *Heb.* and *Apis*] was a god of the *Egyptians*, marked in an extraordinary manner, because they did believe that *Osiris*, one of their kings, the son of *Isis*, had been, after his death, metamorpho'd into an ox. And hence proceeded the *Israelites* worshipping the golden calves. The ox, call'd *Serapis*, was to live a certain number of years, and then the priests drown'd him in the river *Nile*, and all the people of the land mourned and lamented for his death, till another was found with the same marks upon him; upon which there was an universal rejoicing over the Country, express'd by banqueting, and all manner of sports.

**SE'RAPIS** [*Hieroglyphically*] in its temple in *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, (being an idol made of all sorts of Metals, of such a prodigious size, as that it filled the temple, reaching the roof with its head,

and both the sides with its hands,) represented the world; the golden head of the sun signified the heavens, the shoulders and stomach the air, the belly the sea, and the feet the earth, as it is represented speaking of itself.

Εἰμι ὁ θεὸς τοῖς ἀνέμοις οἷς κατὰ εἶπον,  
Ὀρεῖται ὁ πόρος καὶ φανήσεται διὰ θαλάσσης  
Γὰρ δὲ μοὶ πόδες ἐστὶν, τὰς ἑλπίδας αὐτῶν  
(καί ται)  
Ὀμοιωτὰ πτερυγες λαμπρὰ φέουσι ἡλιοιο.

SEREIN, a dampish and unwholesome vapour, that in hot countries falls after sun-set; a kind of mildew, F.

To SERENADE [donner de serenades, F.] to play or sing to a lady or mistress, under her door or window, in the Night, or early in the morning, Ital.

SERENITUDE [serenitudo, L.] serenity, clearness of the sky, calmness of the mind.

SERGA'SSO, a sea-weed or herb, somewhat resembling samphire, of a yellow colour, which lies so thick on the sea about the island Macao, as to stop the passage of ships, unless carried by a brisk gale.

SERGEANT at Law } a learned  
SERGEANT of the Coif } lawyer of

the highest degree in the common law, as a doctor is in the civil. The court of common-pleas is their peculiar, tho' they may plead in other courts. They are called brothers by the judges, who shew them great respect.

SERGEANT [in Heraldry] a griffin.

SERGEANT at Arms, an officer appointed to attend the person of the king; and also to arrest traitors and persons of quality, and to attend the lord high-steward, when he sits in judgment upon a traitor, &c.

SERI'ATIM in rows or in order.

SERIES [in Algebra] a rank or progression of quantities increasing or decreasing in some constant ratio, which in its progress approaches still nearer and nearer to some sought value.

Infinite SERIES [in Algebra] certain progressions or ranks of quantities orderly proceeding, which make continual approaches to, and, if infinitely continued, would become equal to what is inquired after, &c. as  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{8}$ ,  $\frac{1}{16}$ ,  $\frac{1}{32}$ ,  $\frac{1}{64}$ , &c. make a series which always converges or approaches to the value of 1, and, infinitely continued, becomes equal thereto.

SERIOUSLY [serio, L.] with seriousness.

SERIOUSNESS sobriety, gravity, intemperance of mind.

SERIPHUM [so called from the island Seriphus] sea wormwood, L.

SERIS [in Botany] the herb cichory or endive, L.

SERMOLOGIES [of Sermo and λόγος, Gr.] books or homilies of popes and other persons of eminence and sanctity, antiently read at the Feasts of the Confessors, the Purification, All-Saints, and every day from Christmas to the octave of the epiphany.

SERMONIZING [of sermocinari, L.] preaching a sermon.

SERMOUNTAIN, a sort of herb.

SER'ROUS [serosus, L.] of, or pertaining to the humour called Serum, watrish.

SER'ROUSNESS } [serosité, F. of se-  
SERO'SITY } rosus, of serum,  
L.] wheyness, properly of the blood, being an aqueous liquor mixed with the blood and other humours, or being ferous.

SERPENT, a kind of musical instrument, serving as a basis to the Cornet or small Shawm, to sustain a chorus of singers in a large vessel.

SERPENTARIA [with Botanists] dragon's wort, L.

SERPENTARIUS [in Astronomy] a constellation in the northern hemisphere, L.

SERPENT'IGENOUS [serpentina, L.] ingender'd or bred of a serpent.

SERPENT'IGEROUS [serpentes, L.] bearing or carrying serpents.

SERPENTINE-Verbes, are such as begin and end with the same word, as, Crescit amor nummi, quantum ipse pecunia crescit.

SERPENTINE-Marble, a kind of marble, so called, because speckled like a serpent's skin.

A SERPENTINE [with Chymists] a worm or pipe of copper or pewter twisted into a spiral, ascending from the bottom of an alembick to the top, and, being placed in a vessel of cold water, serves as a refrigerator in distilling brandy, &c.

SERPENTS [in Hieroglyphicks] were used to represent hereticks.

SERPI'LLUM [in Botany] a kind of wild or running betony, L.

SERRATA [in Botany] an herb called germander or English treacle, L.

SERRATULA [in Botany] the herb saw-wort, L.

SERRATED-Leaf [with Botanists] is an indented leaf, or a leaf which is snipp'd about the edges into several acute segments, resembling the teeth of a saw, as in Dog's Mercury.

SERRATURE, a sawing.

SERTULA Campana [with Botanists] the herb melilot or clavers, L.

**SERVE/TISTS**, the disciples and followers of *Michael Servet*, who, being an antitrinitarian, was burnt at Geneva, 1553.

**SERVICABLENESS** [of *servitium*, L. or *serviabilis*, F.] capableness of doing service, &c.

**SERVITES**, an order of religious, denominated from their peculiar attachment to the service of the virgin *Mary*.

**SESAMOIDEA** *Offa* [in *Anat.*] several very small bones placed between the joints of the fingers to fortify them, and prevent their being dislocated, to the number of 16, 20, or more.

**SESAMOIDES** [in *Botany*] the herb catch-fly, good to purge melancholy.

**SESE/LIS** [with *Botan.*] hart-wort, L. **SE/SQUI-duplicate Ratio** [in *Geomet.*] &c.] is when, of two terms, the greater contains the less twice, with half another over, as 50 and 20.

**SESQUIAL/TERAL** [*sesquialter*, L.] so much and the half.

**SESQUIALTERAL Ratio** }  
**SESQUIALTERAL Proportion** }  
[with *Geometricians*, &c.] is a Ratio between two lines, two numbers, &c. where one of them contains the other once, with the addition of an half, as 6 and 9.

**SESQUIDITONUS** [in *Musick*] a concord resulting from the sound of two strings, whose vibrations, in equal times, are to each other in the Ratio of 5 to 6.

**SESQUITE/RIAL Proportion** [in *Mathem.*] is when one number contains another once, and a third Part of it more; as 6, 8, 12, 16, 21, 28.

**SE/SSION** [in *Law*] the sitting of justices in court upon commissions, L.

**SESTE/RTIA** [of *Cleopatra* in *Egypt*] a weight containing 2 lb.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

**SETA/CEOUS** [*setaceus*, L.] bristly, or full of bristles

**SE/TON** [*setaceum*, L.] a sort of issue in the neck, &c. See *Setaceum*.

**SETO/SE** [*setosus*, L.] full of bristles.

**SETO/SITY** [*setositas*, L.] fulness of bristles.

**SE/TTING** [in *Astron.*] is the occultation of a star or planet, or its sinking below the horizon.

**Acrological SETTING**, is when a star sets when the sun arises.

**Cosmical SETTING**, is when the star sets with the sun.

**Heliacal SETTING**, is when a star is immersed and hid in the sun's rays.

**SE/TTLEDNESS** [of *vet*, Sax.] a fixedness, or being settled in place, mind &c.

**SE/VEN** [*yeo* *kan*, Sax.] the number 7 is remarkable, and has been used by most nations as a period of time, as 7 days in the week, 7 years of service, 7 times 7 the distance of the year of *Jove*. It is call'd critical by Physicians, who on the seventh day were wont to give their judgment, as to life or death of the sick; and also for the climacterical year, 7 times 7, or 49, or 9 times 7, i. e. 63. It is also named male and female, because a compound of numbers even and odd, as 3 and 4, and comprehending the 3 and 4 is a number wholly perfect.

**SE/VEN-fold** [*yeo* *kon* *yeal* *b*, Sax.] seven times as much.

**SEVENTE/EN** [*yeo* *kontine*, Sax.] 17.

**SE/VENTY** [*seo* *kontic*, Sax.] 70.

**SEVE/RENESS** { of *severus*, L. }

**SEVE/RITY** { roughness, sternness, &c. also harshness, gravity, strictness, cruelty, &c.

**SEVIL-Hole**, a hole at the lower end of a horse-bit, on the outside of the line of the banquet.

**SEU/TLOMA/LACHE**, the herb spinage, L.

**SE/WERS**, commonly call'd shoars, are conduits or conveyances for the water, fillage or filth of a house, street, city, &c.

**SEXAGE/SIMAL** [ *Arithmetick* ] is that which proceeds by 60's, as the division of circles, &c. into 60 degrees, the degrees each into 60 minutes, and every minute into 60 seconds.

**SEXAGE/SIMALS**, are fractions whose denominators proceed in a sexacuple Proportion, i. e. the first minute  $\frac{1}{60}$  to  $\frac{8}{60}$  a second  $\frac{1}{3600}$  a third  $\frac{1}{216000}$  and so on.



**SEX-Angled** [with *Geometr.*] having six angles, as in the figure.

**SE/XTUM**, the title of the third volume of the canon-law, L.

**SGRA/FIT** [of *graffiata*, Ital. scratch-work, prob. or *grasso*, Gr. to write] a method of Painting in black and white only, not in *fresco*, yet such as will bear the weather.

To **SHAB off**, to go away sneakingly.

**SHAB**, a shabby fellow.

**SHA/BBINESS** [prob. *g. d. scabbiness*] raggedness, meanness of habit.

**SHA/CKLED** [of *ycaul*, Sax. a fetter] wearing shackles or fetters, &c.

To **SHADE** [of *ycadeban*, Sax.] to cover with the shadow.

**SHADINESS** [of *ſceadþigneſſe*, *Sax.*] the affording a ſhade, or being ſhady.

**SHADOW** [in *Opticks*] a privation of light, by the interpoſition of an opake body.

**SHAFT** [*ſceacſt*, *Sax.*] the body of a Pillar, the ſpire of a church-ſteeple, &c.

**SHA'GGEDNESS** [of *ſceacgeð*, *Sax.*] the having long, rough hair.

**SHA'LOWNESS**, want of depth of water, judgment, &c.

**SHA'ME'FUL** [*ſcamefull*, *Sax.*] ſcandalous, diſgraceful, &c.

**SHA'MELESNESS** [of *ſceam-leaſ* and *neſſe*, *Sax.*] immodesty, impudence.

**SHA'PELESS** [of *ſceapleaſ*, *Sax.*] without ſhape, deformed.

**SHARK** [*Figuratively*] is uſed for a ſharping fellow, who lives by taking Perſons at a diſadvantage, and tricking and cheating them.

**SHARP** [in *Muſick*] a kind of artificial note or character ſo formed ( *♯* ) .

**SHARPLY** [*ſceapþlic*, *Sax.*] after a ſharp manner.

**SHAR'PNES** [*ſceapþneſſe*, *Sax.*] keenneſs, &c.

**SHARP-SIGHTED** [of *ſceapþ* and *gey'ihðe*, *Sax.*] having a quick and penetrating ſight.

**SHARP-WITTED** [of *ſceapþ* and *þit*, *Sax.*] very witty, ſagacious.

**SHATTER-BRAIN'D** *ſcarce com-*

**SHATTER-PAT'ED** *ſpoſ mentis*, crazy-headed, hare-brain'd, confuſed, acting without thought, &c.

**SHA'VELING**, one that has his head ſhaved, as monks, &c.

**SHA'VE**, as a cunning ſhaver, i. e. a crafty fellow.

**To SHEAF** [*ſceapian*, *Sax.*] to bind corn into ſheaves.

**SHEAR'ING** [in the *Woollen Manu-ſacture*] is the cutting with large ſheers the too-long and ſuperfluous nap or ſtag on cloths, ſtuff, &c.

**To SHEAR** [of *ſcear*, *Sax.*] to ſpill, to pour out, as *ſhed Tears*, *the Teeth*, *Hair*, *Horns*.

**SHE'EP** [*Hieroglyphically*] repreſented a fool or ſilly perſon, becauſe no beaſt is more ſimple than a ſheep; but a ram repreſents a good governor.

**SHE'EPISHNESS** [of *ſceap* and *ſcelieneſſe*, *Sax.*] faint-heartedneſs, ſimplicity, &c.

**SHE'EP-Cote** [*ſceap cote*, *Sax.*]

**SHE'EP-Fold** [*ſceap-ſalðe*, *Sax.*] a Place to put ſheep in.

**SHE'EP-Hook** [*ſceap-hoce*, *Sax.*] a ſhepherd's ſtaff or crook.

**A SHEEP'S-Head** [*Metaphorically*] a mere blockhead, a ſtupid, dull fellow.

**To SHEER a ſhore** *an anchor* [*a-*

*To SHEER Home* *among Sailors*]

ſignifies to draw it home.

**SHEER over**, quite over, *Milton.*

**To SHEER.** *See Shear.*

**SHEERMAN** [*ſceap-man*, *Sax.*] that ſheers cloths, woollen ſtuffs, &c.

**SHELF** [with *Miners*] that hard ſurface or coat of the earth, which lies under the mould, uſually about a foot deep.

**SHE/LTERER** [prob. of *ſceala*, *Sax.* a ſhell] one who ſhelters; alſo is ſheltered.

**SHE/LTERLESS**, having no Place of ſhelter.

**SHE/LVING** [prob. of *ſcelb*, *Tent.* crooked] ſlanting.

**SHE/LVINGNESS**, the ſinking or

riſing gradually like a ſhelve or ſand in the ſea.

**SHE/LVY** [of *ſcelb*, *Tent.*] full of ſhelves or ſand-heaps, as the ſea.

**SHE'PHERDESS** [*ſceapa, hyrðeſ*, *Sax.*] a ſhe-keeper of ſheep.

**SHE'RIF'WICK** [*ſcy'p-ſceap'wic*, *Sax.*] a ſheriff's jurisdiction.

**SHIBBOLETH** [שִׁבּוֹלֶת, *Heb.* i. e. an ear of corn] a criterion by which the *Gileadites* diſtinguiſhed the *Ephraimites*, by their pronouncing *f* for *ſh*.

**SHIELD** [in *Heraldry*] in coat-armour iſometimes repreſented as in the figure, tho' they were of a different ſhape and ſize; the uſe of

them was to defend the body againſt the weapons of enemies.

**To SHIELD** [*ſcy'ban*, *Sax.*] to protect or defend, as *God ſhield you*.

**SHIN-Bone** [*ſcina-ban*, *Sax.*] a bone between the leg and foot.

**SHINGLES** [in *Carpentry*] are ſmall pieces of wood or quartered oaken boards, ſaw'd to a certain ſeantling; but they are more uſually cleit to about an inch thick at one end, and made like wedges about four or five inches broad, and eight or nine (and in ſome Places twelve) inches long. They are uſed to cover houſes with; but more commonly churches or ſteeple, inſtead of tiles or ſlates.

**SHINING** [of *ſcine*, *Sax.*] caſting a luſtre, looking bright.

**SHININGNE'S** [*ſcinanbeneſſe*, *Sax.*] luſtre, brightneſs.



**SHIPPING** [of *skip*, Dan. Scip, Sax.] ships.

**SHIP-shapen** [with *Sailors*] unsightly, spoken of a ship that is built strait up after she comes to her bearings, the same that is termed *Wale-reared*.

**SHIPWRACK** [Scip-pnac, Sax.] the perishing of a ship at sea, &c.

**SHIPWRIGHTS**, were constituted in the reign of king James I. They are a master, two wardens, and 16 assistants. Their arms are a *Noah's ark* on a chief, the cross of St. George charg'd with a lion of England; the crest is the said ark and the dove volant, with an olive branch in its mouth proper.

**SHIRK** [*q. d.* a shark] a sharpening fellow that lies upon the catch, as the shark-fish.

**SHIRKING**, sharpening, lying upon the catch.

**SHITTEN** [of Scitan, Sax.] beslitt, fouled with ordure.

**SHUTTLE-Cock** ? [prob. of Scio-shuttle-Cock] Tan, Sax. to shoot and cock a cock stuck with feathers, to be banded to and fro' with battledores.

**SHOAD** [with *Tin Miners*] such fragments of ore, which by rains, currents of water, &c. are torn off from the load or veins of ore.

**SHOCKING** [of *shocken*, Du.] putting into a commotion of mind.

**SHODDEN** [of Sceot, Sax.] having shoes on.

**A SHOE-Maker** [of *yceo* and *macan*, Sax. to make.]

**SHO'LINESS** [*q. d.* *Shallowness*] fullness of flats in the sea, &c.

**SHOLY** [*q. d.* *Shallow*] full of flats.

**SHON**, did shine. *Milton*.

**SHOP-lifting** [of *Sceope* Sax. a shop, and *Levatio*, L.] stealing goods out of a shop, going under pretence of buying, which if it be to the value of *ss.* is death.

**SHORN** [of *Sceapian*, Sax.] sheared or clipped off.

**SHORT-Sails** [in a *Ship of War*] are the same as fighting-sails, and are the fore-sail, main-sail, and fore-top-sail, which are all the sails used in a fight, lest the rest should be fired or spoiled.

**SHORT-Sightedness**, a fault in the conformation of the eye, in which the crystalline, &c. being too convex, the

rays reflected from distant objects are refracted too much, and caused to converge too fast, so as to unite together, before they reach to the *Retina*, by which means the vision is render'd both dim and confused.

**SHORTNESS** [Scotnyffe, Sax.] brevity, deficiency in length.

**Chain-SHOT**, is two whole or half bullets joined together, either by a bar or chain of iron, which allows them some liberty asunder, so that they cut and destroy whatever happens in their way, and are very serviceable in a sea-battle, to cut the enemy's sails.

**Round SHOT** [in *Gunnery*] are round bullets fitted in proportion to the gun.

**Cross-bar SHOT**, are round shot, with a long spike of iron cast in each, as if it went through the middle of it.

**Cafe-SHOT**, is either small bullets, nails, bits of old iron, or the like, put into a cafe, to shoot out of ordnance.

**Langrel-SHOT**, runs with a shackle to be shortened when it is put into the gun, having half a bullet either of lead or iron, which spreads itself when it flies out.

**Trundle-SHOT**, is a bolt of iron of 16 or 18 inches length, having sharp points at both ends, and a round broad bowl of lead cast upon it, about a hand's breadth from each end, and fitted to the bore of the gun.

**SHOT of a Cable** [with *Sailors*] is the fastening of two cables together, that a ship may ride more safely.

**SHOT** [of *Sceotan*, Sax.] hit or wounded with a bullet, arrow, &c.

To **SHOVEL** [of *Scopian*, Sax.] to work with a shovel.

To **SHOULDER** [of *Scultop*, Sax.] to lay on the shoulder; also to juggle with the shoulder.

**SHOULDER-Blade**, a bone of the shoulder, of a triangular figure covering the hind part of the ribs, called also *Scapula*.

**A SHOUT**, a loud halloo or huzza.

**SHOWERINESS** [Scupicneffe, Sax.] raininess, inclinableness to be showery.

**SHOWERY** [of *Scupicg*, Sax.] rainy, apt or inclinable to produce showers.

**SHOWY** [of *Sceapian*, Sax. *schouwen*, Du. to shew] making an appearance, gaudy.

**SHRANK** [of *Scjincan, Sax.*] *Strunk up*, lessened in length, breadth &c.

**SHREADINGS** [in *Carpentry*] the making good of the rafter-feet in the cornice, that is, when rafters are cut with a knee, these shreadings (otherwise call'd *furrings*) go strait along with the rafter from the top of the knee to the cornice.

**SHREW'DNESS**, cunningness, smartness, sagacity.

**SHRI'LNESS**, sharpness of sound.

**SHRIN'D**, *inshrin'd*, seated or placed in a shrine. *Milton.*

**SHROWD** [yc<sup>h</sup>ub, *Sax.*] a garbment for a dead corps.

**SHROWDING** of *Trees* [in *Husbandry*] the cutting or lopping off the top branches of them; which is only done to trees not fit for timber; and designed either for some present use, or for fuel.

**SHRUB** [yc<sup>h</sup>ube, *Sax.*] a small or low tree.

**SHRUB** [with *Botanists*] a Plant with many woody perennial stalks or trunks from the same root, as a briar, &c.

**SHRUBBINESS** [yc<sup>h</sup>ybieneſſe, *Sax.*] fulness of shrubs.

**SHRUBBY** [of yc<sup>h</sup>ybiſſe, *Sax.*] full of shrubs.

**SHRUNK** [of *ſcjinican, Sax.*] contracted.

**SHUTTERS** [of *ſcittan, Sax.* to lock, *Schutzen, Du.* to inclose] for windows, &c.

**SIALISMOS** [of *σιαισμος, Gr.* spittle] salivation.

**SIBYLS** [πρόφ. q. πρὸς τοῦ θεοῦ, *Gr.* i. e. the counsel of God] of these, in all, are reckoned nine or ten, as the *Sibylla Persica, Lybica, Delphica, Cumana, Erythraea, Samia, Tyburitina, Hellespontica, Phrygia*, and *Cumæa*, whose writings seem to have prophesied of *Christ* &c. plainly, that there is ground to suspect the *Greek Verses*, that bear their name, were written after our Saviour's death.

The *Sibylla Cumana*, was a virgin who liv'd an innocent life in a cave, near *Cuma* in *Italy*, far from all acquaintance and society of men. She compos'd nine books of things to come, and brought them to *Tarquinius Priscus* to be sold, demanding about 200 Pounds for them; which he refusing to give, she burnt three of them, and required the same price for the rest; but, the king refusing to give it, she went away, and having burnt three more, and returning, demanded the same money

for the remaining three, for which the king, by the advice of his soothsayers, gave her the money. The *Demviri sacrorum* or *Pontifex Maximus*, kept these books in their custody; and, on all difficult occasions, these books were consulted by order of the senate. There are yet remaining some fragments of this *Sibyl*, preserved in several writers.

**SIBYLLA Agrippa**, was painted in the form of an old woman in a roseal garment.

**SIBYLLA Delphica**, like a young woman in a black garment, with a horn in her hand.

**SIBYLLA Europea**, like a comely young woman, but with a red face, clothed with a fine veil on her head, and a fine garment of golden work.

**SIBYLLA Herophila**, young and fair, in a purple garment, and having her head covered with a veil of lawn.

**SIBYLLA Lybica**, like an old woman clad in a purple garment, and crowned with a garland of flowers.

**SIBYLLA Phrygia**, with an old ill-favoured face, clad in a red garment.

**SIBYLLA Persica**, clad in a golden garment, and a white veil.

**SIBYLS**. A certain author has endeavoured to prove, that there never was more than one *Sibyl* that was a Prophetess, and that she was a *Grecian*, whose name was *Hierophyle*, born at *Erythraea*; and that the diversity of her names was occasioned by her travels, or by the spirit's transporting her from one Place to another; and that she died at *Cuma* in *Italy*. *Vossius* tells us, that the antient books of the *Sibyls* at *Rome* were altogether profane; but that those, brought from *Greece* by *Craſſus*, contain'd some Prophecies that had been given by certain *Jews* for *Sibylline Oracles*; which is the reason of those Prophecies of the coming of the *Messiah*, that are found among them.

**SIBYLLINE** [*Sibyllinus, L.*] of the *Sibyls*.

**SICCATED** [*siccatus, L.*] dried up.

**SICCIFICK** [*siccificus, L.*] causing dryness.

**SICHA** [with *Botanists*] the wild carrot.

**SICILIANA** [with *Botan.*] *tuscan, L.*

**SICKLINESS** [of *ſciclineſſe, Sax.*] unhealthfulness, aptness to be sick.

**SICKNESS** [ſcicneſſe, *Sax.*] in disposition of body, &c.

**A SICKLE** [ſcicol, *Sax.* *ſickel, Ger.* prob. of *ſecare, Lat.* to cut] a hook for reaping corn.

**SIDELING**, side-ways, on one side, awry. *Milton*.

**SIDELINGS** [old *Lat. Writ.*] banks between, or on the sides of the ridges of plowed lands.

**SIDESMAN** [of *yibe* and *Sean, Sax.*] an assistant to a church-warden.

**SIDERITIO** [with *Botan.*] the herb call'd wall-sage or stone-sage, growing on old walls or tiles; also iron-wort, and clown's all-heal; *L.*

**SIDER.** See *Cyder*.

**SIDERATION** [in *Medicine*] a being suddenly benumbed and deprived of the use of one's limbs.

**SIDERITIS** [*medicinis, Gr.*] the herb wall-horehound, *L.*

**SIDEROMANCY** [*σιδεραμαντεια* of *vidēs*, iron or steel, and *μαντεια*, *Gr.* divination] a divination performed by a red-hot iron, upon which they laid an odd number of straws, and observed what figures, bendings, sparklings, &c. they made in burning.

**SIDEWAYS** [*yibe-paḡ, Sax.*] by or along the side.

A **SIEGE** [prob. of *sedes, L.* a seat] is the sitting or encampment of an army round a Place, with a design to take it; either by distress and famine; or by making lines around it, to hinder any relief from coming to them from without; or by main force, as by trenches, attacks, &c. *F.*

**SIEGE** [of *sige, F.* a seat] going to stool, voiding of excrements.

**SIGHTS** [in *Mathematicks*] two thin pieces of brass on the extremity of an *Alidade* or *Index* of a *Theodolite*, &c. for the just direction of the *Index* to the line of the object.

**SIGHTLESS** [*ḡeyi'seleay, Sax.*] blind.

**SIGHTLINESS** [*ḡeyi'slicḡneyy, Sax.*] seaminess, handfomencess.

**SIGHTLY** [*ḡeyi'slicḡ, Sax.*] comely, seemly.

**SIGILLARIA**, a festival among the *Romans*, wherein they sent Presents of seals, and other such things, one to the other, *L.*

**SIGN** [in *Physick*] some appearance of the body distinguishable by the senses, whence the preference, nature and state of disease, or health, or death, may be inferred.

**SIGNA**, marks or characters, short hand, initial or beginning letters, which by way of abbreviation are put for whole words, as *D. D. D.* for *dominus Deus &c.*

**SIGNA** [among the *Romans*] ensigns

or banners, of which there were several sorts; on some of them was a hand expended, as a symbol of concord; some had a silver eagle; others the image of the emperor; others a dragon with a silver head, and the rest of the body taffety, *L.*

**SIGNALS**, signs made by sea or land by the admiral, commander, &c. of any Squadron of ships, either for sailing, fighting, marching, &c.

**SIGNIFICANTNESS** [of *significantiā, L.*] significance.

**SILENCE** [in *Hieroglyph.*] was represented by a wolf, because it is said to make men dumb at its first sight.

Seasonable **SILENCE** [*Hieroglyph.*] was represented by a wild goose; because *Amianus* relates, that when these birds fly over the mountains, where great numbers of eagles make their abode, knowing their inability of keeping silence, they take a stone in their bills, which hinders them from making a noise, and when they are out of danger they let it fall.

**SILENI** [according to the Poets] were satyrs, so called when they were grown old, who are feign'd to be great tipplers of wine.

**SILENI**, were as numerous as the *Fauni*. They were thought to be mortal, because there were several of their sepulchres in the region about *Pergamus*; but the *Fauni*, the *Satyrs*, the *Sileni* and the *Bacchi*, the *Tytiri* and the *Panes*, being all of a like nature, were reputed to be *Dæmons*, and the ministers of the other gods; they were call'd by the name of *Incubi*, being accounted to be amorous of women, and desirous of their embraces; and indeed it is not to be questioned but there were many ill things done under their names in such lonely Places, and those crimes which were perpetrated by mortals, were attributed to demi-gods.

**SILENUS**. Historians tell us, that *Silenus* was the first of all the kings that reign'd at *Nysa*, who liv'd in the reign of *Midas*; and that the shepherds having caught him, by putting wine into a fountain he us'd to drink of, brought him to *Midas*, who gave him long ears. It is probable that he was one of the Princes of *Caria*, who was famous for his wisdom and learning. And the fable of *Midas's* lending him long ears, only signified the great knowledge he had in all things. *Silenus* being seiz'd, purchas'd his liberty with this remarkable sentence: *That it was best not to be born,*

but the next degree of happiness was to die quickly. *Virgil* makes *Silenus* deliver a very excellent and serious discourse concerning the creation of the world, when he was scarce recovered out of his fit of drunkenness, which makes it appear, that the drunkenness *Silenus* is charged with, had something in it mysterious, and that approach'd to inspiration. He is describ'd as an old man, bald-headed, with a fine nose and large forehead, which denotes the physiognomy of one that is insolent and given to wine; large ears, a short fat body, with a great belly; being generally thought to be drunk, he rides upon a saddle back'd ass, or supports his reeling steps with a staff, sometimes he has a *Cantharus* or great can in his hand, with the handle of it much worn by the frequent use he makes of it.

**SILENTNESS** [*silentium*, *L.*] silence, stillness.

**SILICIA** [in *Botan.*] the herb *fœnu-greek*, *L.*

**SILICULOSE** [of *filicula*, *L.* a husk] husky or full of husks.

**SILIGINOSE** [*siliginosus*, *L.*] made of fine wheat.

**SILIGO**, a kind of corn with an upright stalk, and the grain very white; fine wheat, of which manchet-bread is made, *L.*

**SILICUA** [with *Gold-Finers*] a weight called a carat or carat, of which six make a scruple.

**SILICUA-STRUM** [with *Botan.*] an herb whose leaf is much like alecost, but of a sharp biting taste, Pepper-wort, *Brasil-Pepper*, *St. Mary wort*, *L.*

**SILKEN** [*Seolcen*, *Sax.*] made of silk.

**SILK-GLASS** [of *Virginia*] a curious Plant that has very thin and fibrous leaves, of which a sort of fine stuff is made, with a gloss like silk, and cordage much better than that of hemp or flax, both for strength and continuance.

**SILK-TROWERS**, were incorporated Anno 1629. and are a master, two wardens, 19 assistants, no livery. The assistants fine is 8*l.* and stewards 20. Their arms are *Argent*, three bundles of silk *Sable*, on a chief a silk thrower's mill.

**SILLINESS** [prob. of *Sillic*, *Sax.* wonderfully simpleness, foolishness.

**SILIPHUM** [with *Botan.*] the herb *L. asperula*

**SILLY** [*skinnel*] derives it of *Celig*, *Teut.* Puns, because such Persons are accounted fools, and are plain-hearted] simple, foolish.

**SILVER** [*Sylxepn*, *Sax.*] a metal, next in value to gold, in weight it comes next to that of lead, being to that of gold, as 10 to 19, and to that of water, as 10 to 1; as to its fixedness in the fire, it goes beyond all bodies except gold; having been found by *Dr. Halley* to lose but 1-12 of its weight, having been kept in fusion in the *Focus* of a furnace for two months; it is also the most ductile and malleable of all bodies after gold; again, as to its fusibility, it easily dissolves by fire, much more easily than copper or iron; but more difficultly than gold or lead, and runs before it ignites. Its character with chymists is  $\mathcal{C}$ , *Teut.* and *Du.*

**SILVER** *adj.* [*Solxepene*, *Sax.*] of or pertaining to silver.

**SILVER Weed**, the herb *White-Tansy*.

**SILVERED** [of *Sylxepene*, *Sax.*] done over with silver.

**SILVERING**, the covering any work with leaf silver, *Sec.*

**SILVE-STRIS**, a red grain, used in dying scarlet.

**SIMA** [in *Architect.*] a *Cymatium*.

**SIMATIUM** [in *Architect.* See

**SIMAMISE**  $\mathcal{S}$  *Cymatium*,

**SIMILAR Disease**, a disease of some simple solid part of the body; as of a fibre, in regard to its tension or flaccidity, a membrane, *Sec.*

**SIMILAR right-lin'd Figures** [in *Geom.*] are such figures as have equal angles, and the sides about those angles proportional.

**SIMILAR Parts** [with *Anat.*] the same as simple Parts, are those Parts of the body, that are throughout of the same nature and frame; as the *Flesh*, *Bones*, *Arteries*, *Nerves* and *Veins*.

**SIMILAR Sections** [in *Conicks*] are such, whose diameters make equal angles, with their ordinates.

**SIMILARNESS** [of *similaris*, *L.* *semblable*, *F.*] likeness, the being of the same nature.

**A SIMILE**, a similitude, a comparison of two things, which, tho' different in other respects, yet agree in some one; also a Parable, *L.*

**SIMONIANs**, so call'd of *Simon Magus*, who pretended to be the virtue and power of God sent from heaven to earth: Among the *Samaritanians*



a silk thrower's mill.

**SILLINESS** [prob. of *Sillic*, *Sax.* wonderfully simpleness, foolishness.

**SILIPHUM** [with *Botan.*] the herb *L. asperula*

pretended to be God the Father; and among the Jews he made himself pass for the Son. He patch'd up a kind of ready system out of the Philosophy of Plato, the religious fables of the Heathens and christianity; from Plato he borrowed many things as to the worship of angels, which he perverted to magical uses, pretending there was no salvation to be had but by the invocation of angels, who were the mediators between God and Man.

**SIMONY** [*simonia*, L. prob. so named after *Simon Magus*, who would have purchased the gift of the Holy Ghost of the apostles for money] the making a trade of spiritual things; the buying or selling of church-livings; any unlawful contract to have a man presented to a Parsonage.

**SIMPLE** [*in Musick*] is chiefly used in opposition to double; sometimes to a compound of several parts or figures of different values.

**SIMPLE Leaf** [*with Botanists*] is that which is divided to the middle in several parts, each resembling a leaf itself, as in a *Dock*.

**SIMPLE Nouns** [*with Gram.*] are the same as primitive nouns.

**SIMPLE Wound** [*with Surgeons*] is that which only opens the flesh, and has no other circumstances attending it.

**SIMPLEFYING** [*in Ecclesiastical Affairs*] is the taking away the cure of souls from a benefice, and dispensing the beneficiary from his residence.

**SIMPLENESS** [*simplicitas*, L. *simplicitate*, F.] silliness, foolishness.

**SIMPLE-tenaille** [*in Fortif.*] a work **SINGLE-tenaille** whose head or front consists of two faces, which make one re-entering angle.

**SIMPLER** a gatherer, or one **SIMPLIST** who has skill in simple herbs.

**SIMPLES** [*in Botan.*] all herbs or plants, as having each its particular virtue, whereby it becomes a simple remedy.

**SIMPLEX Charta**, a deed-poll, a single deed or instrument, L.

**SIMPLICITY** [*in God*] is an incommunicable attribute, and is a freedom from all kind of composition or mixture, either of Principles or Parts.

**SIMPLICITY** [*in Metaphysics*] is an indivisible unity, and is either absolute or limited.

**SIMPLICITY absolute**, is when a being is indivisible independently, which the Property of God himself.

**SIMPLICITY limited**, is when any thing is really indivisible, but yet that depends upon some external being.

**SIMPLY** [*simplex*, L.] singly, purely, merely; also foolishly.

**SIMPLUDARIA** [*of simplex and ludus*, L.] a kind of funeral honour paid to the deceased, by dancing and leaping.

**SINA'PI** [*with Botanists*] sinew-seed or mustard, L.

**SINA'PIUM**, a sharp sauce made with mustard, L.

**SIN-orn**, born of, sprung from, or owing its being or original to sin. *Milton*.

**SINLESS** [*of Sin and leaf*, Sax.] free from, without sin. *Milton*.

**SINCE RENESS** [*sinceritas*, L. *sincerite*, F.] uprightness, plain-heartedness.

**SINCE'RITY** [*in Ethics*] is defined to be that virtue, act, or power of the mind, by which the will is determined to follow and perform that which the intellect determines to be best, and to do it, because it is so.

**SINCIPUT**, the fore-part of the head, L.

**SINDON** [*σινδών*, Gr.] a little round piece of linnen or lint, used by surgeons in dressing a wound, after trepanning, L.

**SINE Die** [*in Law*] when judgment is given against the Plaintiff, he is then said to be in *misericordia pro falso clamore suo*; but for the defendant it is said, *est inde sine die*, i.e. he is dismiss'd the court, L.

**SIN'EWINESS** [*of Sineht of Sinu*, Sax.] nervousness.

**SIN'EW** [*Synpe*, Sax.] a nerve.

**SIN'EWY** [*Sin pealt*, Sax.] nervous.

**SIN'FULLY** [*Sin julie*, Sax.] impiously.

**SIN'FULNESS** [*Sin fulne*, Sax.] impiety.

**SINGLE Excentricity** [*with Astronom.*] is the distance between the center of the ellipsis and the focus, or between the sun and the center of the excentrick.

**SINGLENESSE** [*of singulus*, L.] simplicity, sincerity.

**SINGLE-Ten**, a silly Person.

**SINGULARNESS** [*singularitas*, L. *singularité*, F.] the being singular; uncommonness; also excellency; also a particular way of behaviour, &c. affectedness.

**SINISTER-Base** [*in Heraldry*] is the left angle of the base represented by the letter I in the escutcheon.





**SINISTER-CHIEF** [in Heraldry] the left angle of the chief represented by the letter C in the escutcheon.

**SINISTERNESSE** [*siniferitas*, L.] unfairness, self-interestedness, awkwardness, &c.

**SINISTER**, *Side of an Escutcheon*, the left side.

**SINISTRI**, a sect of ancient heretics, so called, because they held (*sinistram*) their left hand in abhorrence, and made it a Point of religion not to receive any thing with it.

**SINKING** [of *Sincan*, Sax.] falling or settling to the bottom or under water, falling or fainting.

**SINLESS** [*Sinleay*, Sax.] free from, or without sin.

**A SINUATED Leaf** [with *Botan.*] is that which is cut about the edges into several long segments, as in oak-leaves.

**SINUOUSNESS** [of *sinuositas*, L. *sinuosité*, F.] fulness of turnings and windings, or a series of bends and turns in arches.

**SINUS** in the *dura Mater* [in *Anat.*] is that strong and thick membrane, which covers all the cavity of the *Cranium*, L.

**SINUS Meningium** [with *Anatomists*] four cavities in the brain; the first and second, call'd *Lateral Sinus's*, are seated between the brain and the *Cerebellum*, and terminate in the *Vertebral Sinus's*; the third begins at the *O's Cribriforme*, and terminates in the middle of the former; the fourth arises from the *Glandula Pituitalis*, and terminates in the middle of the *Lateral Sinus's*. These are called, by *Galen*, the ventricles of the thick membrane, and by others, *Ventriculi Cerebri*, L.

To **SPRENIZE** [of *siren*, L.] to allure Persons to their destruction.

**SPRENS** [either of *σπενειν* or *σπενειν*, to draw or allure, or *σπενειν*, Gr. to deceive, &c.] a sort of monsters who are said to have their upper Parts like beautiful virgins, and the lower like the body and tail of a fish. The names of the chief of them were *Aglaope*, *Pisnoe*, *Thelxiope*, *Molpe*, *Alogoponos*, *Leucofia*, *Ligea*, *Parthenope*, whence the famous city of *Naples* in *Italy* was called *Parthenope*. These are said to have inhabited between the coasts of *Italy* and *Sicily*, and to have play'd harmoniously on several instruments of musick, and to have sung so melodiously, that they allured

Passengers to them to their destruction. By these *Syrens* are said to be signified the allurements of lust, which will finally bring us to an unhappy end, unless we imitate the example of *Ulysses*, who, sailing that way, caus'd his men to stop their ears with wax, and himself to be bound fast to the mast of his ship, that they might not prevail upon him.

**SIRIUS** [*σείριος*, Gr.] the dog-star, bright star of the first magnitude in the mouth of the constellation, called *canis major*.

**SIRYNCHION** [with *Botanists*] a sort of great onion.

**SISTER** [*δευτερον*, Sax. *sister*, Dan.] a female born of the same father and mother, or of one of them.

**SISTER-HOOD** [of *δευτερον*, Sax. or *sister* and *hood*, Dan. a termination added to relation] the society of sisters.

**SISYMBRIUM** [*σισύμβριον*, Gr.] water-mint, L.

**SISYRIGCHIUM** [*σισυρίγιον*, Gr.] a kind of great onion.

**SITUATED** [*situs*, L. *situs*, F.] seated.

**SITUATION** [with *Logicians*] is the ninth of the categories, as *sitting, standing, before, behind, to the right, to the left*.

**SITUS** [in *Geometry, Algebra, &c.*] the situation of surfaces, lines, &c. L.

**SIXAIN** [in *Milit. Affairs*] an ancient order of battle for six battalions, which, supposing them to be all in a line, is formed thus. The 2d and 5th battalions advance and make the *Van*. The 1st and 6th fall into the rear, leaving the 3d and 4th to form the main body. Each battalion ought to have a Squadron on its right, and another on its left. Any number of battalions, produced of the number 6, may be drawn up by this order; so 12 battalions may be put into 2 *Sixains*, and 18 into 3 *Sixains*.

**SIX-FOLD** [*Six-yealde*, Sax.] six times as much.

**SIZE**, a glewish matter, which Painters in distemper mix with their colours; also a kind of Paste used by Shoemakers; also a sort of jelly used by Plasterers, &c.

**SIZEABLENESS** [of *assez*, F. &c.] the being of a fit size.

**SPZING** [at the *Tin Works*] a curious method of dressing the tin-ore, all comes from the launder of the stamp-mill; which is by sifting it thro' a hair sieve, and casting back that

remains in the sieve into the tails, to be trampled over again.

**SKEPTIC** [*σκηπτικός* of *σκηπτο* to contemplate, *Gr.*] a Philosopher who doubted of every thing, and admitted of no determinate judgment concerning any thing.

**SKEPTICALLY** [of *σκηπτικός*, *Gr.*] after the manner of a skeptic.

**SKEPTICISM**, the doctrine and opinions of the skepticks; which was, that Persons ought to suspend their judgment, as to the determination or firm belief of any thing.

**SKILFUL** [according to *Minshew* of *scilulus*, *L.* and *jull*, *Sax.*] knowing, experienced in.

**SKILFULNESS**, knowledge in, experience in any art or science.

**SKINNERS**, were incorporated *Anno* 1325. they consist of a master, 4 wardens, 68 assistants, and 170 on the livery; the fine for which is 16 l. 6s. 8d. This is the sixth company of the twelve, of which there have been

29 lord mayors. This company has been honoured by having of their fraternity six kings, five queens, one prince, nine dukes, two earls, and a baron. Their armorial ensigns are *Ermine* on a chief *Gules*, three crowns *Or*, with caps of the first. The crest, a leopard *Proper* surmount'd with a chaplet of bays *Or*. The supporters, a lucern and a wolf both *Proper*. The motto, *To God only be all glory*. Their hall is on *Dowgate-Hill*.

**SKINNINESS** [of *skin*, *Dan.*] the having much of, or being little else but skin, leanness.

**SKINK-Pottage**, a sort of *Scotch Pottage*, made of the sinews of a leg of beef.

**A SKINKER** [*skinker*, *Dan.*] a cup-bearer, a butler.

**A SKIRMISH** [*escaramuza*, *Span.*] a small encounter of a few men, when they fight suddenly; or a combat in presence of two armies, between two parties, who advance from the bodies for that purpose, and introduce and invite to a general regular fight.

**SKIRTING Boards** [in *Carpentry*] are the narrow boards fitted round the under side of wall-foot against the floor.

**SKIRTS** [prob. of *Scyrt*, *Sax.*] are of a garment below the waist; to the borders of a country.

**SKIT** [prob. of *Scyttan*, *Sax.*] to shoot) a caprice, whimsey.

**SKITTISHNESS**, wantonness, friskiness.

**A SKREA'MING**, a making such a noise.

**A SKREEN** [*Somner* derives it of *Scjimbje*, *Sax.* *Minshew* of *secerniculum*, *L.* others of *escrein*, *F.*] a device to keep off the wind, heat, &c. from bodies; also a device for lifting gravel through.

**To SKEW**, to go sideling along, to waddle.

**SKULL** [prob. of *schel*, *Teut.*] a shell, or *schedel*, *Teut.* the head is the uppermost bone of the head, fashioned in the form of a globe, and distinguish'd with its orders of small holes and seams, and outwardly covered with skin and thin flesh, lest it should be over-burthened with too much weight. These are full of Pores, for the more convenient evaporation of the gross humours of the brain, and certain excrements of it, whereof hairs are produced. The skull is inwardly hollow, that the brain, which is the seat of all the senses, may be the more commodiously placed in it. It is distributed into three parts; the fore-part (called *Sinciput*) and joineth into the forehead; the hinder-part (call'd *Occiput*); and the middle or crown (call'd *Vertex*), seated between the fore and hinder-parts. In these three Partitions are placed three sensible faculties; in the fore-part is the *sensus communis*, or fancy, i. e. the judgment of the senses, or universal notion of things; in the middle, the imagination; in the hinder-part of the head, the memory.

**SLABBINESS** [of *slabben*, *Dn.*] sloppiness, fulness of plashes.

**SLACKNESS** [*laxitas*, *L.*] looseness.

**To SLAKE**, to mix lime with water.

**SLANDEROUSNESS**, reproachfulness.

**SLATCH of Fair-Weather** [*Sea-Thrale*] is when there comes an interval of fair-weather, after long foul-weather.

**SLATTERLY** [of *slod*, *Ken*, *Dn.*] negligent and careless, as to neatness in dress and housewifery.

**SLAVERY** [*slavage*, *F.*] perpetual servitude, drudgery.

**SLAVISHNESS** [*slavage*, *F.*] hard service, drudgery.

**To SLAUGHTER** [of *slacgan*, *Sax.* *schlagen*, *Teut.*] to kill or slay, to butcher.

**SLEAZINESS** [of *Cloth*] flighiness of workmanship.

**ABOUT SLEDGE** [with *Smiths*] one that is used for battering or drawing out the largest work, and is held by the handle with both hands; which they swing round over their head, to strike as hard a blow as they can.

**UP-BAND SLEDGE** [with *Smiths*] is used by under workmen; it is used with both the hands before, and is seldom raised higher than the head, and is for work that is not of the largest size.

**SLEEK** [ʒliʃ, *Sax.*] smooth, even, **SLICK** ʒglib, made so by often rubbing with the slickstone.

**SLICKNESS** [ʒliʃneʒye, *Saxon*] smoothness.

**SLEEP** [ʒlep, *Sax.*] is that state wherein the body appearing perfectly at rest, external objects move the objects of sense as usually, without exciting the usual sensations. Sleep is said to consist in a scarcity of spirits; which occasions that the orifices or pores of the nerves of the brain, whereby the spirits us'd to flow into the nerves, being no longer kept open by the frequency of the spirits, shut up of themselves.

**SLEEPER** [in *Carpentry*] is the oblique rafter that lies in a gutter.

**SLEEPLESS** [ʒlæpleʒ, *Sax.*] without sleep.

**SLEEPY** [ʒlæpicʒ, *Sax.*] inclined to sleep.

**SLEETINESS**, raininess and snowiness, or showy rain.

**SLEETTY**, betwixt rainy and snowy.

**SLEIGHT** [prob. of *Ichlaow*, *Tent.* cunning] dexterity.

**SLICKNESS** [of *Sliʒneʒye*, *Sax.* or *schlichren*, *Tent.* to slicken] smoothness.

**SLIDING** [in *Mechan.*] a motion when the same point of a body, moving along a surface, describes a line on that surface.

**SLIMINESS** [of *ʒlimineʒye*, *Sax.*] a maddy softness, clamminess.

**SLIMNESS** [of *ʒlimneʒye*, *Sax.*] slenderness.

**SLINESS**, craftiness, clandestineness, reservedness.

**SLIPPER** [in *Architecture*] the same as *Plinth*.

**SLIPPERINESS**, [of *Slippan*, *Sax.*] aptness to cause slipping or sliding.

**SLIPPING** [with *Gardiners*] is the pulling off a sprig from a branch, or a branch from an arm of a tree.

**SLOPENESS** ʒ slantingness, a **SLOPINGNESS** going diagonally.

**SLOPPY** [of *slabben*, *Du.*] plashy.

**SLOTH** [*Micrograph.*] was represented by a tortoise, because it is of a nature very lazy, and slow in its march.

**SLOTH** [prob. of *Slas*, *Sax.*] unwilling, idleness, laziness, dromishness.

**SLOTHFUL** [q. d. *Slasful*, i. e. full of unwillingness] idle, dromish, lazy.

**SLOTHFULLY** [of *Slasfullic*, *Sax.* or *ʒlap*, *Sax.* flow] dromishly, *Sax.*

**SLOTHFULNESS** [of *Slasfullicneʒye*, *Sax.*] slowness, dromishness, *Sax.*

**SLOUCHING**, clownish, lubberly, awkward in deportment.

**SLOVEN** [some derive it of *slœf*, *Du.* others of *schlantʒ*, *Tent.* careless]

a nasty, beastly fellow.

**SLOVENLINESS** [of *schlang*, *Tent.* careless, or *slœf*, *Du.*] nastiness,

carelessness in dress, carriage, &c.

**SLOW** of *Course* [with *Astron.*] is when a planet moves less in 24 hours than his mean motion.

**SLOWNESS** [ʒlæpneʒye, *Sax.*] tediousness in motion.

**SLOWNESS of motion.** Our learned countryman Mr. J. Dee relates that he being in his travels, in company with the noted *Cardano*, saw an instrument (which was first sold for 20 talents of gold) wherein there was one wheel which constantly moved round amongst the rest yet did not finish one Revolution under 7000 years.

**SLU'CD**, issuing or pouring forth from a sluice, *Milton*.

**SLUGGISHNESS**, slothfulness.

**SLUMBROUS**, slumbering, of or pertaining to slumber. *Milton*.

**SLUNK** [of *Slincan*, *Sax.*] stolen or sneaked away; also cast, as a calf.

**SLUTTISH** [prob. of *lutoʒu*, *L.*] nafty, not cleanly in cookery or housewifery.

**SMACK**, a small vessel with but one mast.

**SMALLNESS** [ʒmælnesʒye, *Sax.*] littleness.

**SMARAGDINE** [ʒmaragdins, *L.* of *σμαραγδινος*, *Gr.*] of or pertaining to an emerald.

**SMARAGDUS** [ʒmaragdus, *Gr.*] an emerald, a precious stone of a transparent and lovely green colour.

**SMARTNESS** [of *ʒmeoʒn* and *neʒye*, *Sax.*] sharpness, pungency; also wittiness, &c.

**SMATCH** [of *Smæc*, *Sax.*] a small taste of a thing.

**SMELLING** [*Inferta Etymologica*]

the most prob. that etymologists have given us is by *Minghet*, who derives it of *thamarken*, *Tent*, to taste; but it may as well be derived of *ymace*, *Sax.* [a taste or relish] perceiving scents by the nostrils.

**SMELLING** [with *Philosophers*] is an external sense, by which an animal, by the assistance of his nostrils, (which are furnished with very subtil fibres) receives all manner of smells; and those, that have the most tender fibres, enjoy this sense in the most exquisite manner. This sense in man is spoiled by the vapours of different and dainty viands or meats, which is allged'd as the reason why men have not this sense to that perfection that most other animals have, who, by feeding on a more simple diet, enjoy this sense in greater perfection, and can by their smelling find out their food, tho' at a great distance.

**SMELLING**, the act whereby we become sensible of odorous bodies, by means of certain effluvia of them, which striking on the olfactory organ, with briskness enough to have their impulse propagated to the brain, do excite a sensation in the soul.

**SMICKET** [of *ymoc*, *Sax.*] a woman's inner garment of linnen; the o chang'd into an i, and the term et the better to fit the mouth of a *Prude*.

**SMILAX** [*σπιδας*, *Gr.*] the herb bind-weed; also the yew tree, *L.*

**SMILAX** *Hortensis* [with *Botan.*] the bush-bean or kidney-bean *L.*

**SMILAX** *Levis*, rope-weed or withy-weed, *L.*

**A SMILE** [*smile*, *Dan.*] a pleasant look, a silent laugh.

**SMINTHEAN** [of *σπιδας*, *Gr.* a Rat] an epithet given to *Apollo*, from killing rats, mice, &c.

**SMIRIS** ? [of *σπιδας*, *Gr.* to cleanse]

**SMYRIS** the *Emeril* stone, a kind of hard stone used by Glaziers to cut glass, and by Jewellers, to polish jewels, &c.



**Black SMITHS** had a charter granted Anno 1577, from *Q. Elizabeth*, confirm'd by *K. James I.* and *K. Charles I.*; but there are some records found relating to this company so antient as

*Edward III's* time. Their armorial ensigns are, *Sable* a chevron between three banners *Argent*, headed and crowned on a helmet and torse, a phoenix

fining herself by the sun-beams, all proper. The motto, *By Hammer and hand all Arts doth stand*. Their Hall is situate on the west side of *Lambeth-hill*.

**SMITHY** [of *ymis*, *Sax.*] a smith's shop.

**SMOKINESS** [of *ymoc*, *Sax.*] a being smoky or infested with smoke.

**SMOKY** [*ymocis*, *Sax.*] sending forth smoke, &c.

**SMOOTHNESS** [*ymocenesse*, *Sax.*] evenness, plainness.

**A SMOTHER** [of *ymopia*, *Sax.*] a vapour or smoke caused by burning straw, &c.

**SMUGNESS** [of *ymicpe* and *neye*, *Sax.*] slyness, sneakiness.

**TO SMUGGLE** [as before, or of *smaggeter*, *Dan.* or *ichmerchelen*, *Tent.*] to kiss amorously.

**SMUTTINESS** [of *be ymitan*, *Sax.*] a being dawbed with soot, &c. also obscenity of discourse.

**SMUTTY**, besmeared with soot; also obscene.

**SMYRNIUM** [with *Botanists*] the herb *Lovage*, or *Parsley* of *Macedon*.

**SNAG**, an unequal tooth standing out from the rest.

**SNAIL-CLOVER**, a sort of herb.

**SNAKE-EATER**, an American bird.

**A SNAKE** [*ynaca*, of *ynican*, *Sax.* to creep] a kind of serpent, *Dn.*

**A SNAKE** [*Hieroglyphically*] was (in the following form, viz. in an orb biting his tail) by the antients put to signify the continual mutation of creatures, and the change of one being into another; because the world, as it were, feeds upon itself, and receives from itself a continual supply of those things that time consumeth.

**SNAKY** [of *ynaca*, *Sax.* a snake] having, or like snakes.

**SNAKE-ROOT**, a *Virginian* Root, of a grateful and wholesome bitter taste.

**SNA'PPISH** [of *snapper*, *Dan.*] furly, crabbed in speech.

**SNA'PPISHNESS**, crossness, peevishness, crabbedness in speech.

**SNAPSACK**. See *Knapsack*.

**SNEAKING** [of *ynican* *Sax.* *snigget*, *Dan.*] creeping up and down bashfully; also niggardly.

**SNEAKINGNESS**, mean-spiritness, niggardliness, baseness.

**SNEEZING** [of *nieyan*, *Sax.*] a convulsive motion of the muscles of the breast used in expiration; wherein, after suspending the Inspiration begun, the