File'-lēad-er, n. The soldier who leads a file or is placed in front of the file.

Fil'ial (fil'yal), a. [L. jilialis; filius, a son.] Be
Claw. To arrive at a finding; to pronounce a is placed in front of the file.

Fil'ial (fil'yal), a. [L. filialis; filius, a son.] Befitting a son or a daughter.

Til'i-bus-ter, n. [Sp. filibustero; Fr. filibuster; O. Fr. fribustier; probably from Eng. FreeBOOTER.] A freebooter or buccaneer; a pirate:

-a military adventurer.—2, v. n. [pp. filibustering, filibustered.] To act as a freebooter.

tering, fiilbustered.] To act as a freebooter.

FII'i-grane, \n. [Sp. filligrano; filla, a file, a line, FII'i-grae, \ and grano, grain, fibre, texture.]

Fine ornamental work in gold or silver, in the manner of little threads or grains.

FII'ings, n. pl. Particles rubbed off by a file.

FII, v. a. [A.-S. fyllan, from ful, full; Dut. vullen; Dan. fyide; Icel. & Sw. fylla; Ger. füllen.—See Full.] [pp. filling, filled.] To make full; to satisfy; to surfeit.—2, v. n. To give to drink; to grow full.—3, n. Fulness; satiety:—a thill; a bracing.

a bracing.

Fil'let, n. [Fr. filet, dim. of fil, a thread; L. filum, a thread.] A band for the head, &c.; a bandage — the fleshy part of the thigh of veal.

—2, v. a. [pp. filleting, filleted.] To bind with a bandage.

Fill'ing, n. Act of making full:—woof:—that Fill'ing, n. Act of making full:—woof:—that partial fills, and for the fills, and for the fills, and for the fill fills, and for the fill fills, and fills, and for the fill fills, and fills, and for the fill fills, and fills, and fills, and fill fills, and fill fills, and fil

Fill'ing, n. Act of making full:—wool:—that Fill'ing, n. Act of making full:—wool:—that Filliping, a [A variant of flip.] [pp. filliping, filliping, filliping]

To strike with the finger:—a stimulus.

Fill Gray,

-trinkets:—a furnace for refining metals.

covered with a film.

Fil'mx, a. Composed of membranes or films.

Fil'tex, v. a. [Fr. filtrer, to filter; filtre, a filter; Late L. feltrum, filtrum, felt, a felt bag, a filter; [pp. filtering, filtrend,] To defecate or purify by a filter; to strain; to filtrate.—2, v. n. To percolate.—3, n. A strainer for liquors.

Filth, n. [A.-S. fyld, fyldu, felthe; from ful, foul; as wealth from weat or well; health from heat or whole.] Foul matter; dirt; grossness.

Filth'i-lx, ad. In a filthy manner; grossly.

Filth'i-lx, a. Nasty; foul; dirty; polluted.

Filtrate, v. a. [pp. filtrating, filtrated.] To strain; to percolate; to filter.

Fil'trate, n. That which is filtered.

Fil-rail, a. [L. finiting or filtering.

Fim'bri-ate, a. [L. finibriatus; fimbrize, fringed.]

Fin. n. [A.-S. fin; Dut. vin; Dan, finne.—Cf. L. pinne, a feather.] The wing of a pinna, a fin; penna, a feather.] The wing of a fish, by which it swims. [that may be purified.] Fin'a-ble, a. Admitting or deserving a fine:

Fi'nal. a. [L. finits; finis, an end.—See FINISH.]

Relating to the end; ultimate; last; latest:—conclusive; mortal.

Fin. 2. [A. S. finit, C. C. Dut. finit, v. a. [Tr. pinit, particular variety of pigeon.—2. a. Finical; foppish.

Fin'n, a. [A. S. fwh; Ger, filter, filtrate, or having fins.

Firn, a. [A. S. fwh; Ger, filtrate, or having fins.]

Firn, a. [A. S. fwh; Ger, filtrate, or filter.]

Firn, a. [A. S. fwh; Ger, filtrate, or having fins.]

Fi-nal'i-ty, n. State of being ing concluded or settled.

Fi-nal'i-ty, ad. Ultimately; lastly; decisively.

Fi-nanc', n.; pl. Fi-nanc'es. [Fr.; Late L. financia, a payment; finance, to pay a tax or fine financia, a settlement, a settled payment; L. finis, the end.] The public revenue of a government or state; funds.

Fire, n. [A.-S., Sw., & Dan. fur; Ger. fener; Icel. fyri; Dut. wur; Gr. \(\pi\rho\_i

government or state; funds.

Fi-nān'cial (-shal), a. Relating to finance.

Fin-an-ciēr' [fi-nān'sēr, I. St.], n. One who manages the public revenue; one skilled in finance.

—2, v. n. [pp. financiering, financiered.] To make shifts to raise money.

make shifts to raise money.

Fin'-bāck, n. A kind of whale.

Finch, n. [A.-S. finc; Dut. vink; Ger. & Sw. fink;
Dan. finke; Welsh, pinc; Gr. σπίγγος; Fr. pinson; Sp. pinzon; Late L. pincio: named from the
note of the bird.] A small bird of many kinds.

Find, v. a. [A.-S. findan; Dut. vinden; Dan. finde;
Ger. finden.] [i. found; pp. finding, found.] To

verdict.—3, n. The act of finding; a discovery:
—the object found.

Find'er, n. One who finds; a discoverer.

Find ing, n. A discovery:—a verdict of a jury.
Find ings, n. pl. The tools and materials used by

Journeymen.

Fine, a. [Fr. fin; Dut. fijn; Ger. fein; L. finitus, finished, polished, ended.—See Finish. Fine, exquisite, and fine, the end, are thus etymologically the same.] Not coarse:—pure; clear:—thin; keen:—nice; exquisite; delicate:—splentini; keen:—nice; exquisite; delicate; thin; keen:—nice; exquisite; delicate:—splendid; showy; beautiful; elegant.—Fine ards, poetry, music, architecture, painting, sculpture, &c.—2, v. a. [pp. fining, fined.] To refine; to purify:—[Late L. finis, a fine, a final payment; L. finis, the end.—See Finish; to inflict a penalty; to amerce; to mulct.—3, a. A pecuniary punishment; a mulct; a penalty; forfeit:—the

Filiped.] To strike with the finger-uall.—2, n. A jerk or snap of the finger:—a stimulus. Filiped.] To strike with the finger uall.—2, n. A jerk or snap of the finger:—a stimulus. Filiped.] A jerk or snap of the finger:—a stimulus. Filiped.] A jerk or snap of foot; [cl. fylip, a filip.] A young mare:—a wanton girl; a flirt.

Film, n. [A.-S. fylipen, a membrane; O. Fris. filterene, skin: allied to Fell.] A thin pellicle or skin.—2, v. n. [pp. filming, filmed.] To become covered with a film.

Fil'my, a. Composed of membranes or films.

Fil'ter, v. a. [Fr. filterene, filterene, a filter; filtre, a filter; filtrene, a filter.]

Fil'ger (fing fyer), n. [A.-S., Dan., Sw., & Ger. fing fyer),

kelating to the club, conclusive; mortal.

Fi-nä'le, n. [It.] (Mus.) The close; the last.

Fi-näl'i-ty, n. State of being final; state of being concluded or settled.

Fi'nal-ly, ad. Ultimately; lastly; decisively.

Fi'nal-ly, ad. ultimately; lastly; decisively.

ardor; spirit.—2, v. a. [pp. firing, fired.] To set on fire; to kindle; to inflame.—3, v. a. To take fire; to discharge fire-arms.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, y, short; a, e, i, o, u, y, obscure.—Fare, far, fast, fall; hêir, hër;

Fīre'-crăck-er, n. A squib; a small firework.
Fīre'-dămp, n. Carburetted hydrogen gas; an
inflammable gas in coal-mines.

FIRE-CRACKER

Fire'-es-cape, n. A machine to extinguish fires. Fire'-es-cape, n. Means of escape from a building in case of fire.

ing in case of fire.

Fire'-fig', n. An insect which emits light.

Fire'lŏck, n. A soldier's gun; a musket.

Fire'man, n. One employed to extinguish fires:

—one who tends fires.

-one who tends ares.

Fire'-new, a. New from the forge; brand-new.

Fire'-place, n. A place for a fire in a chimney.

Fire'-plag, n. A stopple in a pipe, used in fires. Fire'-priôf, a. Proof against fires.—2, n. A fire-proof room or safe.—3, v. a. [pp. fire-proofing, fire-proofed.] To render proof against fire. Fire'-prôf-ing, n. The act of making any thing fire-proof; the materials by which any thing is readered fire-proof.

fire-proof; the materials by which any thing is rendered fire-proof.

Fire'-ship, n. A ship filled with combustibles.
Fire'side, n. The hearth; chimney:—home.—
2, a. Near the fire; domestic.
Fire'wood (fir'wdid, n. Wood to burn; fuel.
Fire'works (fir'würks), n. pl. Preparations of powder, &c., to be fired for amusement or display; pyrotechnics. olay; pyrotechnics.

ing, n. Fuel :-discharge of fire-arms. Fir'kin, n. [Dut. vier, four, and dim. ending -kin as in lambkin; a firkin was the fourth part of a barrel. A vessel containing nine gallons.

parrel.] A vessel containing nine galons. Firm, a. [L. firmus; Fr. ferme.] Solid; hard; fixed; stable; constant; steadfast; steady; resolute; strong.—2, n. [Sp. firma, signature, signanual; Port. firma, a handwriting, a firm. The idea is that of a confirmation, an agreement; it refers to the signature and business-name of a house.] The persons composing a partnership, or the name under which a partnership carries on mercantile or other business. 3, v. a. [pp. firming, firmed.] To make firm.

—3, v. a. [pp. liming, limen.]
Fir'ma-ment, n. [L. firmamentum, a support, a prop, or the sky; firmare, to confirm, to support, to make firm (q. v.). As applied to the sky it means something fixed or established.] Region

means something fixed or established.] Region of the air; the sky.

Fir'man, n. [Pers. farman.—Cf. Skr. pramana, measure, anthority; pra, before, and ma, to measure (q. v.).] A license or certificate from the sultan of Turkey; a passport.

Firm'ly, ad. With firmness; strongly.

Firm' 1x, ad. With nrnness; strongly. Firm'ness, n. Solidity; stability; steadiness; constancy; resolution; strength; steadfastness. First, a. [A.-S. fyrst; Icel. fyrstr; Dan. & Sw. firste, first. It is the superlative of fore (q, v,).] Earliest in time; primary; pristine; primitive; original; foremost; chief.—2, ad. Before anything else; before all others; primarily.

First'-börn, a. First in order of birth; eldest. First-born, a. First in order of birth; eldest.
First-diss, a. Of the first quality; first-rate.
First'-diss, n. Sunday; the first day of the week.
First'-diso, n. The ground-floor:—the floor
above the ground-floor.
First'-hand, a. Obtained direct from the producer.
First'ling, n. The first produce or offspring.
First'ly, ad. In the first place; first:—used by

writers instead of first.

First'-rate, a. Preeminent; superior; best.
Firth, n. [A form of fjord (q. v.).—See also
FRITH.] A frith; a fjord.

FRITH.] A frith; a fjord.

Fise (fisk), n. [L. fiscus, a basket, also a purse, a treasury.] A public treasury.

Fis'cal, a. [L. fiscus, a basket, also a purse, a treasury.] A public treasury.—2, n. Public revenue:—a treasure.

Fish, n.; pl. Fish'eş, [fish is also used collectively instead of the plural; it is mostly followed, in this use, by a plural verb.] [A.-S. fisc; Dut. visch; Icel. fishr; Dan. & Sw. fisk; Ger. fisch; L. piscis; Welsh, pygg.] A vertebrated animal that inhabits the water:—the flesh of fish used for food.—2, v. n. [pp. fishing, fished.] To

catch fish; to seek by art .- 3, v. a. To search in quest of fish, &c.

Fish'er, n. One employed in catching fish:—an animal of the marten kind.

animal of the marten kind.
Fish'er-man, n. One who lives by fishing.
Fish-er-y, n. The business, or a place, of fishing.
Fish'-hook (-hūk), n. A hook to catch fish.
Fish'ing, n. The art or practice of catching fish.
Fish'-mar-ket, n. A place where fish is sold. Fish'-mon-ger (-mung-ger), n. A dealer in fish. Fish'-pond, n. A small pool for fish. Fish'-wife, n. A woman who sells fish.

Fish'y, a. Consisting of fish; like fish:—partaking of the character of a fish-story;—hence.

taking of the character of a fish-story;—hence, dubious; suspicious. [Slang.]

Fis'sile [fis'sīl, I.], a. [L. fissilis; findere, fissum, to cleave.] That may be split or cleft.
Fis-sīl';-ty, n. The quality of being fissile.
Fis'sion (fish'yur), n. A cleaving.
Fis'sure (fish'yur), n. [L. fissura; findere, fissum, to cleave.] A cleft; a narrow chasm or opening; a crevice.

Fixt. [A. S. furt. Dut swint. Cor. faust. Russ.

Fist, n. [A.-S. fyst; Dut. vuist; Ger. faust; Russ. piaste.—Cf. Gr.  $\pi v \xi$ , with the fist; L. pugnus, Gr.  $\pi v \gamma \mu \gamma h$ , the fist; L. fistuca, a beetle, a rammer.] The hand clinched or closed.—2, v. a. mer.] The hand clinched or closed.—2, v. [pp. fisting, fisted.] To strike with the fist. Fist i-diffs, n. pl. A combat with the fist. Fist i-la, n. [L.] A pipe:—a sinuous ulcer. Fist i-lar, a. Relating to a fistula; hollow.

Fist u-14r, a. Aelating to a fistula, 10:10w.
Fist u-10us, a. Having the nature of a fistula.
Fit, n. [A.-S. fit, a struggle; fitan, to struggle:
possibly allied to Fight.] A paroxysm of any
distemper; a convulsion:—interval:—disorder distemper; a convulsion:—interval:—disorder of body or mind:—adjustment:—[A.-8. jil, a step, a song; Icel. fet, part of a poem, also a poetical foot; Skr. pada, a verse; pad, a foot (g. w.); A.-8. jiltan, to sing, also to struggle] a fytte or canto.—2, a. Qualified; proper; becoming; meet; appropriate; suitable; convenient; apt.—3, v. a. [Norse filja, to knit, to bind; Goth, feljan, to adorn; Dut. vitten, to fit; O. E. fettle, to adorn.] [pp. fitting, fitted.] To accommodate; to suit; to adapt.—4, v. n. To be proper; to be adapted to.

to be adapted to.

Fitch, n. [See Vetch.] The vetch:—[O. Dut. fisse, O. Fr. fissau, Walloon fichau, a polecat; Dut. vies, foul: akin to Fizz] fur of the polecat. Fitch'et, n. The polecat:—polecat's fur. Fit'fûl, a. Full of fits; inconstant; fickle.

Fit'fûl-ly, ad. In a fitful or broken manner; by fits; irregularly; brokenly.

Fit'ful-ness, n. Inconstancy; waywardness.
Fit'ly, ad. Properly; justly; suitably.
Fit'ment, n. A fixture; an article of furniture,

Fit'ment, n. A fixture; an article of furniture, or of an outfit or equipment.
Fit'ness, n. Quality of being fit; qualification; propriety; neatness; suitableness.
Fit'ting, p. a. Suiting; adapting:—fit; proper.
Fit'ting-ly, ad. Appropriately; suitably.
Fit'ting-ly, ad. Appropriately; suitably.
Fit'ting-ly, ad. Appropriately; suitably.
Five, a. & n. [A.-S. fif, fife; Dut. vifi; Icel, fimm; Goth, fimf; Ger, finf; L. quinque; Gr. πέντε; Skr. pancham.] Four and one; half of ten.
Five/fold, a. & n. Five times as much.
Fix, v. a. [L. figere, fixum, to fix.—Cf. Gr. σφίγγεν, to bind.] [pp. fixing, fixed.] To make fast, firm, or stable; to settle.—2, v. n. To rest; to become firm or hard.

to become firm or hard.

mîen, sîr; môve, nör, sôn; bûll, bür, rûle, ûse.—Ç, Ç, Ç, Ş, soft; Ç, Ç, Ç, Ş, hard; ş as z; x as gz; this,

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Fiz'zle, n. A flash in the pan; a failure. [Slang.]

—2, v. n. [pp. fizzling, fizzled.] To make an To deceive with a lie; to delude.

Fiz'zle, n. A flash in the pan; a failure. [Slang.]
-2, v. n. [pp. fizzling, fizzled.] To make an abortive effort; to bungle; to fail. [Slang.]
Fjord (fyord or ff-ord'), n. [Norse; allied to Ford, also remotely to L. portus, a port; Gr. πορθμός, a ferry: root of Fare, to travel.] A firth; a rock-bound strait or inlet.

Flab'bi-ness, n. Condition of being flabby.

vigor :- to hang loose .- 2, v. a. To let fall :to cover with flat stones:—to signal by a flag.—3, n. A water-plant:—a banner:—[Dan. flag Dut. vlag; Ger. flagge] the colors or ensign of a ship, &c.:—[teel. flaga, a slab; flagna, to flake (q. v.); Sw. flag, flak, a slice] a flat stone for reaching

(I. v.); bw. Judy, Judy, a since a flat stone for paving.

[practised self-fligellation.]

Fläg el-läte, v. a. [L. Jugellare, Jugellaudis, Jugellaudis, to scourge; flugellaudis or Jagrum, a scourge.] [pp. flagellating, flagellated.] To whip or scource. whip or scourge.

whip or scourge.
Flåg-el-la'(tion, n. A whipping; a scourging.
Flåg'e-p-lät (flåj'e-let), n. [Fr., dim. of O. Fr.,
flageol, flagel, Port. flaujol, a flute (q. v.).—But
cf. Gr. πλαγίανλος, a flute.] A small musical wind-instrument resembling a flute.

Fläg'ging, n. A foot-pavement of flag-stone. Fläg'gy, a. Weak; limber; not tense:—covered

Flag'i-tate, v. a. [L. flagitare, flagitatum, to demand.—See Flagitious.] [pp. flagitating, flagitated.] To demand with eagerness or violence; to importune.

Flag-i-ta'tion, n. Eager entreaty; importunity. Fla-gi"tious (fla-jish'us), a. [L. flagitiosus; flagitium, a gross outrage,—properly, an intense denum, a gross ofmage, piperry, a memors sire; flagilare, to demand with eagerness: root of flagrare, to burn.] Grossly wicked; atrocious; villanous; heinous; profligate. [la. £i'/tious-ness, n. Villany. [a flag.

Fla-gi"tious-ness, n. Villany. [a flag. Flag man, n. One whose duty it is to signal with Flag -6f-fi-cer, n. A commander of a squadron.
Flag on, n. [Fr. flacon, O. Fr. flacon, Gr. φλάσ-κον, a great flask (q. ν.).—Cf. L. vasculum, a small vessel.] A vessel for holding liquor.

Smarl vesser. A vesser of notang near the Fla'grant.cy, n. Burning; heat:—enormity. Fla'grant, a. [L. flagrare, flagrantis, Gr. φλέγειν, to burn.] Ardent; glowing:—enormous; glaring; notorious; heinous.
Flagrant-ly, ad. In a flagrant manner.

Flag'-ship, n. The ship which bears the commander of a fleet.

Flag'-staff, n. The staff on which the flag is fixed.

Flag -stain, n. He state of or paving. Flag -stone, n. A flat stone for paving. Flail, n. [Fr. fléau; O. Fr. fluel; Dut. vlegel; Ger. flegel; L. flagellum, flagrum, a scourge.] An in-strument for threshing grain.

Flake, n. [See Flag, a stone; also Norse flak, a lake, n. [See Flat, a some, also have the flake; flagma, to flake, to flay (q, v).] Any thing loosely held together; a flock:—a layer; film; lamina:—scaffold.—2, v, a. [pp, flaking, flaked.] To form into flakes or layers.—3, v, n. To break

into laminæ or flakes.
Fla'kx, a. Consisting of flakes or layers.
Flam, n. [Fr. fla, a drum-beat, a flam.—Cf. fla-fla,

To deceive with a lie; to delude.

Flăm'beau (flâm'bō), n. [Fr.; flamme, a flame; flamber, to flame.] Fr. pl. Flambeaux; Eng. Flambeaus (flām'bōz). A lighted torch; a flame. Flāme, n. [Fr. flamme; L. flamma for flagma; flagrare, to burn; Gr. φλέγμα.] Lighted gas in a state of combustion; fire; blaze; flash:—ardent love grader.

Fläb'bj., a. [Dan. fab, the chops; Sw. fläbb, an under lip.—Cf. Flar and L. flabilis, airy,—tierally, blowing; flare, to blow. All this large class of words are imitative.] Soft; flaccid; lank. Fla-bël'lj-fōrm, a. [L. flabella, a fan or flap (g. r.), forma, form; flare, to blow.] Shaped like a fan. Fläg'cjd (fläk'sjd), a. [L. flabella, a fan or flap (g. r.), forma, form; flare, to droop; skin to Fla.G.] Weak and soft; lank; lax.

Flag-cjd'j-tx, n. Lankness; limberness.
Fläg'cjd-nēss, n. State of being flaccid.
Fläg, r. n. [L. flaccere, to droop; leel. flaka, to flap; Ger. flackern, Sw. flape, to flutter.—Cf. Fr. flageoler, to totter, to fail.] [pp. flagging, flagged.] To grow dejected or feeble; to loss vigor:—to hang loose.—2, r. a. To let fall:—

| Tagmare, to bunn; fire; blaze; flash:—lore; blaze; flash:—lore; combustion; fire; blaze; flash:—lore; blaze; flash:—lore; combustion; fire; blaze; flash:—lore; blaze; flash:—lore; a state of combustion; fire; blaze; flash:—lore; blaze; flash:—lore; combustion; fire; blaze; flash:—lore; blaze; flash:—lore; combustion; fire; blaze; flash:—lore; blaze; flash:—lore; at combustion; fire; blaze; flash:—lore; blaze; flash:—lore; blaze; flash:—lore; at combustion; fire; blaze; flash:—lore; blaze; flash; at combustion; fire; blaze; flash:—lore; at combustion; fire; blaze; flash:—lore; blaze; flashea; flash; at combustion; fire; blaze; flash:—lore; blaze; flashea; fl

or on the tire of a wheel. Flank, m. [Fr. flanc, Ger. flanke, Goth. hlanc, O. Ger. lanc, the side: root of L. flaccus, soft, which may have become nasalized into flanc.]
Part of the side:—part of a bastion:—the side of an army or fleet.—2, v. a. [pp. flanking, flanked.] To attack the side of a battalion or fleet: - to secure on the side: --to border.

Flänk'er, n. One who flanks; a structure which Flan'nel, n. [Fr. flanelle; Local E. flannen; Welsh, gulunen; gwlm, wool (q. v.).] A soft, nappy woollen cloth. flanks.

woollen cloth.

Fläp, n. [Dut. flappen, to flap; flap, a stroke; L. plaga, a blow.—See Flag.] Any thing that hangs bread and loose:—a blow.—2, v. a. [pp. flapping, flapped.] To beat or more with a flap.—3, v. n. To ply the wings with noise.

Flap flap the dependent of the plane of the plane

Flap jack, n. A broad, thin pancake.
Flap per, n. One who or that which flaps. Flap'per, n. One who or that which flaps.
Flare, v. n. [Norse flara, Sw. flora, to blaze: akin
to Flash and to L. flare, flatum, to blow. Some
connect it with L. flagrave, to lurn.—Cf. Ger.
flacker, to flicker (q. v.).] [pp. flaring, flared.]
To give a glaring or unsteady light; to glare;
to glitter:—to expand or widen outward or
upward.—2, n. An unsteady, glaring light; a
glare:—expansion or divergence.

upward, -2, n. An unsteady, glaring light; a glare:—expansion or divergence.

Fläsh, n. [Local Sw. flasa, to blaze.—See Flush.]

A sudden blaze; flame:—a sudden burst of wit; something transient.—2, v. n. [pp. flashing, flashed.] To burst out into flame or light.— 3, v. a. To strike or throw up, as water; to throw, as light, on the eyes, or the mind:— [Icel. flasa, to rush; flas, a rushing.—See Plash] to inundate; to flush.—4, a. Vile; low; vulgar:—vulgarly gaudy or showy:—trashy; false.

Flash'ing, n. A blazing.—(Arch.) A piece of metal let into the joints of a wall. Flash'y, a. Dazzling for a moment; gay; showy,

Flāsh'χ, a. Dazzīng for a moment; gay, snow, but empty; not solid; dashing.
Flāsk, n. [A.-S. flasc; Icel, flaska; Dan. flaske; Ger. flaska; It. flasco; Gr. φλάσκη; Late L. flasca. Perhaps akin to L. flare, to blow.] A bottle; a powder-horn.
Flās'kçt, n. [Cf. Welsh flasg, a basket, a flask.] A vessel in which viands are served:—a shallow best except the page of the physical served.

A vessel in which vlands are served.—a shahow basket; a clothes-basket.

Flăt, a. [Dan. flad; Sw. flat; Ger. flach; Dut. vlal.—Of. Gr. πλάξ, a flat surface; πλατύς, wide; Fr. plat, flat.] Horizontal; plain:—level:—absolute:—insipid; dull:—not shrill; not sharp; a shoal:—a. shoal:—a. shoal:—a. shoal:—a. shoal:—a. solute:—insipid; dull:—not shrill; not sharp; not acute.—2, n. A level; plain:—a shoal:—a constitute.—2, n. A l

Flat'ly, ad. In a flat manner; peremptorily. Flat'ness, n. Evenness; insipidity; dulness. Flat'ness, n. Evenness; insipidity; dulness. Flat'ten (flat'tn), v. a. [pp. flattening, flattened.] To make flat, even, or level:—to make

FLATLY

tened.] To make flat, even, or level:—to make vapid:—to deject; to depress.—(Mus.) To make less sharp.—2, v. n. To grow even or dull.

Flăt'ter, v. a. [0. Dut. flattering; Icel. fladra; Fr. flatter; O. Fr. flater.] [pp. flattering, flattered.]

To compliment with praises; to praise falsely; to caress:-to raise false hopes.

Flat'ter-er, n. One who flatters; a fawner. Flat'ter-er, n. One who haters; a cour-rest ter-ing, p. a. Bestowing flattery; encour-aging; artful; obsequious; pleasing. Flat'ter-x, n. False, venal praise; adulation. Flat'tish, a. Somewhat flat.

Flät'tish, a. Somewhat flat.
Flät'û-lênce, bu Windiness; turgidness; empFlät'û-lên-cy, biness; levity.
Flät'û-lênt, a. [Fr.; L. flatus, wind, a blowing;
flore, flatum, to blow.] Turgid with air; windy.
Flä'tus, n. [L.] Wind; flatulence; breath.
Flätt'wise, ad. With the flat side down.
Fläunt (flänt) [fläwnt, L. St. P. E.], v. n. [Local Ger. flandern, to flaunt, to flutter.] on flauning, flaunted.] To make

fragrance (q. v.), and has in English received a still further change of meaning.] Power of pleasing or affecting the taste; relish; taste; savor:—odor.—2, v. a. [pp. flavoring, flavored.] To give a flavor or taste to.

Flavor-ous, a. Delightful to the palate.
Flaw, n. [A.-S. floh, Sw. flaga, a breach.—See
Flake.] A crack; a defect:—[a variant of FLAKE. J A Grack; a defect:—[a variant of FLow] a gust of wind:—an uproar.—2, v. a. [pp. flawing, flawed.] To break; to crack; to violate.

Flow] a gust of wind:—an uproar.—2, v. a. [pp. flawing, flawed.] To break; to crack; to violate. Flaw'y, a. Full of flaws or cracks:—gusty.

Flax, n. [A.-S. fleex; Dut. vlas; Ger. flachs: root of Plat, to weare.—Cf. Fleece.] A fibrous plant, of which the finest thread is made:—the fibres of flax cleansed.

Flax'en (flak'sn), a. [Ger. flächsen.] Made of or [Flax'en (flak'sn), a. [Ger. flächsen.]] Made of or [Flax'en (flak'sn), a. [Ger. flächsen.]]

Phlebotony.] An instrument to bleed cattle. Flèck, r. a. [Ger. fleck, a spot; flecken, to spot: found in Dut. and Norse languages also.] [pp. flecking, flecked.] To spot; to streak; to dapple.—2, n. A spot; a stain; a streak:—a flake. Flèck'less, a. Without a fleck; spotless. Flèck'less, a. Without a fleck; spotless. Flèck'less, a. [O. E. flegge, ready to fly; Icel. fleggr, able to fly; fleggia, to cause to fly (q. r.). Influenced by O. E. fletch, to feather an arrow; fletcher, an arrow-maker; Fr. flèche, O. Ger. flitsch, Dut. flits, Sp. flecha, an arrow.] [pn. fledginc. Dut. flits, Sp. flecha, an arrow.] [pp. fledging, fledged.] To furnish with wings or feathers.

Flede ling, n. A young bird newly fledged.
Flede, v. n. [A variant of Fir; Sw. fly, Dan. flye,
to flee.] [i. fled; pp. fleeing, fled.] To run from
danger; to resort to shelter.
Flete p. [As S. J. Phys. J. Con. disc. d.

to FLAX.] The wool shorn from one sheep .-

to Flax.] The wool shorn from one sheep.—
2, v. a. [pp. fleecing, fleeced.] To shear off;
to strip; to plunder.
Flēš'cy, a. Woolly; like a fleece.
Flēš'cy, a. [sw. & Norw. fliva, for flisa, to titter.]
[pp. fleering, fleered.] To mock; to gibe; to leer.
—2, n. A mocking grimace; a sneer; mockery.
Flēšt, n. [A.-S. fleot, fliet, flota, a ship; Icel. floti, a ship, a fleet; fer. flotte, Pan. flaade,
Sw. flotta, Dut. vloot, a fleet.—See Float.—Cf.
also A.-S. fleot, a bay; O. E. fleet, a stream; Dut.
vliet, a brook.] A company of ships; a navy. also A.-S. fleot, a way; O. E. fleet, a stream; Dut. vliet, a brook.] A company of ships; a navy.—2, a. [A.-S. fleotig, swift; fleot, to float (q. v.); Icel. fjotr, quick.—See Flit.] Swift of pace; quick; nimble.—3, v. a. [A.-S. fleet, cream, that which floats.] [pp. fleeting, fleeted.] To skim, as milk:—to hasten.—4, v. u. To fly swiftly; to hasten.

Transitory; swift; transient.
Fleet'ing, a. Swiftly; nimbly; with swift pace.
Fleet'ness, n. Swiftness; celerity; quickness. Flem'ing, n. An inhabitant of Flanders.
Flem'ish, a. [Ger. Flümisch; Dut. Vlaemisk.] Re-

Ger. flandern, to flaunt, to flutter; Ger. flattern, to flutter.] [pp. flaunting, flaunted.] To make ostentatious display; to flutter:—to show impudence—2, v. a. To display ostentatiously or impudently.—3, n. Ostentatious display.

Fla-ve's'cent, a. [L. flavescere, flavescentis, to become yellow; flazere, to be yellow; flaves, to be yellow; flazere, to be yellow; flaves, to flesh, flesh, and flast flesh, which is flesh, and flast flesh, and flooring flensed.] To cut up, as a whale for blubber.

Flaves' cont. a. [L. flavescere, flavescentis, to become yellow; flazere, to be yellow; flavus, yellowish.

Flaves, n. [O. Fr. flavesc; Dut. vleesch; Ger. fleisch.—Cf. Dan. flesk, Sw. flüsk, Icel. flesk, bacon.—See Flight, and in an animal body; animal food:—pulp of fruit:—the human race:—animal nature, as opposed to spirit.—2, v. a. [pp. fleshing, fleshed.] To initiate; to glut; to satiate.

Flésh'er, n. A butcher:—a dealer in meat. Flésh'i-ness, n. Plumpness; fatness. Flésh'i-ss, a. Destitute of flesh; lean. Fiesh'iess, a. Desutute of itesh; lead.
Flesh'li-nëss, n. Carnal appetite.
Flësh'ly, a. Carnal; not spiritual; corporeal.
Flësh'-mëat, n. Flesh of animals used as food.
Flësh'-mön-ger, n. One who deals in flesh.
Flësh'-tint, n. A color which represents the tint

nder of nax cleansed.

Flăx'en (flâk'sn), a. [Ger. flüchsen.] Made of or like flax.

Flăx'sēēd, n. The seed of flax; linseed.

Flăx'sēēd, n. The seed of flax; linseed.

Flăx'y. a. Like flax; of a light color; flaxen.

Flāy (flā), v. a. [A.-S. flean; Icel. flax.—See Flake.]

[pp. flaying, flayed.] To skin; to strip off the skin.

Flēa (flē), n. [A.-S. flea, fleo; Dut. vloo; Ger. flor. skin to Fly.] A small blood-sucking insect.

Flēa'bīne, n. A genus of plants, horse-weed.

Flēa'bīt et (flē'bīt), n. The sting of a flea.

Flēa'bīt et (flē'bīt), n. Stung by fleas.

Flēa'bīt et (flē'bīt), n. Stung by fleas.

Flēam n. [Fr. flamme; Gr. фλεβοτόμον.—See Plex.] Elše'r. b. fleck; a spot; fleeken, to spot: found in Dut. and Norse languages also.] [pp. fleeking, fleeked.] To spot; to streak; to dapple.

—2, n. A spot; a stain; a streak:—a flake.

Flēck'less, a. Without a fleck; spotless.

Flēck'less, a. Without a fleck; spotle

whip with a light, quick stroke.—2, n. A light, quick stroke:—[see Flitch] a flitch.

Flick'er, n. [A.-S. flicerian, to strike lightly and often; Dut. flikkeren, to sparkle.—Cf. Ger. flackern, to flicker, which is not improbably influenced by L. flagrare, to burn.—Cf. also Flutters. Flicker in the sense of flutter is probably flitting the interesting from flicker to cleam feebly. distinct in its origin from flicker, to gleam feebly, yet it is impossible to separate their senses at Flēe, r. n. [A variant of Fly; Sw. fly, Dan. flye, to flee.] [i. fled; pp. fleeing, fled.] To run from danger; to resort to shelter.

Flēece, n. [A.-S. flys; Dut. vlies; Ger. fliess, flauss.

- Cf. Russ. volos, Czech vlas, hair: probably skin

To run from flye; to flap the wings:—to burn unsteadily.

Flēece, n. [A.-S. flys; Dut. vlies; Ger. fliess, flauss.]

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To run from flye; to flap the wings:—to burn unsteadily.

mîen, sîr; môve, nör, sôn; bûll, bür, rûle, ûse.-Ç, G, Ç, g, soft; Ø, Ø, c, g, hard; ş as z; x as gz; this.

Flight (flit), n. [A.-S. flyht; Ger. & Icel. flug; Sw. flyyt, flykt; Dan. flugt; Dut. elugt.] The act of flying or fleeing; escape:—a flock of birds: a sally of the imagination :- a series of steps.

Flight'i-ness, n. Quality of being flighty. Flight'y (fli'te), a. Wild; of disordered imagina-

Fighty-ness, n. Quality of being flighty.
Flighty (fli'te), a. Wild; of disordered imagination; extravagant in fancy; capricious.
Flim'si-ness, n. Weakness of texture.
Flim'sy, a. [Fr. flême, idleness, inactivity; a variant of flegme, phlegm (n. v.), dulness, insipidity.—But cf. Limy, flexible.] Of weak texture; feeble; mean; superficial; without force.
Flinch, v. n. [L. flectere, to bend; Fr. flechir; it acquired a modification from blench, to which it gave in turn a new meaning.] [n. flighting.]

gave in turn a new meaning.] [pp. flinching, flinched.] To shrink; to withdraw; to wince. Flin'ders, n. pl. [Cf. Ger. flinder, a spangle; Dut. flenter, a splinter.] Broken pieces; shreds.

flenter, a splinter.] Broken pieces; shreds.

Fling, v. a. [O. Sw. flenga, to strike; flüng, hard exercise; flünga, to romp.] [i. flung; pp. flinging, flung.] To cast from the hand; to throw; to dart:—to scatter about.—2, v. n. To flounce; to wince; to sneer.—3, n. A throw; a cast:—a sneer; an insimulation;—a kind of darts.—to place on the floor; to strike down. ing, flung.] To cast from the hand; to throw; to dart:—to scatter about.—2, v. n. To flounce; to wince; to seer.—3, n. A throw; a cast:—a sneer; an insinuation:—a kind of dance.

Flint, n. [A.-S. & Dan. flint; Sw. flinta.—Cf. PLINTH, and Fr. flin, pyrites.] A hard stone; a stone for striking fire.

Flint'y, a. Made of flint; hard:—cruel.

The sound made by a broad flat object falling to the grant and flint is the grant and flint is to the grant and flint is the grant and

or turtle; a broad fin.

Fifrt, v. a. [Cf. Scot. flird, to flirt; flirdoch, a flirt; Sw. flärd, deceit; A.-S. fleard, a foolish act; but the primary meaning in English seems to be a quick motion, as with a fan.] [pp. flirting, flirted.] To throw with a quick motion.—

2, v. n. To be unsteady; to coquet.—3, n. a jerk:—a pert girl; a coquette.

Flir-ta/tion, n. The act of flirting; coquetry; desire or effort to attract notice.

Flir-ta'tion, n. The act of flirt desire or effort to attract notice.

desire or enort to attract notice.

Fift, v. n. [Of. Sw. hylua, Dan. hylue, to flit, to remove; Ger. flittern, to flit; Icel. flyta, to hasten: akin to Fleet, Floar, and Fly.] [pp. flitting, flitted.] To fly away; to remove; to flutter:—to be unstable.

Lowers.

Howers.

Floy-i-cult'u-rist, n. A cultivator of Floret.

Flitch, n. [A.-S. flicce; Icel. flikki (see Flesh).

Flit'ter, n. [Ger. & Sw. flitter, a gew-gaw.] rag; a scrap. -2, v. n. [pp. flittering, flittered.] To flutter; to flit.

Float (flot), v. n. [A.-S. fleotan, flotian; Sw. flyta; Ger. flossen; Fr. flotter; the latter from L. fluere, fluctum, to flow; the others from the root of Flow: Justim, to now, the others from the root of Flow:
both are from the same remote roots. [2p.
floating, floated.] To swim; to move easily.—
2, v. a. To cover with water; to flood:—to
cause to swim.—3, n. [A.-S. flota, a ship; Leel.
floti, Dut. vlot, Ger. floss, a raft.] A body swim—
like any story a reft. a carek consult floatened.

A fleet of small vessels; a little fleet:—a large ming on water; a raft:—a cork or quill fastened to a fishing-line:—a rasp or file.

Float'a-ble, n. [Fr. flottable.] Capable of floating:—navigable for rafts.

The down of newly-natoned birds.

Flocus, n. [L.] The down of unfledged birds.

Flock, n. [A.-S. flocc; Icel. flokkr; Dan. flok;

Ger. fluq.] A company of birds or sheep:—a

congregation:—[L. flocus, a lock of wool] down

from cloth.—2, v. n. [pp. flocking, flocked.] To gather in crowds or companies:—to go away in a crowd.

in a crowd.

Flöe, n. [Dan. flage, a flake (q. v.).—Cf. Ger. flul, a stratum.] A mass of floating ice.

Flög, v. a. [L. flagellare, to scourge; flagellum or flagrum, a scourge.] [pp. flogging, flogged.] To lash; to whip; to beat.

Flög ging, n. A whipping; act of beating.

Flöod (flüd), n. [A.-S. flod; Dut. vloed; Icel., Sw., & Dan. flod; Goth. flodus; Ger. fluth.—Cf. L. fluctus, a wave, a flood.—See Flow.] A great flow of water: the sea —a river —a deluve: an elever of selection of water: the sea —a river —a deluve: an In jacans, a wave, a hood.—See Flow.] A great flow of water; the sea:—a river:—a deluge; an inundation; the general deluge:—flow; flux.—2, v. a. [pp. flooding, flooded.] To deluge; to overwhelm.

Flood'gate (flud'gat), n. A gate to stop or let out

Flint'y, a. Made of flint; hard:—cruel.

Flip, n. [A variant of Flap.] A light blow; a fillip:—liquor made of beer, spirits, and sugar:—a leap.—2, v. n. [pp. flipping, flipped.] To skip; to leap.—3, v. a. To strike lightly. [Colloq.] Flip'pan-cy, n. Loquacity; pertness of talk.

Flip'pant, a. [Cf. Icel, feipa, to prattle; Sw. flepa, to talk nonsense; Local Sw. flip, the lip.] Talkative; loquacious; pert.

Flip'per, n. [See Flap.] The arm of a scal, whale, or turtle; a broad fin.

Flipt, v. a. [Cf. Scot. flipt, to flipt, flower, flower,

flowers.

Filtch, n. [A.-S. flice; Icel. flikki (see FLESH).

Filtch is a softened form of Flick, which is a variant of FLAKE (q. v.).—Cf. Ger. flatsche, a piece.]

The side of a hog salted and cured :—a slab or plank of timber.

It for more in the flower; flor, florie, a flower; it bore a lily, in allusion to Florence (L. Florentia); L. florere, to flower; flor, florie, a flower.] [Fr.] A coin first made at Florence; now a coin of dif-

ferent values:—a modern English coin, worth 2s. sterling, or 50 cents.

Flo'rjst, n. [Fr. fleuriste.] A cultivator of flowers.

Floss, n. [It. floscia seta, floss silk; floscio, local floss, soft; L. fluzus, flowing; fluere, to flow (g. v.).] Ravelled or untwisted silk.

Flos'sy, a. Like floss; made of floss.

naval force.

Flöt'sam [flöt'sam, H. I.], Flöat'sam, or Flöt'son [flöt'son, H. I.], n. [Law Fr.; root of Float and the Norse termination -samr, seen in the words

ing:—navigable for rafts.

Flöat'ing, p. a. Notsettled; not fixed; unattached. Flöc'ci-lènce, n. Quality of being flocculent.

Flöc'ci-lènce, n. Quality of being flocculent.

Flöc'ci-lènc, a. Floccose:—adhering in flakes; fully:—noting the floccus or down on newly-hatched birds.

Flöc'cus, n. [L.] The down of unfledged birds.

Flöck, n. [A.-S. flocc; Icel. flokkr; Dan. flok; controlled to the sea without an owner, when a ship is wrecked. Flödnee, v. n. [Local Sw. flumsa, to plunge, to flounder (q. v.).] [pp. flouncing, flounced.] To move with violence.—2, v. a. [O. E. fronnee; Fr. froncer, to plait, to wrinkle.—See Fronner, to plait, to w jerk :- a dash :- a frill or ruffle sewed to a woman's gown.

to flutter.] [pp. floundering, floundered.] To strugle; to stumble Flounder.

Flöur, n. [Identical with flower, in the sense of the choicest part.]

FLOUNDER

with flower, in the sense of the choicest part.] The edible part of wheat, and other grain, bolted or sifted; meal.—2, v. a. [pp. flouring, floured.] To convert into flour:—to sprinkle with flour. Flour'sis, fifth flur'sis, v. n. [Fr. flewir; pres. part. flewissant; L. florescere, inceptive of florere, to bloom; flos, floris, a flower.] [pp. flourishing, flourished.] To thrive, as a plant; to grow; to be prosperous:—to boast.—(Mus.) To play with bold, irregular notes.—2, v. a. To adorn; to brandish.—3, n. Bravery:—state of prosperity:—ostentations embellishment: display:—a nu--ostentatious embellishment; display: a mu-sical prelude; a triumphant sounding of musical

ristruments.

Flöüt, v. a. [Dut. fluiten, to play the flute (q. v.); also to jeer; Scot. flyte, to scold.] [pp. flouting, flouted.] To mock; to insult; to sneer at.—2, v. n. To practise mockery; to sneer.—3, n. A

mock; an insult; a sneer; a jeer. Flöût'ing-ly, ad. In an insulting manner. Flow (flo), v. n. [A.-S. flowan; Dut. vloeijen. Assigned by etymologists to the root plu, to swim (Gr. πλέειν, πλώειν, to swim, to sail; L. pluit, it rains, etc.), vather than to the root flu, to flow; whence L. fluere, to flow.] [pp. flowing, flowed.] To run as water:—to rise as the tide:—to melt: -to proceed; to issue; to circulate; to glide smoothly:-to abound.-2, v. a. To overflow;

smoothly:—to abcund.—2, e. a. 10 overhow; to deluge.—3, n. The rise of water; current; stream; volubility.
Flöŵ'er (flöû'er), n. [L. flos, floris; Fr. fleur: cognate with Bloom, Brow.] The blossom of a plant:—an ornament:—the prime:—the most pant:—an ornament:—the prime:—the most excellent part, as the flower of an army.—2, v. n. [pp. flowering, flowered.] To be in flower; to blossom.—3, v. a. To adorn with flowers. Flower-de-liacef, n. The iris; fleur-de-lis. Flower-et, n. A small flower; a floret.

Flöw'er-et, n. A small flower; a floret.
Flöw'er-i-ness, n. State of being flowery.
Flöw'er-y, a. Adorned with flowers; florid.
Flöw'ing, p. a. Fluent; copious; abundant.
Flöw'ing-ly, (flo'ing-le), ad. With copiousness.
Flöwn (flön), p. from fly. Gone away.
Fluct'u-āte, v. n. [L. fluctuare, fluctuatum; fluctus, a wave; fluere, to flow.] [pp. fluctuating, fluctuated.] To roll hither and thither, as a wave; to waver: to vacillate.

wave; to waver; to vacillate.
Fifet-ù-ā'tiọn, n. The act of fluctuating; alternate motion; uncertainty.
Flüe, n. [O. Fr. flue, a flow; Fr: fluer, L. fluere, to flow; but some say a corruption of flute.]
Pipe of a chimney:—[Fr. floc; Low Ger. flog, down.—See Flock.—Cf. Fr. flou, light, soft]

down or fur.
Flū'en-cy, n. The act of flowing; volubility;

Flu'en-cy, n. The act of flowing; volubility; smoothness of speech; copiousness.

Flü'ent, a. [L. fluere, fluentis, fluxum, to flow; Gr. & fluentis, fluxum, to flow; Gr. & fluentis, fluxum, to flow; Gr. & fluentis, fluxum, to swim.] Liquid; flowing:—voluble.—2, n. A stream.

Flü'ent-ly, ad. With ready flow; volubly.

Flüff, n. [See Flue.—Cf. also Welsh pluf, feathers] Nap or down:—loose, light, downy stuff.

Flüfffy, a. Downy; like fluff.

Flüfffy, a. Downy; like fluff.

Flöfn'der, n. [Sw. flunder; Dan. flynder; Icel. flü'fi-ty, n. The quality of being fluid. flü'fi-tys, n. State of being fluid; fluidity. flü'fi-tys, n. State of being fluid; fluidity. flüke, n. [Ger. flund, a plough; or, better, Low Ger. flunk, a wing, an anchor-fluke; Dan. flig, a fly or lapel, an anchor-fluke; Sw. fly, a fluke.] The broad part or arm of an anchor:—tail of a whale:—[A.-S. floc] Icel. floki] a flat fish:—a turbot:—a chance stroke at billiards:—hence, and the stroke fluidity.

an unexpected advantage gained rather by luck than by judgment. [Slang.] Flüme, n. [A.-S. flum, Norse flaum, a stream.—Cf.

L. flumen, a river; fluere, to flow.] A channel

or passage for water.
Flum'mer.y, n. [Welsh Uymru, sour oatmeal jelly; Uymrig or Uym, sharp or sour.] A kind of jelly or food made of flour, &c.:—flattery; non-

jelly or food made of flour, &c.:—flattery; non-Flüng, i. & p. from fling.

Flünk, n. [Scot. flunk, to squat; also a lazy fellow; perhaps from Flunky.] A total failure in a college recitation; a backing out. [Slang.]

—2, v. n. [pp. flunking, flunked.] To fail utterly in a college examination. [Slang.]

Flünk'y, n. [Fr. flunquer, to flank (q. v.), to stand at one's elbow.] A mean person; a lackey; a liveried servant; a snoh

liveried servant; a snob.

Flunk'y-dom, n. The region of flunkies; flunkies as a class; the state or characteristics of flunk-

Lime fluoride, a mineral often very beautiful. Flu-ŏr'ie, a. Partaking of fluorine.

Flü'er-ide, n. A compound containing fluorine. Flü'er-ine, n. [Because found in fluor-spar.] A corrosive chemical element.

corrosive chemical element.

Flur'ry, n. [Cf. Fr. fleurée, a light foam; fleuret, a kind of step, or flourish. in the dance; fleur, a flower.] A gust of wind:—a light squall of snow:—hurry; bustle.—2, v. a. [pp. flurrying, flurried.] To put in agitation; to alarm.

Flush, v. n. [In all its senses it seems to be de-

ved from L. fluxus, a flow. - See Flux. - Cf. also Dut. fluysen, to rush; Ger. fliessen, to flow.]
[pp. flushing, flushed.] To flow suddenly; to start:—to glow.—2, v. a. [Cf. Sw. flossa, to blaze.] To color; to redden:—to elate:—to arouse:—to wash out or flood.—3, a. Fresh; glowing:—[Norse flus, open-handed] affluent:—even or level with something else.—4, n. Flow; bloom; abundance:—a blush:—[Sp. flux, a suit of cards] a run of cards of the same suit.

of cards] a run of cards of the same suit.
Flüs'ter, v. a. [Lel. flaustr, hurry; flaustra, to be
agitated: akin to Bluster.] [pp. flustering,
flustered.] To make hot, as with liquor; to confound; to hurry.—2, n. Agitation:—hurry.
Flüs'tered (flus'terd), p. a. Agitated.
Flüte, n. [Fr. flûte; O. Fr. fluïter, to blow; O. E.
flowte, to flute; Late L. flatuare; L. flare, flatum,
to blow. The old derivation from L. fluta, a
lampray (which has holes not unlike those of a.

lamprey (which has holes not unlike those of a lamprey (which has holes not unlike those of a flute), is quite unhistorical.] A musical windinstrument:—an upright channel in a column; a groove.—2, v. n. [pp. fluting, fluted.] To play on the flute.—3, v. a. To cut into hollows; to channel. [of the nature of the concertina. Flütti'na, n. [Ital. flautino.] A musical instrument Fin-tr'na, n. [11at. fautino.] A musical instrument Flut'ter, v. n. [A.S. folorian, to float (q. v.); Low Ger. fluttern, to flutter; Ger. flittern, to flit (q. v.).]

[pp. fluttering, fluttered.] To fly or move quickly,—2, v. a. To drive quickly; to agitate.

—3, n. Hurry; quick motion:—confusion.

Flu'vi-al, a. [L. fluvialis; fluvius, a river; fluere, to flow.] Relating to rivers; fluviatic.

Flū'vi-a-tile, a. Belonging to rivers. Flu'y, a. Downy; like hull.

Flu'gel-lim'n, n. [Ger. flügelmann;
flügel, a wing, a file, and mann, man.] A soldier
or non-commissioned officer used as a guide to
soldiers in the drill; a fugleman.

Flu'd, a. [L. fluidus; fluere, to flow.] Running,
as water; not solid; liquid or gaseous.—2, n.
A liquid or gas; juice; animal juice.

Flu'y, a. Downy; like a flowing; fluere, fluxum (fluxum), to flow.] The act of flowing:—dysentery:
—a substance to promote fusion.—2, v. n. & v. a.

[pp. fluxing, fluxed.] To melt; to cause to melt.

Flu'y, a. L. fluxus, fluxere, fluxum (fluxum), to flow.] The act of flowing:—dysentery:
—a substance to promote fusion.—2, v. n. & v. a.

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Flux', n. [L. fluxus, fluxere, fluxum (fluxum), to flow.] The act of flowing:—dysentery:
—a substance to promote fusion.—2, v. n. & v. a.

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Flux' a. [L. fluxus, fluxed.] To flowing:—dysentery:
—a substance to promote fusion.—2, v. n. & v. a.

[a flowing: fluxere, fluxum (fluxum), to flow.] The act of flowing:—dysentery:
—a substance to promote fusion.—2, v. n. & v. a.

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—a substance to promote fusion.—2, v. n. & v. a.

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[pp. flux' a. [L. fluxus, fluxere, fluxum (fluxum), to flow.]

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[pp. flux' a. [L. fluxus, fluxere, fluxum (fluxum), to flow.]

[pp. flux' a. [L. fluxus, fluxere, fluxum (fluxum), to flow.]

[pp. flux' a. [L. fluxus, fluxus,

mîen, sîr; môve, nör, son; bûll, bür, rûle, úse.—Ç, G, Ç, &, soft: Ø, &, e, g, hard; ş as z; x as gz; this.

of fluxions and fluents.

Fly, v. n. [A.-S. fleogan; Dut. vliegen; Ger. fliegen; Dan. flyve.] [i. flew; pp. flying, flown.] To move through the air with wings; to float in the move through the air with wings, to flee.—
air; to pass swiftly:—to run away; to flee.—
2, v. a. To shun; to avoid:—to cause to fly.—
3, n. [A.-S. fleoga; Icel. fluga; Ger. fliege.] A
small winged insect:—the regulator of a ma-

power of high.

Fly ing-jib, n. The sail spread on the flying-jib-boom outside of the standing-jib.

Fly ing-squir'rel (-skwir'rel, -skwer'rel, or

ilū-boom outside of the standing-jib.

Fiğ'ng-squir'rel (-skwir'rel, -skwer'rel, or skwer'rel, -skwer'rel, or skwer'rel), n. A squirrel that takes long leaps, having a natural parachute.

Fiğ'-lēaf, n. An inserted, loose, or blank leaf.

Fiğ'-whēēl, n. A heavy wheel attached to machinery to regulate its motion.

Fōal (fōl), n. [A.-S. fola; Dut. veulen; Icel. foli; arrangement in leaves or layers.

Fōal (fōl), n. p. pl. Fō'li-ōṣ, [Sp. folio, It.

to a locus, as a camera or a microscopic object.

Föd'der, n. [A.-S. fodor; Dut. voeder; Icel. fodr;
Dan. foder,—See Foon.] Food for cattle.—2, v. a.

[pp. foddering, foddered.] To feed with fodder.

Fōe, n. [A.-S. fah; feogan, to hate.] An enemy in war; an adversary.

Fōe'man (fo'man), n. An enemy in war.

in war; an auversary.

Foe'man (fo'man), n. An enemy in war.

Foe'tal, a. Of or pertaining to a fœtus; embryonic, in order.

Fœ-ta'tion, 1 In. [L. feture, to breed.—See Færus.]

Fō-ta'tion, 1 The formation of a fœtus in the properties of the formation of a fœtus in the complete or formation or format

Fög, n. [Dan. fog, Icel. fjuk, a snow-storm; fok, spray; fjuku, to drift.] A thick mist; a moist vapor:—[Welsh fjug] dead aftergrass.

rapor: - [wesh grag] used antergrass.

Fög -bank, n. An appearance at sea, in hazy weather, resembling land at a distance.

Fög gage, n. Dead aftergrass.

Fög gi-ness, n. State of being

Fog'gy, a. Filled with fog; \_\_\_

misty; cloudy.

Fog'-hörn, n. A horn blown
by steam, or otherwise, as a
signal during fogs. signal during fogs.

Fo'gy, n. [Perhaps from Fog. Fog-horn.

—Cf. Dan. fjog, a dullard.]

An eccentric old man:—a stickler for old cus-

variable quantity; a fluent.—pl. The analysis of fluxions and fluents.

Fly, v. n. [A.-S. fleogan; Dut. vliegen; Ger. fliegen; Dan. flype.] [i. flew; pp. flying, flown.] To move through the air with wings; to float in the air; to pass swiftly:—to run away; to flee.—2, v. a. To shun; to avoid:—to cause to fly.—2, a. A fleography of the pass of the control of the co -a blunt sword.

Föist, v. a. [Probably Fr. fausser, to falsify.] [pp. foisting, foisted.] To insert wrongfully;

small winged insect:—the regulator of a flag.

chine;—a light carriage.

Fly'blōw (fly'blō), n. The egg of a fly.—2, v. a.

[i. flyblew; pp. flyblowing, flyblown.] To fill
with eggs of flies.

Fly'-oătch-er, n. A bird that devours flies.

Fly'ing-fish, n. A fish which has apparently a
power of flight.

To close your another.

To close your another.

To close your another.

To close your another. -3, v. n. To close over another.

Folder, n. One who folds:—an instrument for

chinery to regulate its motion.

Fōal (fōl), n. [A.-S. fola; Dut. eaden; Icel. foli; Ger. folien; Gr. πωλος.—Cf. L. pullus, a young animal.] The offspring of a mare; a colt.—2, v. n. [pp. foaling, foaled.] To bring forth a colt or filly.—3, v. a. To bring forth, as a mare.

Fōam, n. [A.-S. fam; Local Ger. faum; Ger. feim.—Cf. L. spuma, Russ. piena, Skr. phena, foam.] A white substance; froth; spume.—2, v. n. [pp. foaming, foamed.] To froth; to gather foam; to rage.

naving a sheet doubled into two leaves.

Fölk (fölk), or Fölks (fölk), n. pl. [A.-S. folc;
Norse, folk; Dut. & Ger. volk: perhaps akin to
FLOCK.—Cf. Russ. polk, pulk, a regiment.] People, in familiar language; persons; mankind.—

Folk is a collective noun; yet in modern use the

foaming, foamed.] To Irom, to be to rage.

Foam'y, a. Covered with foam; frothy.

Fob, n. [Local Ger. fuppe, a pocket.] A small pocket for a watch—2, v. a. [Dut. foppen.] [pp. folk is a collective noun; yet in modern use une plural form folks is more common.

Fo'cal, a. Belonging to the focus.

Fo'ca, a. Belonging to the focus.

To "hearth" or "fireplace"]; pl. fo'c; Eng. pl. Fo'cus-eg (little used). (Optics.)

The point of convergence, where the rays of light are concentrated by a lens or concave mirror.—2, v. a. [pp. focussing, focussed.] To bring to a focus, as a camera or a microscopic object.

Fod'der, n. [A.-S. fodor; Dut. voeder; Icel. fodr; Dan, foder.—See Foon.] Food for cattle.—2, v. a. [Dan, foder.—See Foon.] Food for cattle.

Fŏl'low-ing, n. A body of followers:—occupation; employment.—2, p. a. Succeeding; next

Fō-tā'tion, ) The tormater womb; pregnancy.

Fœ'tus, n. [L.; better fetus; from the obsolete fee, I breed; Gr. φύω, I produce.] A child in the womb:—a young animal unborn.

The womb:—a young animal unborn.

Fōg, n. [Dan. fog, Icel. fjuk, a snow-storm; fok, a moist to bathe with warm lotions:—texcite:—to about to bathe with a moist to bathe wit Fō-men-ta'tion, n. The act of fomenting; a warm lotion; excitation.

war'n lotion; excitation.

Fo-ment'er, n. One who foments.

Fond, a. [O. E. fon, Sw. fane, a fool: closely akin to Vane (q. v.), a weathercock; O. E. fonnen, to act the fool, whence the participle formed and our adjective fond.] Indulgent; weakly tender; attached:—foolish:—highly enjoying.

Fon'dle, v. a. [Frequentative verb from fond, in the sense of loving.] [pp. fondling, fondled.]

To treat fondly: to caress.

To treat fondly; to cares.

Fönd'ling, n. A person or thing much fondled.

Fönd'ly, ad. Dotingly:—with tenderness:—fool-

An eccentric old man:—a stickler for old customs; a stupid fellow:—written also foggy.

Fo'gx\_ism, n. Stubborn adhesion to old usages.

Foh, interj. Expressing contempt or aversion.

Foi'ble, n. [O. Fr. foible, Fr. faible, weak, or a weakness.—See FEEBLE.] A weakness; a failing; a fault:—the slender part of a sword; the feeble.

Fôôl, n. [Fr. fou or fol; L. follis, a bellows, a wind-bag.] A person void of understanding; an idiot; a changeling:—a buffoon; a jester.—
2, v. n. [pp. fooling, fooled.] To trifle; to toy; to play; to idlet.—3, v. a. To disappoint; to before the play is idlet.—3, v. a. To disappoint; to specify the play is the fool. cheat; to befool.

to cheat; to beloot.

Fôôl'er-y, n. Habitual folly; an act of folly.
Fôôl'här-di-nëss, n. Courage without sense.
Fôôl'här-dy, a. Foolishly bold; rash. Fôôl'hār-dy, a. Foolishly bold; rasn. Fôôl'ish, a. Void of understanding; idiotic; silly; Fôôl'ish, a.

Fool'san, a. void in intestanting, theore, and yindiscreet; simple; unwise; ridiculous.

Fool'san-ly, ad. In a foolish manner; weakly.

Fool'san-ness, n. Folly; foolish practice.

Fool's cap, n. [Said to be from a fool's cap and bells once used as a water-mark on paper.] A

pens once used as a water-mate on paper.] It kind or size of writing-paper.

Foot (fût), n.; pl. Fēēt. [A.-S. fot; Dut. voet; Dan. fod; Ger. fuss; L. pes, pedis; Gr. πους, ποδός; Skr. pud.] The part upon which a man, an animal, or a thing stands:—a base; bottom; end:—infantry:—a certain number of syllables in verse:—a measure of twelve inches.—2, v. n. [pp]. footing, footed.] To dance; to trip; to walk:—to be summed up.—3, v. a. To kick; to tread:—to add up.

Foot'-bâll (fût'bâl), n. A ball driven by the foot:

Foot'-ball (fut'bal), n. A bun universely—a play with the foot-ball.
Foot'-fall (fut'), n. A stumble:—a footstep.
Foot'-hill (fut'hil), n. One of the hills of an outlying range of a mountain system, or of a sublying range of a mountain system or of a sublying range of a mountain system or of a sublying range of a mountain system or of a sublying range of a mountain system or of a sublying range of a mountain system or of a sublying range of a mountain system or of a sublying range of a mountain system or of a sublying range of a mountain system or of a sublying range of a mountain system or of a sublying range of a mountain system or of a sublying range of a mountain system or of a sublying range of a mountain system or of a sublying range of a mountain system or of a sublyin

Foot hold (Int'hold), n. A space for the lock to stand on; that on which one may stand.

Foot'ing (fût'ing), n. Ground for the foot; support; basis; foundation:—state; condition:—foot of a shoe or stocking:—the act of adding.

Foot'man (fût'man), n. A menial servant.

Foot'note (fût'note), n. A note, as of illustration,

Foot'-nōte (fût'nōt), n. A note, as of illustration, comment, &c., at the bottom of a page.

Foot'pād (fût'pad), n. A highwayman on foot.

Foot'-pāth (fût'-), n. A way for foot-passengers.

Foot'-pōnd (fût'-), n. (Mech.) The unit of work.

Foot'print (fût'-), n. Mark of the foot. [dome.

Foot fût's, n. ph. Settlings; lees.

Foot'-sōre (fût'-), a. Having feet rendered painful by trayel. [petiole.]

Foot'-söre (tut'), a. Having feet rendered painful by travel.

Foot'stâlk (fût'stâwk), n. The stem of a leat; a

Foot'stêp (fût'-), n. A mark or tread of the foot;

footprint; track; mark; vestige.

Foot'stôal (fût'-), n. A stool for the feet.

Fop, n. [Dut. foppen, to cheat; Ger. foppen, to

banter, to make a fool of.] A gay, trifling man;

a coxcomb; a beau.

a coxeomb; a beau.

Föp'per-x, n. A petty fop; a dandy.

Föp'per-x, n. Impertinence; showy folly.

Föp'pish, a. Like a fop; van in drees; finical.

Föp'pish-lay, ad. In a foppish manner.

Föp'pish-ness, n. Quality of being foppish.

För, prep. [A.-S. & Dan, for; Dut. voor; Ger.

für; L. pro; Gr. πρό. Etymologically, it is
closely related to Fork.] Because of; with respect to; in the place of; for the sake of;
during; on account of.—2, conj. Because; on
this account bat. For (or fore), in composition, this account that. For (or fore), in composition, has sometimes an intensive force, and often conveys the idea of from, as in forbid, to bid from; forefend, to fend off.

forefead, to tend on.

For age, v. n. [Fr. fourrage, forage; fourrager, to forage; feurre, straw, fodder; Late L. fodrum, fodder (q. v.).] [pp. foraging, foraged.] To wander in search of forage or food.—2, v. a. To plunder; to strip; to spoil.—3, n. Search for provisions:—food for horses and cattle; fodder, Forage as the forages are provided.

provisions:—food for horses and cattle; fodder. For a-ger, n. One that forages; a provider. For-al'men, n.; pl. For-am'i-na. [L.; forare, to bore.] A small hole; a perforation.

For-ay-mideh', conj. Because; since.

For'ay (for'a or for-a'), n. [A form of Forage.]
A hostile incursion; a raid.

For-bade' (for-bad'), i. from forbid.

För'bear (or för'bar), n. [Scot.; fore, before, and

For bear (or for bar), n. [Scot.; Jove, before, and bear, to produce.] An ancestor.

For-bear ance, n. The act of forbearing; intermission:—command of temper; lenity.

For-bear'ing, p. a. Patient; favorable; lenient.

For-bid', v. a. [For-, away from, and bid, to command.] [i. forbade, forbid; pp. forbidding, forbidden.] To prohibit; to interdict.

bidden.] To promote; to interact.

For-bid'den (for-bid'dn), p. from forbid.

For-bid'ding, p. a. Causing aversion; austere.

For-borne', p. from forbear.

Force, n. [L. fortis, strong; Late L. fortia,

strength.] Strength exerted; vigor; might; violence :-virtue; efficacy; validness:-armament; ience:—virtue; eincacy; vandness:—armament; military preparation; an army.—2, v. a. [pp. forcing, forced.] To compel; to constrain; to impel; to urge; to coerce:—to ravish:—to hasten.

Forced (forst), p. a. Overstrained; affected:—strained; compulsory.

Force/foll, a. Violent; strong; forcible.

Force meat, a. Weak; feeble; impotent.
Force meat, n. [FARCE, to cram, and MEAT.]
Finely-cut meat.

For ci-ble, a. Strong; mighty; cogent; valid; efficacious; active; powerful; violent.
For ci-bly, ad. Powerfully; by force.
Ford, n. (A.-S. ford; Ger. furd: root of Fare, to travel.] A shallow part of a river; a current.—
2 x a. [nn fording forded.] To pass a river.

travel.] A shallow part of a river; a current.—
2, v. a. [pp. fording, forded.] To pass a river without swimming.
Förd'a-ble, a. Passable without swimming.
Före, a. [A.-S. fore, before (prep.); foran, fore (ad.). These words are modifications of for (q. v.).] Anterior; not behind; coming first.—
2, ad. Anteriorly.—Fore and aft, the whole length of a ship.—Fore is much used in composition to mark priority. [See For.]—3, m. The front.—To the fore, to the front; into or in plain view; in existence: living.

view; in existence; living.

Fore'arm, n. That part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist.

elbow and the wrist.

Fōre-ārm', v. a. & v. n. [pp. forearming, forearmed.] To provide early for attack.

Fōre-bōde', v. a. [Fore and Bode.] [pp. foreboding, foreboded.] To prognosticate; to augur.

Fore-bod'ing, n. Presage; presentiment.

Fōre-cāst', v. a. & v. n. [Fore and Cast.] [i. forecast; pp. forecasting, forecasted.] To project; to contrive; to prognosticate.

Fōre'cāst, n. Foresight; forethought:—an at-

tempt to anticipate the future; a prognostication.

Fore cas-tle (for kas-sl), n. [Fore and CASTLE.] [Naut.] The upper deck, near the head of a ship.

Fore-close', v. a. [Fr. forclose, part. forclos; L. foris, outside, and claudere, clausum, to close [q. v.).] [pp. foreclosing, foreclosed.] To shull up; to preclude.

up; to preclude.

Fore-clōs' thre (for-klō'zhur), n. Actof foreclosing.

—(Luw.) A deprivation of the power of redeeming a mortgage.

Fore-dōs'm', v. a. [Fore and Doom.] [pp. fore-dooming, foredoomed.] To doom beforehand.

Fore'dōōm, n. Previous doom.

Fore'-end, n. The anterior part.

Fore'fā-ther [for-fā'ther, W. F. R. Wb.], n. [Fore and FATHER.] An ancestor.

Fore 'fa-ther [lorlet large, W. F. M. W. J. M. [1980] and FATHER.] An ancestor.

Fore-fénd', v. a. [Prefix fore, away from, off, and Fend.] [pp. forefending, forefended.] To forbid:—to avert; to prevent.

Fore 'frin-ger, m. The finger next to the thumb.

Fore 'foot (for fat), m. The anterior foot.

mîen, sir; môve, nör, sôn; bûll, bür, rûle, ûse.—Ç, Ç, Ç, g, soft; Ø, Ø, ø, g, hard; ş as z; x as gz; thir

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, y, short; a, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Fare, far, fast, fall; hêir, hër;

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Fore'-front, n. The foremost rank.

Fore-go', v. a. [Prefix fore, away from, and Go;
A.-S. forgan.] [i. forewent; pp. foregoing, foregoine.] To quit; to give up; to resign.

Previous; antecedent.

Fore-stall'er, n. One who forestalls.

For est-gr, n. A keeper or inhabitant of a forest.

For est-gr, n. The art of forming, caring for, or cultivating forests; the business of a forester. Fore-gone', p. a. Previous; antecdent.
Fore-gone', p. a. [For gone before.] Past; gone
by; settled:—already determined. Fore ground, n. That part of a picture which seems to lie before the figures.

Fore-tell', v. a. [Fore and Tell.] [i. foretold: pp. foretelling, foretold.] To tell beforehand

rore ground, n. factors the figures.

Fore'head (for'ed or for'hed), n. [Fore and Head; Ger. vorhaupt; Dut. voorhoofd.] The upper part of the face.

For'eign (for'in), a. [Fr. forain; Late L. forances; L. foras, out of doors, outside.—See Doors.]

Of another country; not domestic; exotic; outlandish; alien; remote:—not to the point; ex
forethought (for-to'kn), n. [Fore and Token.]

A previous sign.—2, v. a. [pp. foretokening, foretokened.] To foreshow.

country; not a native; an alion; a stranger.

Fore-judge', v. a. [pp. forejudging, forejudged.]
To judge beforehand:—[Law Fr. forjuger, to deprive; fors, apart, L. foris, out of doors, and Fr. juger, to judge! to disposess by legal judgment.

Fōre-knōw' (for-nō'), v. a. [i. foreknew; pp. foreknowing, foreknown.] To know previously; to have prescience of; to foresee.

Fōre-knōwl'edge (for-nōl'el), n. Knowledge of what has not yet happened; prescience.

Fōre'lānd, n. [Dan. forland; Dut. voorland; Ger. vorland; Fore and LAND.] A promontory.

Fōre'lōck, n. A lock of hair on the forehead.

Fōre'man, n. [Fore and Man.] The first or presiding officer of a jury:—a chief workman.

siding officer of a jury:—a chief workman. Fore'mast, n. The first or head mast of a ship.

Fore mast, a. [Fore and Most; corrupted from O. E. formest, a double superlative of fore, of which the A.-S. superlative was forma, first.— Cf. L. primus, first.] First in place, or in dignity. Fore'nôon, n. The time before mid-day. Fo-ren'sic, a. [L. forensis; forum, a court.] Belonging to courts of law.

longing to courts of law.

Fore-or-dain', v. a. [pp. foreordaining, foreordained]
To ordain beforehand.

Fore-ör'der, v. a. [pp. foreordering, foreordered]
To order or arrange beforehand; to foreordain.
Fore-ör'di-nā'tion, n. [Fore and Ordination.
Fore-ör'di-nā'tion, n. [Fore and Ordination.
Fore-rūn', v. a. [Ger. vorrennen; Goth. faurrinan;
Fore and Rux.] [i. foreran; pp. forerunning,
forerun.] To come before; to precede.
Fore-rūn'ner, n. A precursor; a harbinger.
Fore'sail, n. (Naut.) The sail of the foremast.
Fore-sail, n. (Fore and See; A.-S. foreseon;
ten or forgot.] To lose memory of; to overlook,
ten or forgot.] To lose memory of; to overlook,
ten or forgot.] To lose memory of; to overlook,
ten or forgot.] To lose memory of; to overlook,
ten or forgot.] To lose memory of; to overlook,
ten or forgot.] To lose memory of; to overlook,
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ten or forgot.] To lose memory of; to overlook,
ten or forgot.] To lose memory of; to overlook,
ten or forgot.] To lose memory of; to overlook,
ten or forgot.] To lose memory of the foreman or forgot.] To lose memory of the foreman or forgot.] forerun.] To come before; to precede.

Fore-run'ner, n. A precursor; a harbinger.

Fore-saöl, n. (Naut.) The sail of the foremast.

Fore-saöl, v. a. [Fore and See; A.-S. foreseon;

Dut. vorzien; Ger. vorsehen.] [i. foresaw; pp.
foreseeing, foreseen.] To see beforehand.—2,
v. n. To have the faculty of foresight; to see

v. n. 10 have the latenty of locality or look before.

Fore-see'ing, a. Having the faculty of foresight; thoughtful for the future; provident.

Fore-shadowed. To typify before:—to indicate beshadowed.

lorenand.
Före'shöre, v. The sea-bottom near the shore:—
land near the sea.
Före-shört'en (för-shör'tn), v. a. [pp. foreshortening, foreshortened.] To shorten in accordance

with a fore-view of the object.

Fore-show', v. a. [i. foreshowed; pp. foreshowing, foreshown.] To discover before it happens;

to represent before; to predict.

Före'sight (för'sit), n. Act of foreseeing; prescience; foreknowledge; forecast:—prudence.

Före'skin, n. The prepuce.
Före-spent', n. See Forsen.
För'est, n. [Fr. forêt; Late L. foresta or forestis, forest, waste land; L. foris, out of doors; fores, a door.] A tract of land covered with trees.

For'est-al, a. Of or pertaining to a forest. Fore-stall', v. a. [A.-S. forsteal, an obstru [A.-S. forsteal, an obstruction; fore, before, and steall, a settling .- See STALL.

cultivating forests; the business of a forester. Fore'taste, n. Taste beforehand; anticipation.

Fore-told', i. & p. from foretell. För eign-er (för in-er), n. One from another country; not a native; an alien; a stranger.

Före 'töcth, n.; pl. Före' töcth. A tooth in the forepart of the mouth; an incisor.

Fore'top, n. The top part in front:—hair on the forehead:—a platform on the foremast. For-ev'er, ad. Eternally; without end. Fore-warn', v. a. [pp. forewarning, forewarned.]
To admonish beforehand.

To admonish beforehand.
För-wärn'ing, n. Caution beforehand.
För'feit (för'fit), n. [Fr. forfait, a forfeit; forfaire, to forfeit,—properly, to trespass; Late L. forisfacere, forisfactum, to transgress; L. foris, beyond, outside, and facere, to do.] A fine for an offence; mulct:—a deposit as a security.—2, v. a. [pp. forfeiting, forfeited.] To lose by some offence.—3, a. Forfeited; alienated for neglect or crime.

neglect or crime.
För'feit-a-ble, a. That may be lost.
För'feit-hre (för'fit-yūr), n. The act of forfeiting;
the thing forfeited; a mulct; a fine.
For-fend', v. a. See Forneren.
For-gave', i. from forgive.
Forgave', i. from forgive.
Forge, n. [Fr. forge, Sp. forja, a forge; Fr. forger,
Sp. forjar, to forge; L. fabriari, to forge.—See
FARRIC.] A place where iron is beaten; a stifty;
a smith; — a furnece.—act of forcking iron.—

to neglect.

For-get'fûl, a. [A.-S. forgilol.] Apt to forget;
For-get'fûl-nêss, n. Quality of being forgetful.
For-get'-me-nôt, n. A plant and its flower.
Forg'ing, n. The act of one who forges at a foundry or smithy:—that which is forged:—the act of one who commits forgery.

For-give', v. a. [Fore, away, from, and Give; For-give', v. a. [Fore, away, from, and Give; A.-S. forgifan; Dut. vergecen; Ger. vergeben; [i. forgave; pp. forgiving, forgiven.] To overlook an offence and treat the offender as not guilty; to pardon; to condone:—to remit.

For-give'ness, n. The act of forgive; pardon.
For-give'ness, n. The act of forgive; placable.
For-got'ting, p. a. Ready to forgive; placable.
For-got'ten (for-got'tn), p. from forget.
For-got'ten (for-got'tn), p. from forget.
Fork, n. [A.-S. fore; Dut. vore; Fr. fourche; L. furca.] An instrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs:—a point.—2, v. n.

furca. An instrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs: -a point. -2, v. n. [pp. forking, forked.] To shoot into blades; to divide. -3, v. a. To raise or pitch with a fork. For-lörn', a. [A.-S. & Dan. forloren, Dut. & Ger. verloren, lost; all participles from verbs signifying to lose; A.-S. forlessan; for, away, and leosan, to lose (q. v.).] Forsaken; helpless; desperate; lost. — Forlorn hope, a body of soldiers put upon a service of great peril. For-lörn', a.

Förm, n. [L. forma, shape; formare, to form:

akin to Firm. The old etymology which made
forma an anagram of the Gr. \$\mu\text{pop}\phi\phi\phi\phi\text{form}\$, form, is
now abandoned by all.] A mould; method;
shape; \$\vec{figure}\$:—order; empty show; ceremony;
rite.—2, \$\vec{v}\$, a. [pp. forming, formed.] To make;
to constitute; to fashion; to model; to contrive;
to arrange.—3, \$\vec{v}\$, n. To take form.

Förm, or Förm, n. A long seat:—a class:—bed
of a hare:—type for a sheet set up-and locked
for all forms for about to appear.

Förth, \$\vec{d}\tau\text{forth}\$, a. The ordinal of forty; fourth tenth.
För'ti-fi-a-tion, n. [L. fortificatio.—See Fornify.]
The science of military architecture:—the works
constructed around a place for defence.

För'ti-fi-a-tion, n. [L. forth, from fore, before; Dut.

\*voort, forward.] Forward; abroad; out of doors.
Förth, "d. [With what is forth, or just before.] Immediately.

För'ti-fi-a-tion, n. [L. fortificatio.—See Fornify.]
The science of military architecture:—the works
constructed around a place for defence.

to constitute; to lashion; to moder; to constitute; to arrange.—3, v. n. To take form.

Förm, or Förm, n. A long seat:—a class:—bed of a hare:—type for a sheet set up and locked in an iron frame or chase.

För'mal, a. [L. formalis.—See Form.] Ceremonious; ceremonial; solemn; precise; stiff; extensions and the sealous methodical.

act; regular; methodical.

För'mal-ism, n. Quality of being formal:—immoderate adherence to form; excess of form.

För'mal-ist, n. An observer of forms only. For mal'i-ty, n. State of being formal; ceremony; preciseness:—established procedure.

For'mal-ly, ad. In a formal manner; precisely.

For-ma'tion, n. [L. formatio.] The act of forming; contrivance.—(God.) An assemblage or

För'ma-tive, a. Giving form; plastic:—serving to form; derivative; not radical.

Förm'er, a. [A.-S. forma, first, superlative of fore (q. v.); formes, a later double superlative of the same word (see Foremost). The comparative former was afterward invented to so with

For mi. a. a. [L. formica, an ant.] Noting an acid first obtained from ants.

For mi. c. a. [L. formica, an ant.] Noting an acid first obtained from ants.

For mi. c. a. [L. formica, an ant.] Noting an acid first obtained from ants.

For mi. c. a. [L. formica, an ant.] Noting an acid first obtained from ants.

For mi. c. a. [L. formica, an ant.] Noting an acid for mi. d. a. [L. formicatio.—See Formic.]

A sensation as of ants creeping over the skin.

For mi. d. a. [L. formicatio.] Formida of read ful; terrific.

For mi. d. a. [L. formicatio.] Formida of formic.

For mi. d. a. [L. formicatio.] Formida of formic.

For mi. d. a. [L. formicatio.] For mi. for formidation form.

For mi. d. a. [L. formicatio.]

For mi. d. a. [L. fo

For mu-lay, a model.

For mu-lay, a model.

For mu-lay, a A book containing forms.—2, a.

Ritual; prescribed; stated.

För mu-late, v. a. [Fr. formuler.] [pp. formulating, formulated] To reduce to a formula.

För mu-la'fiton, n. The act or process of formulating, or state of being formulated.

För 'nj-cate, v. n. [L. fornicari, fornicatus; fornix, fornicis, an arch,—later, a brothel.] [pp. fornicating, fornicated.] To commit lewdness. För-nj-ca'tion, n. [L. fornicatio.] Incontinence or lewdness of unmarried persons. [tion.

For-ni-ca'tion, n. [L. fornicatio.] Incontinence of lewidness of unmarried persons. [tion. For'ni-ca-tor, n. [L.] One who commits fornica-for-ray', or For'ray, n. &v. See Forax.

For-sake', v. a. [A.-S. forscoen; Dut. verzagen; Dan. forsage; Ger. versagen. The Ger. and Dut. verbs seem to stand for for-negative, and soy, thus meaning to deny; the others apparently come from for, against, and A.-S. sacan, Goth. sakun, to contend.] [i. forsook; pp. forsaking, forsaken.] To leave; to quit; to desert; to relinquish; to neglect; to abundom.

For-sack' (for-sak'), i. from forsake.
For-sack' (for-sak'), i. from forsake.
For-sack' (for-sak'), i. from forsake.
For-sack' (for-sak'), v. a. [A.-S. for, for, and sode, truth.—See Soort.] In truth; indeed; certainly.

For-savear' (for-swar'), v. a. [A.-S. forswerian; for negative, and sverian, to swear (p. v.).] [i. forswore; pp. forswearing, forsworn.] To renounce or deny upon oath.—To forswear one's self, to swear falsely.—2, v. n. To swear falsely.—5 v. a. & v. n. [pp. fossilizing, fossilized, v. a. & v. n. [pp. fossilizing, fossilized, v. a. & v. n. [pp. fossilizing, fossilizad, v. a. & v. n. [pp. fossilizing,

for negative, and swerism, to swear (q. v.).] [i. forswore; pp. forswearing, forsworn.] To renounce or deny upon oath.—To forswear one's sell, to swear falsely.—2, v. n. To swear falsely. Fort, n. [Fr. fort, strong, a stronghold; L. fortis, strong.] A fortified post; a castle; a fortress. For ta-lice, n. [0. Fr. fortelesse, Sp. fortaleza, Late L. fortis, neuter forte, strong.] That in which one excels; a peculiar talent or faculty; a strong side.

For te (for ta), ad. [It.] (Mus.) With force.

För't-i-fi-er, n. One who fortifies.
För't-i-fi-er, n. One who fortifies.
För't-i-fy, v. a. [L. fortificare; fortis, strong, and facere, to make.] [pp. fortifying, fortified.] To strengthen against attacks by walls or other works:—to encourage.

För-tis'si-mō, ad. [lt.] (Mus.) Very loud.
För-ti-tūde, n. [lt. forlitudo; fortis, strong: akin
to ferre, to bear.] Strength and patience to endure pain or to encounter danger; resolution;

patience; firmness; courage.
Fört'night (fort'nit or fort'nit), n. [A.-S. feowertyne nitta, fourteen nights.—Cf. Sennight.] The space of two weeks.

fate; event; success, good or bad:—destiny:—estate; portion; wealth; riches.—2, v. n. [pp. fortuning, fortuned.] To befall; to happen. Fört'une-tëll-er, n. A foreteller of fortunes. För'ty, a. & n. [A.-S. feowerig; feower, four, and the root of ten; Dut. veertig; Ger. viertig.] Four times ten.

times ten.

times ten.

Fö'rum, n. [L.: akin to foras, out of doors.] L.
pl. Fö'ra; Eng. Fö'rums. The Roman market
and tribunal; a court.

För'ward, ad. [A.-8. foreweard; fore, before, and
-weard, denoting direction. Forward was at first
an adjective, forwards an adverb.] Onward;
progressively; before.—2, a. Warm; earnest;
ready:—confident; bold:—early ripe:—anterior; early.—3, v. a. [pp. forwarding, forwarded,] To hasten; to quicken; to advance:
—to send on, as goods.

För'ward-ness, n. Boldness:—assurance:—advanced stage of progress or of preparation.

mîen, sîr; môve, nör, sôn; bûll, bür, rûle, úse.—Ç. Ç. Ç, g, soft; Ø, Ø, ø, ĕ, hard; ş as z; x as gz; this.