rampart and the tents.] Space between places; | In-tox'i-cant, n. Any thing that can intoxicate. rampart and the tents. | Space between places; an interstice:—a vacuity:—a space of time; an interstice:—a vacuity:—a space of time; season; remission:—low or alluvial land. | n-ter-vēne', v. n. [L. intervenire, to come between; renire, to come.] [pp. intervening, intervening.] | poison; Fr. intoxiquer; L. in, into, and toxicum, poison; Gr. rockeov, arrow-poison; rocker, above, arrow-poison; rocker, arrows.] [pp. intoxicating, intoxicated.] | To make drunk; to inebriate.

Yn-ter-vene', v. n. [L. intervenire, to come between; venire, to come.] [pp. intervening, intervened.] To come between persons or things; to come between points of time. In-ter-ve'ni-ent, a. Passing between.

In-ter-ven'ing, p. a. Coming between. In-ter-ven'tion, n. [L. interventio.—Se [L. interventio. - See INTER-Interposition; mediation.

Yn-ter-ver'te-bral, a. [Inter and Vertebral.]
Between the vertebræ.

In'ter-view (-vū), n. [Fr. s'entrevoir, to meet; L. inter, between, and videre, to see.—See View.]
Mutual sight:—an appointed meeting or confer-Mutual sight:—an appointed meeting or conference; a meeting.—2, v. a. [pp. interviewing, interviewed.] To have an interview with:—to call upon a person and question him.

"ter-view-er (vū-er), n. One who interviews another.

"ter-viev', v. a. [L. inter, between, and volvere, to roll.] [m. intervolving, intervolved.] To In'ter-view-er (-vu-er), n. One who interviews

another.

'h-ter-völve', v. a. [L. inter, between, and volvere,
to roll.] [pp. intervolving, intervolved.] To
involve together.

'h-ter-wēave', v. a. [Inter and Weave,] [i. interther-weave', v. a. [Inter and the very line interthere is the research of the research o wove or interweaved; pp. interweaving, inter-woven or interweaved.] To weave together; to intermingle; to intermix.

In-tes'ta-ble, a. [L. intestabilis.—See TESTAMENT.]

Acquainted. 2, it. A laminar Freday, command. In the first of the firs

in timate-ly, ad. Closely; familiarly. Inti-mate-ly, ad. Closely; familiarly. Inti-mation, m. [L. intimatio.] Act of intimating; insinuation; a hint; an obscure suggestion.

Institution; a first an oscure saggestion.

In-tim'i-date, v. a. [Late L. intimidare, intimidatum; L. in intensive, and timidus, timid (q. v.).]

[pp. intimidating, intimidated.] To frighten.

In-tim-i-da'tion, n. Act of intimidating.

In'to, prep. [In and To.] Noting entrance or penetration.

řn-tol'er-a-ble, a. [L. intolerabilis; Fr. intolérable. TOLERABLE.] That cannot be tolerated;

— See Tolerable. I hat cannot be tolerated; insufferable; insupportable; unendurable.

In-töl'er-a-bly, ad. Not tolerably.

In-töl'er-ance, n. [L. intolerantia.—See Tolerance.]

ANCE.] Want of tolerance, toleration, or en-

sound; to sing.

In-to-na'tion, n. Manner or act of sounding.

In-tōne', v. a. & v. n. [L. intonare, to thunder,—later, to chant; O. L. tonus, thunder; L. tonus, Gr. τόνος, a tone (q. v.).] [pp. intoning, intoned.]

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

In-tox-i-ca'tion, n. Drunkenness; ebriety. In'tra-. [L. intra, within, an adverb and preposi-tion from interus, inward.—See Interior.] A prefix denoting situation within or between; it is seen in only a few English words.

Yn-trac-ta-bh'(i-ty, n. Ungovernableness.
In-trac'ta-ble, a. [L. intractabilis.—See TractaBLE.] Stubborn; unmanageable; unruly; perverse; obstinate; refractory; indocile.

in-tran'si-tive-ly, ad. Not transitively; without an object following.

Ĭn-trans-mis'si-ble, a. [See Transmissible.] Not transmissible. Itansmissible. Itansmissible. Itansmissible. In-transmisible. Itansmissible. In-transmitable. In-transmitable. In-transmitable. In-transmitable. In-transmitable. In-transmissible. Itansmitable. In-transmissible. Itansmitable. Itansmitable.

In-tes' ta-ble, a. [L. intestabilis.—See TESTAMENT.]
Disqualified to make a will.
In-tes' ta-cy, n. State of dying without a will.
In-tes' ta-cy, n. [L. intestatus; in, not, and testatus, testatus, to make a will.—See TESTAMENT.] Dying without having made a will. wasting a will.
2, n. One dying without leaving a will.
In-tes' ti-nal, a. Belonging to the intestines.
In-tes' tine, a. [L. intestinus, inward; intus, Gr. èvròc, within.] Internal; inward; domestic.
In-très' tine, a. [L. intestinus, inward; domestic.
In-très' tine, a. [L. interinus, inward; interior.
In-très' tine, a. [L. intrepidus; in, not, and trepidus, altrench.
In-très' tine, a. [L. intrepidus; in, not, and trepidus, altrench.
In-très' tine, a. [L. intrepidus; in, not, and trepidus; in-trèp'id.
In-trèp'id.a.—See TREPIDATION.] Fearless, parave.
In-très' tine, a. [L. intrepidus; intrepidus; in-trèp'id.
In-trèp'id.a.—See TREPIDATION.] Fearless, parave.
In-très' tine, a. [L. intrepidus; in-trèp'id.a.—See TREPIDATION.] Fearless, parave.
In-très' tine, a. [L. intrepidus; in-trèp'id.a.—See TREPID perpiex.—see Introducts and property triguing, intrigued.] To form plots.
In-trigu'er (in-treg'er), n. One who intrigues.
In-trin'sic, a. [L. intrinsecus; intra, within,

in-trin'sic, a. [L. intrinsecus; intra, within, in-trin'si-cal, and secus, according to, following: on type of extrinsic. L. secus is said to be related to sequi, to follow.] Not extrinsic; inrelated to sequi, to follow.] Not extrinsic; inherent; internal; natural; substantial; real; true; genuine; not merely apparent.
Intrin'si-cal-ly, ad. Internally; really.
In'tro. [L. intro, inwardly; for intero, in the interior.] A Latin prefix, sparingly used in English try deposition patient varied the interior.

lish, and denoting motion toward the interior.

In-tro-duce', v. a. [L. introducere; ducere, to lead, [pp. introducing, introduced.] To bring, conduct, or usher in; to make known; to present;

to produce :- to thrust in. In-tro-duc'er, n. One who introduces.

In-tro-düg'er, n. One who introduces.
In-tro-düg'tion, n. [L. introductio.—See IntroDUCE.] Act of introducing; presentation:—the
preliminary part of a book; an exordium.
In-tro-düg'tiye, a. Serving to introduce.

In-tro-düg'tiye, a. Serving to introduce.

In-töl'er-ance, n. [L. intolerance, toleration, or via durance; want of tolerance, intolerare, not to endure.—See Tolerance.] Not tolerant; not enduring.

In-töl'er-a'tion, n. Want of toleration.

In-tiol'er-a'tion, n. Want of toleration.

In-tro'it [in-tro'it, Sm. Cl. N.; in-troire, to enter; introire, to enter; introire, to enter; introire, intonation.

In-tiol'er-ance, n. [L. intonare, intonation.]

In-tiol'er-ance, n. [L. intolerance, total introduce.

In-tro'it, Sm. Cl. N.; in-troire, to enter; intro, inward, and ire, to go.] A psalm sung while the priest enters within the altar rails.

In-tro-düc'tive, a. Serving to introduce.

In-tro-düc'tive, a. Serving to

in-tro-mis'sion (in-tro-mish'un), n. [Fr.; L. intro, inward, and mittere, missum, to send.] Act of intromitting; admission; a sending in.

in-tro-mit', v. a. [See Intromission.] [pp. intromitting, intromitted.] To send in; to let in.—2, v. n. To intermeddle.

in-tro-spec'tion, n. [Late L. introspectio; L. introspicere, introspectum, to look into; intro, inward,

INTROSPECTIVE

In-tro-spec tive, a. Viewing inwardly.
In-tro-ver'sion, n. The act of introverting.
In-tro-ver't, v. a. [L. introvertere, introversum; intro, inward, and vertere, to turn.] [pp. introverting, introverted.] To turn inward.

In-trude', v. n. [L. intrudere, intrusum; in, into, and trudere, to thrust (y. v.).] [pp. intruding, intruded.] To come in or to enter without permission; to encroach; to interlope. -2, v. a. force in rudely; to obtrude.

In-trad'er, n. One who intrudes; an interloper. In-tra'sjon (in-tra'zhun), n. [Late L. intrusio.— See INTRUDE.] Act of intruding; an unwelcome entrance: obtrusion.

In-trust, v. a. [In and Trust.] [pp. intrusting, intrusted.] To del ver in trust; to entrust.

In-tu-I''tion (in-tu-ish'un), n. [L. intueri, intuitus, to look upon; in, upon, and tueri, to look.] The act of the mind by which a truth is immediately perceived; intuitive perception: - knowledge gained independently of experience; immediate

In-tu-i'tion-al, u. Of or pertaining to intuition. In-tū'i-tive, a. [Fr. intuitif.—See Intuition.]
Seen by the mind immediately:—perceiving at once, or directly.

once, or directly.
In-tū'-tīve-ly, ad. By intuition.
In-tū-mēsce' (in-tū-mēs'), v. n. [L. intumescere;
in intensive, and tumescere, inceptive of tumere,
to swell.] [pp. intumescing, intumesced.] To
swell; to be tumid.

 šweli; το σε tunia.
 šn-tů-měs'conce, n. A swelling; a tumor.
 šn-tụs-sụs-cĕp'tiọn, n. [L. intus, Gr. ἐντός, within, and susceptio, a reception; suscipere, susceptum, to take up, to undertake; sub, under, and capere, to Reception of one part within another.

n-twined, To twist together; to entwine, intwisted, To twist together; to entwine, intwisted, To twist together; to intwisting, intwisted. To twist together; to intwine. In-un'date, v. a. [L. inundare, inundatum, to flood; in, upon, and undare, to flow; unda, a wave.] pp. inundating, inundated.] To overflow with

[pp. inundating, inundated.] To verifice water.

In-un-da'tion, n. [L. inundatio.] An overflow of In-ure' (in-yur'), v. a. [IN, and O. E. ure, to work, to practise; O. Fr. evre, owre, Fr. euwre, L. opus, operis, work.] [pp. inuring, inured.] To habituate; to accustom.—2, v. n. (Law.) To take effect.

In-ure'ment, n. Practice; habit; use.

In-ured.] To entomb; to bury.

In-til'j-ty, n. [L. inutilitas.—See Utility.]

Want of utility; uselessness; unprofitableness.

In-vade', v. a. [L. invadiere; in, into, and eadere, to go.] [pp. invading, invaded.] To enter for a hostile purpose; to attack; to assail; to assault.

In-vad'er, n. One who invaded; assailant.

In-vad'er, n. one who invades; assailant.

In-val'id, a. [L. invalidus.—See Valid.] Not valid; of no legal force; weak; of no weight or cogency.

In-val'd' (In-val-id') [in'va-led or in'va-lid, H.;

in regar force; weak, or no weak or description of the first and or in rya-lid, H. j. in rya-lid, W. b.; in rya-lid, I. N. Skead], n. [Fr. invalide, —See above.] One who is weak or disabled by sickness; a soldier disabled.—2, a. Disabled.—2, a. Disabled.—2. abled: infirm: weak.

In-văl'i-dāte, v. a. [Fr. invalider.—See INVALID.]
[pp. invalidating, invalidated.] To make void; weaken.

In-val-lad'tion, n. The act of weakening.
In-va-lid'i-ty, n. Want of validity.
In-val'd-a-ble (in-val'yu-a-bl), a. [In, not, or in intensive, and Valuable.] That cannot be valued; inestimable; precious; above all price.

In-val'u-a-bly, ad. Inestimably.
In-va'ri-a-ble, a. [In, not, and VARIABLE.] Not variable; immutable; unchangeable; unalter-

and specere, to look.] A view of the inside:—the act or practice of examining the operations of one's own mind; self-examination.
n-trq-spec'tive, a. Viewing inwardly.
n-trq-ver'sion, n. The act of introverting.

I invacing the introverting and specere in the self-examination.

YADE.] Act of invading; a hostile entrance; inroad; attack.

Making invasion, excressive.

In-va'sive, a. Making invasion; aggressive, In-vec'tive, n. [L. invectivus, reproachful.— See Inveigh.] An abusive or angry speech; a harsh censure; angry abuse; reproach; satire.-2, a.

In-veigh' (in-va'), v. n. [L. invehere, invectum, to attack; in, against, and vehere, to carry.] [pp. inveighing, inveighed.] To utter censure or reproach; to rail; to declaim.

In-vēi'gle (in-vē'gl), v. a. [Probably for Fr. aveug-ler, to blind, to delude; aveugle, blind; Late L. aboculis, blind; ab, away from, and oculus, an eye.] [pp. inveigling, inveigled.] To wheedle;

eye.] [pp. inveigning, invergence] to write to persuade to evil.

1n-vēi'gle-mēnt, n. Seduction; enticement.

1n-vēi'gler (in-vē'gler), n. One who inveigles; a seducer; a deceiver.

In-vent', v. a. [L. invenire, inventum, to come upon; in, upon, and venire, to come.] [pp. inventing, invented.] To contrive; to devise; to discover; to forge; to feign.

In-ven't; w long; w jeight.
In-ven't; n. One who invents; a forger.
In-ven'tion, n. [L. inventio.] Act of inventing;
faculty or power of inventing; ingenuity:—a
thing invented; a contrivance; forgery; fiction.

In-ven'tive, a. Apt to invent; ingenious.
In-vent'or, n. [L.] One who invents; a contriver.
In-ven-tôri-al, a. Relating to an inventory.

In-ven-to ri-al. ly, ad. By an inventory. The ven-to-ry, n. [Fr. inventaire, L. inventarium, a list, a list of things found.] A list of goods. In-ven'tress, n. A female who invents.

In-ven tress, n. A temale who invents.
In-ve-rac'i-ty, n. [In, not, and Verracity.] Want of truthfulness.
In-verse', a. [L. inversus.—See Invert.] Inverted:—opposed to direct.
In-verse'ly, ad. In an inverted order.

In-ver'sion (in-ver'shun), u. [L. inversio. — See INVERT.] The act of inverting; change of or-

der, time, or place, so that the first become, last, and the last first. In-vert', v. a. [L. invertere, inversum; vertere, to turn.] [pp. inverting, inverted.] To turn upside down; to place in a contrary order; to place

the last first; to reverse; to overturn.

In-ver'te-brate, a. [In, not, and Vertebrate.]

Not vertebrate; having no spinal column.

Not vertebrate; naving no spinat column.

Invēst', v. a. [L. investire, to clothe; in, upon,
and restire, to clothe.—See YEST.] [pp. investing, invested.] To dress; to clothe; to array;
to endue:—to place, as money in some perma-

to endue:—to place, as money in some permanent form:—to besiege; to enclose.

In-vés'ti-gāte, v. a. [L. investigare, investigatum, to track out; in, upon, and vestigare, to trace; vestigium, a trace.—See Vestige.] [pp. investigating, investigated.] To search out; to find out; to trace up.

In-ves-ti-ga'tion, n. [L. investigatio.] The act of

inves-it-ga uon, n. [L. messigato.] Ine act of investigating; a searching; examination.
In-ves'ti-ga-tor, n. [L.] One who investigates.
In-ves'ti-ture, n. [Late L. investitura, investment.] The act of giving possession.
In-vestment, n. The act of investing; property invested:—dress; vesture; vestment:—that in which money is invested.

which money is invested. In-veterate; long continuance of any thing bad, as a disease, &c.:—obstinacy of mind.

In-vet'er-ate, a. [L. inveterare, inveteratum; in intensive, and vetus, veteris, old.] Fixed or established by long continuance; old; long estab-

n-vid'i-oŭs, a. [L. invidus, invidusus; invidia, envy (q. v.).] Likely to promote envy or ill-will or to give offence:—envious; malignant. qn-vid'i-oŭs-ly, ad. In an invidious manner.

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

In-vřd'i-ons-něss, n. Quality of provoking envy. In-wreathe' (in-reth'), v. a. [In and Wreathe.] In-vřg'o-rate, v. a. [In and Vreor.] [pp. in-vreather] inverting, invigorated.] To strengthen; to round. animate

cibilis, conquerable; vincere, to conquer.] That cannot be overcome; insurmountable; insuperable; unconquerable

able; unconquerable.

In-vin'ci-bly, ad. Insuperably.

In-vi-ci-bly, ad. Insuperably.

In-vi-ci-la-bil'i-ty, \ n. Quality of being invioIn-vi'ci-la-ble, a. [L. inviolabilis.—See VIOLATE.]

That may not be profaned or broken:—sacred.

In-vi'ci-la-bly, ad. Without breach or failure.

In-vi'ci-late, a. [L. inviolatus.—See VIOLATE.] Unburt: unprofaned

hurt; unprofaned.

fin-vis-i-bil'i-ty, n. State of being invisible.

fin-vis'i-ble, a. [L. invisibilis.—See Visible.] That
cannot be seen; not visible; imperceptible by the sight; unseen.

in-vis'i-bly, ad. In an invisible manner.

In-vis'i-bly, ad. In an invisible manner.
In-vi-ta'tion, n. [L. invitatio.—See Invire.] The act of inviting; solicitation.
In-vite', v. a. [L. invitate, invitatum.] [pp. inviting, invited.] To bid; to call; to allure.—
2, v. n. To give an invitation; to ask.—3, n.
An invitation. [Colleq.]
In-vit'ing. p. a. Alluring; attractive.
In-vit'ing-ly, ad. So as to invite.
In-vo-ca'tion, n. [L. invocatio.—See Invoke.]
The act of invoking; the act of calling upon in prayer; sumplication.

prayer; supplication.

prayer; supplication.

In voice, v. a. [Fr. envois, pl. of envoi, a sending,
a consignment.—See Envov.] [pp. invoicing,
invoiced.] To insert in an account.—2, n. A
catalogue of a ship's freight:—a catalogue of to promote peace.

fr.j.des'cence, n. [Fr.; L. iris, iridis, a rainbow.]

goods, with their prices annexed:—a statement of taxable property.

fr.yoke', v. a. [L. invocare; in, toward, to, and vocare, to call.] [pp. invoking, invoked.] To call upon earnestly; to implore; to pray to; to supplicate; to be seech.

fr.yolu'crate a. Having a play of colors.

Fr.i-dis'sent, a. [Fr.; L. iris, iridis, a rainbow.]

The color of the rainbow:—a display of colors.

Fr.i-des'sent, a. [Fr.; L. iris, iridis, a rainbow.]

The color of the rainbow:—a display of colors.

Fr.i-des'sent, a. [Fr.; L. iris, iridis, a rainbow.]

The relative trainbow:—a think in the color of the rainbow:—a th

supplicate; to beseech.

fn-vo-lū-crate, a. Having an involucre.

fn'vo-lū-cre (-lū-kgr), n. [L. involucrum, an envelope.—See Involve.] (Bot.) A collection of
bracts placed in a whorl; a whorl.

In-vol'un-ta-ri-ly, ad. Not by choice or will.

In.vol'un-ta-ry, a. [L. involuntarius.—See Vol-untary.] Not voluntary; unwilling. In'vo-lūte, a. [L. involutus.—See Involves.] Rolled inward.—2, n. A certain mathematical curve. In-vo-lu'tion, n. [L. involutio. — See Involve.]
The act of involving; complication. — (Math.)

The raising of quantities from their roots to any powers assigned.

In-volve', v. a. [L. involvere, involutum; volvere, to roll.] [pp. involving, involved.] To inwrap; to comprise; to entwist; to take in; to

In-volve'ment, or In-volv'ed-ness, n. State of being involved.

being involved.

In-vul-ner-a-bli-ity. | n. The state of being

In-vul-ner-a-ble-ness. | invulnerable.

In-vul'ner-a-ble, a. [L. invulnerabilis.—See VulNERABLE.] That cannot be wounded; not vulnerable; secure from injury.

In-wrought' (in-rawt'), a. [In and WROUGHT.]

animate.

In-vig-q-rā/tion, n. The act of invigorating.

In-vin-qi-bil'i-ty, \ n. Quality of being invinIn-vin'qi-bile-nëss, cible.

In-vin'qi-bile, a. [L. nivincibilis; in, not, and vincibilis, conquerable; vincere, to conquer.] That metallic, soft substance obtained from the ashes of sea-weeds, etc.

ī-ŏd'o-form, n. [An iodide of formyl, whence it is named.] A medicinal compound of iodine.

ī-ō'ni-an, a. Relating to Ionia, or to a cluster of ek islands.

I-on'ic, a. Relating to Ionia or to the dialect of the Ionians:—noting one of the five orders of architecture:—noting a foot of four syllables.

I-o'ta, n. [Gr.—Cf. Heb. yod, a small letter.] A Greek letter, i:—a tittle; the least quantity. Yp'e-căc, n. See IPECACUANHA. Ip'e-cāc, n. See IPECACUANHA.

Ĭp-e-cāc-ù-ān'ha (Ip-e-kāk-ù-ān'a) [ĭp-e-kāk-ù-ān'a, M.; ĭp-e-kāk-ù-āna, Ja.], n. [Native Brazilian i-pe-caa-guen, "smaller-road-side sick-making plant."] A South-American plant or root of matin-interest.

root of emetic virtues.

root of emetic virtues.

Yra-cund, a. [L. iracundus.—See IRE.] Irascible:—angry; passionate.

I-ras-ci-bli'i-tv, n. Propensity to anger.

I-ras'ci-ble, a. [L. irasciblis; irasci, to become angry; ira, anger.] Prone to anger; irritable.

angry; ira, anger.] Prone to anger; irritable. I'rāte, a. [L. irase, iratus, to become angry.—See IRE.] Angry.

Ire, a. [Fr. ire, L. ira, wrath.] Anger; rage; pas-Ire'ffil, a. Angry; raging; furious.

I-rên'ic, or I-rên'i-cal, a. [Gr. εἰρηνικός, peaceful; εἰρηνη, peaceful; εἰρηνη, peace,] Promoting peace; intended to promote peace.

I'ris, n.; pl. I'ris-es. [L.; Gr. lots.] The rainbow:—the circle round the pupil of the eye:—the flower-de-luce: -a small planet. [its people. Tr'ish, a. Relating to Ireland or

Tr'ish-möss, n. See Carragheen.
T-ri'tis, n. [-itis as a suffix signifies inflammation.] Inflamma-

hes inflammation.] Inflammation of the iris.

**Trk (\text{\text{\$\tex{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$

some : tedious

some; tedious.

'Irk'some-ly ("irk'sum-le), ad. Wearisomely.

'Irk'some-ness, n. Tediousness.

Ir'on (''urn), n. [A.-S. iren, isen; Dut. ijzer; Icel.

jarn; O. Norse isen; Dan. jern; O. Ger. isern;

Ger. eisen; Welsh haiarn; Irish iaramm—Cf. L. æs, æris, brass.] The most common and useful of the metals.—pl. Chains; manacles.—2, a. nerable; secure from injury.

In'ward, a. [A.-S. inneweard, innanueard; inne or innan, within, and weard, a suffix signifying toward.] Internal; interior; being within.

In'ward, ad. Toward the inside or internal in'wards, parts; within.

In'wards, parts; within.

In'wards, n. pl. The bowels; inner parts.

In-ware' v. a. [In and Weave.] [i. inwove; pp. inweaving, inwoven or inwove.] To weave together.

In-wrap' (in-rap'), v. a. [In and Wrap.] [pp. inwrapping, inwrapped.] To infold; to involve.

In'mardy (in-rap'), v. a. [In and Wrap.] [pp. inwrapping, inwrapped.] To infold; to involve.

In'mardy (in-rap'), v. a. [In and Wrap.] [pp. inwrapping, inwrapped.] To infold; to involve.

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

words; a species of sarcasm or satire; ridicule.

nate. -2, v. n. To shine; to grow bright.

Ir-rā'di-ate, a. Adorned with light. Ir-rā-di-ā'tion, n. Illumination; light. Ir-ra-di-a'tion, n. Hummation; light.
fr-ra"tion-al (Ir-rash'un-al), a. [L. irrationalis.—
See RATIONAL.] Not rational; contrary to reason; absurd; unreasonable; unwise; foolish.
fr-ra-tion-all'-ty (Ir-rash-un-all'e-ty), n. State of being irrational; want of reason.

IRRADIANCE

tionally; absurdly; unreasonably.

Yr-re-claim'a-ble, a. [In, not, and Reclaimable.]

That cannot be reclaimed.

**Tr-re-clāim'a-bly, ad. So as not to be reclaimed.

**Tr-re-claim'a-bly, ad. So as not to be reclaimed.

**Tr-re-con-cil'a-ble, a. [In, not, and Reconcila-fr-re-triev'a-ble, a. [In, not, and Retrievable:]

Irrecoverable; irreparable. ir-rec-on-cīl'a-bly, ad. In an irreconcilable man-

Tr-rec-on-cil-ja-vio, m. In, not, and Recon-ciliation.] Want of reconciliation. Yr-re-cov'er-a-ble (ir-re-kuv'er-a-bl), a. [In, not, and Recoverable.] That cannot be recovered;

not recoverable. řr-re-cov'er-a-bly, ad. Beyond recovery

Tr-re-deem'a ble, a. [In, not, and REDEEMABLE.]
Not to be redeemed. fr-re-dū'ci-ble, a. [In, not, and REDUCIBLE.]
That cannot be reduced.

That cannot be readed.

Ir-refra-ga-ble [ir-re-frag'a-bl, P. E. C.; ir-refra-ga-bl or ir-re-frag'a-bl, W.], a. [L. irrefraga-bilis; in, not, and refragari, to withstand.] Not

to be confuted.

IT-ref regrebly, ad. Above confutation.

IT-re-fut's-ble, or IT-ref in-ta-ble, a. [L. irre-futabilis.—See Refutable.] That cannot be refuted; unanswerable, indisputable.

Yr-reg'u-lar, a. [Late L. aregularis.—See Requ-Lar.] Not regular; immethodical; abnormal; disorderly; extravagant.

washerry; extravogonic.

Yr-reg-ù-làr'i-ty, n. [In, not, and Regularity.]

Want of regularity; deviation from rule.

Yr-reg'u-lar-ly, ad. Without rule or method.

Yr-rel'a-tive, a. [In, not, and Relative.] Not relative; unconnected.

řr-rěl'e-van-cy, n. Quality of being irrelevant. řr-rěl'e-vant, a. [In, not, and Relevant.] Not elevant; inapplicable. Tr-rel'e-vant-ly, ad. In an irrelevant manner. Tr-re-lig'ion (ir-re-lid'jun), n. [L. irreligio.—See

Impiety

Helicion.] Impiety.
fr-re-lig'ious (ir-re-lid'jus), a. [L. irreligiosus.—
See Relicion.] Not religious; impious; profane.
fr-re-lig'ious-ly, ad. Impiously.
fr-re-me'di-a-ble, a. [L. irremediabilis.—See RemEux.] That cannot be remedied or redressed;

fr-re-mē'di-a-bly, ad. Without remedy. fr-re-mīs'si-ble, a. [L. irremissibilis.—See Remit.] Not to be pardoned.

řr-re-môv'a-ble, a. [In, not, and REMOVABLE.]
Immovable; not removable. Ĭr-rep'a-ra-ble, a. [L. irreparabilis.—See REPAIR.]

That cannot be repaired That cannot be repaired.

It-rép'a-ra-bly, ad. Without remedy.

It-rep-re-hén'si-ble, a. [L. irreprehensibilis.—See
REPERHEND.] Not reprehensible.

It-rep-re-hén'si-bly, ad. Without blame.

It-re-p-réss'i-ble, a. [In, not, and REPRESSIBLE.]

Not to be restrained.

Not to be restrained.

Inter-proach's-ble, a. [Fr. irréprochable.—See
REPROACH.] Not reproachable; free from reproach; blameless; pure; spotless.

Inter-proach's-bly, ad. Without reproach.

sembler, a talker; eiper, to talk.] A mode of tr-re-prôv'a-ble, a. [In, not, and Reprevable.] Speech in which the meaning is contrary to the Not to be blamed; upright. ĭr-re-sist'ance, n. [In, not, and RESISTANCE.]

ir-re-sist'i-ble, a. [In, not, and Resistible]
That cannot be resisted; superior to opposition.

Tr-res's-lite, ad. Above opposition.
Tr-res's-lite, a. [In, not, and Resolute.] Not resolute; not firm.

resolute; not firm.

fr-re's-0-lute-ly, ad. Without resolution.

fr-re's-0-lu'tion, n. Want of resolution.

fr-re-solv'a-ble, a. [In, not, and RESOLVABLE]

Not to be resolved.

fr-re-spec'tive, a. [In, not, and RESPECTIVE.] Not respective; regardless of circumstances.

fr-re-spec'tive-ly, ad. In an irrespective manner.

fr-re-spec'tive-ly, ad. [In, not, and RESPERBLE.]

řr-ră"tion-al-ly (ir-rash'un-al-le), ad. Not ra- řr-res'pi-ra-ble, a. [In, not, and Respirable.]

řr-re-spon-si-bil'i-ty, n. Want of responsibility. řr-re-spon'si-ble, a. [ht, not, and Responsible.]

Irrecoverable; irreparable.

Ir-re-triev'a-bly, ad. Irrecoverably.

Ir-rev'er-ence, n. Want of reverence or venera-

tion; disrespect.

Tr-rev'er-ent. a. [L. irreverens, irreverentis.—Sea REVERE.] Wanting in reverence.

Yr-rev'er-ent-ly, ad. Without reverence. Tr-re-vers'i-ble, a. [In, not, and Reversible.] Not to be reversed.

Not to be reversed.

Yr-re-vers'j-bly, at. Without change.

Ir-re-v-o-a-bl'j-tx, \ n. State of being irreveIr-re-v-o-a-ble.a. [I. irrevabilis.—See Revoke.]

That cannot be revoked, recalled, or reversed.

That cannot be revoked, recalled, or reversed.

Yr-rev'o-ca-bly, ad. Without recall.

Yr'i-gate, v. a. [L. irrigare, irrigatum; in, upon, and rigare, to flood.—See RAIN.] [pp. irrigating, irrigated.] To wet; to moisten; to water.

Yr-ri-ga'tion, n. [L. irrigatio.] The act of watering.

[Watery; watered; deby.

Ir-rig'n-ous, a. [L. irrigatio.] Trackled.

Yr'i-ta-ble, a. [L. irrigatio.]

Yr'i-ta-ble, a. [L. irrigatio.]

Trackled. [L. irrigatio.]

Irritating. Ir'ri-tate, v. a. [L. irritare, irritatum, to vex: ety-mology doubtful.] [pp. irritating, irritated.] To excite anger in; to exasperate; to provoke;

to tease; to fret:—to excite to heat or redness by friction or by stimulant applications. Ir-ri-ta'tion, n. [L. irritatio.] The act of irri-

Ir-ri-ta tion, n. [II. wrants] in each of taing; a provocation; exasperation. Ir'ri-tā-tive, a. Tending to irritate; irritating. Ir-rip'tion, n. [L. irruptio; in, upon, and ruptio, a burstiing; irrumpere, to break in.—See Rupture.] A violent rushing in; an entrance by

force; inroad; invasion. r-rup'tive, a. Rushing in; breaking in. Tr-rup'tive, a. Rushing in; breaking in.
 Is (iz), v. n. [A.-S. is; L. est; Gr. eστί; Ger. ist;
 L. esse, Skr. as, to be:] The third person singu-

lar of to be. [Gr. ioos, equal, and youia, angle.] T'sa-gön, n. [Gr. ίσος, equal, and γονία, angle.] A figure having equal angles. Ts-shi-at'ic, α. [Gr. ἰσχιαδικός; ἰσχίον, the hip.] Pertaining to the hip.

ĭs'chi-um, n. [L.; Gr. ισχίον, the hip.] A part

of the innominate bone.
Is'chu-ry (Is'ku-re), n. [Gr. iσχουρία; Ισχειν, to check, and οὐρον, urine.] A stoppage of urine.

Ish. [A.-S. -isc; Ger. -isch; Dan. -isk.] A termination added to an adjective to express diminu-tion; as, blue, bluish. It denotes also a particle pation in the qualities of a substantive; as, fool, foolish; and it is likewise used to form a gentile

adjective; as, Danish, Swedish. ish'ma-el-ite, n. A descendant of Ishmael:hence, one at war with society; a social outcast;

mîen, sîr; môve, nör, sôn; bûll, bür, rûle, úse.—Ç, G, ç, ģ, soft; E, G, e, ğ, hard; ş as z; x as gz; this.

T'sin-glass (i'zing-glas), n. [Corrupted from Dut. huizenblas; Ger. hausenblass; hausen, a sturgeon, and blase, a bladder.] A substance prepared sth'mi-an (ist'-), a. Pertaining to an isthmus. Isth'mus (ist'mus), n.; pl. Isth'mus-es. [Gr. huizenblas; Ger. hausenblase; hausen, a sturgeon, and blase, a bladder.] A substance prepared from the air-bladders of certain fishes:—mica. Is'lam, n. [Arab. for "submission to God."] Ma-

hometanism.

Isi'and (i'land), n. [A.-S. igland; ig, Icel. ey,
Dan. ö, an island, and land, land.—Cf. Dut. &
Ger. eiland, Icel. eyland, an island. The s is inserted from confusion with isle.] A tract of land entirely surrounded by water; an isle.

Isl'and-er (i'land-er), n. A dweller on an island. Isle (il), n. [O. Fr. isle, Fr. ile, It. isola, L. insula, an island .- See INSULATE.] A small island; an

Island.

Isl'et (i'let), n. [Dim. of isle: O. Fr. islette; Fr. ilot.] A little island.

Işm. n. [From the Gr. terminations -ισμα, -ισμός,

belonging mostly to verbal nouns.] A whim or crotchet; a visionary belief (properly a suffix). I'so. [Gr. 1005, equal; Skr. vishu, equally.] A prefix in words of Greek origin, denoting equal-

I-som'e-rism, n. Identity in composition, with

difference in properties.

I'so-pŏd, n. [Gr. ἰσος, equal, and ποῦς, ποδός, a foot.] A crustacean with the legs

I-sŏs'ce-lēs, α. [Gr. ἰσοσκελής; ισος, equal, and σκέλος, a leg.]
Applied to triangles which have

two legs or sides equal.

Y'so-therm, n. [Gr. tσος, equal, and θέρμη, heat.—See Thermal.] A line of identical mean tempera-

I-so-ther'mal, a. Having equal heat. 1-so-ther mal, a. Having equal heat. Is ra-el-ite, n. One descended from Israel; a Jew. Is sa-a-ble (ish'shu-a-bl), a. That may be issued. Is sh-ance (ish'shu-a-bl), n. The act of issuing. Is she (ish'shu), n. [Fr. issu, fem. issue, descended, sprung, flowing; issue, an issue: originally, a participle of O. Fr. issir, to go out; L. exire; ex, out, and ire, to go.—See Ext.] The act of passing out; exit; egress:—event; termination: conclusion:—a vent; excention:—

mination; conclusion:—a vent; termination; conclusion:—b rorgeny; offspring.—(Med.) An artificial ulcer kept open.—2, v. n. [pp. issuing, issued.] To come out; to proceed.—3, v. a. To send out; to send forth.

s'sûe-lêss (ish'shy-lês), a. Having no issue.

Of. Fr. japer, to yelp; jappe, gabble.] [pp. jabbering, jabbered.] To talk idly; to chatter.—2, n. Idle talk; prate; chat.

Jab'ber-er, n. One who jabbers. Jac'co-net, n. A light fabric; jaconet.

Is'sue-less (Ish'shu-les), a. Having no issue.

iσθμός, a narrow passage.—Cf. iθμα, a step; iέναι, L. ire, to go.] A neck of land joining a peninsula to a continent, or two parts of a continent or of an island together.

Yt, pron. [A.-S., Icel., & O. E. hit: closely related to him and his; L. id, that, it.] A pronoun of

the neuter gender used for a thing.

1-tal'ian (it-tal'yan), n. [L. Italia, Italy: said to be for "cattle-country."—Cf. Gr. ιταλός, L. vitulus, a calf.] A native of Italy. -2, a. Relating to Italy.

I-tăl'ian-îze (it-tăl'yan-îz), v. a. & v. n. [pp. Italianizing, Italianized.] To make, render, or

speak Italian.

J-tāl'jo (it-tal'jk), a. Denoting a kind of sloping letter or type, first used in Italy.

J-tāl'j-cīze, v. a. [pp. italicizing, italicized.] To represent in italic letters.

represent in italic letters.

1-tăl'ics, n. pl. Italic or inclining letters.

1-th, n. [Softened from A.-S. giccan; O. E. yiken, iochen, Dut. jeuken, Ger. jucken, to itch.] A cutaneous disease:—a teasing desire.—2, v. n. [pp. itching, itched.] To feel irritation in the skin.

refix in words of Greek origin, denoting equality or similarity.

Iso-bār, n. [Gr. iσσs, equal, and βάροs, weight.]

Line of equal mean barometric pressure.

I-sō-bār'io, a. Pertaining to an isobar.

I-sōch'ro-nīsm, n. Equality of time.

I-sōch'ro-nūsm, a. Equality of time.

I-sōch'ro-nūsm, a. [Gr. iσσκρονος; iσσs, equal, and χρόνος, time.] Having, or performed in, the same length of time; isochronal.

I-so-lāt [1½0-lāt, W. J. F. Sm.; 18'0-lāt, E. H. W. b.; 'iso-lāt, K. S.], v. a. [It. isolato, Fr. isolc, insulated, detached.—See Isla and Insulate.]

I-po-isolating, isolated.] To detach; to separate.

I-so-mēr'ic, a. [Gr. iσσs, equal, and μέρος, a part.] Identical in composition.

I-so-mēr'ic, a. [Gr. iσσς, equal, and μέρος, a part.] Identical in composition.

trerate, v. a. [L. ilerare, ileratum, to repeat; ileram, again: related to ltem.] [pp. iterating, iterated.] To repeat; to do again.

iterated.] To repeat; to do again.
It-gr-a'ftiqn, n. [L. iteratio.] Repetition.
It'gr-a-tive, a. Repeating; redoubling.
I-tin'gr-a-ex, or I-tin'gr-an-ex, n. Act or habit of travelling.
I-tin'gr-ant, a. [L. itinerans, itinerantis, a traveller (a participle in form).] Travelling; wandering.—2, n. One who travels about:—a travelling reacher.

ling preacher. 1-tin'er-a-ry, n. A book of travels:—a guide-book.—2, a. Relating to travel.

book.—2, a. Relating to travel.

I-tīn'er-āte, v. n. [L. iter, itineris, a journey: kindred to ire, itum, to go.] [pp. itinerating, itinerated.] To travel; to journey.

Its, pron. Possessive case from it.

It-sēlf', pron. A neuter reciprocal pronoun.

I'vo-ry, n. [O. Fr. ivurie; Fr. ivoire; Prov. evori; It. avorio; L. eboreus, eburneus, of ivory; ebur, eboris, ivory.—Cf. Copt. ebu, Skr. ibhas, an elephant (q. v.).] A hard white substance, being the tusk of the elephant, &c.—2, a. Made of ivory.

ivory.

pike:—a flag:—a support:—a bowl; cup; pitcher:—the male of some animals:—the court-

card otherwise called the knave

Jack'-knīfe (jak'nīf), n. A pocket clasp-knife.

Jack'-plāne, n. A fore-plane.

Jāck'-plād'ding, n. [Cf. Fr. Jean-potage; Ger.

Hanswurst, jack-sausage, a buffoon.] A zany ta merry-andrew. Jack'-screw (-skrū), n. A screw for raising great

Jack'-screw (-skru), n. A screw for raising steat Jack'-with-a-lan'tern, n. Ignis fatuus. Jăc'o-bin, n. [Named from the Rue St. Jacques (L. Jacobus, James), where there was a friary of Jacobins.] A gray or white friar:—a member of a French club or faction in the revolution of Jacobin a capacity of pieces.

1789:—a sort of pigeon. [lutionary. Jāc-o-bĭn'ic, a. Relating to the Jacobins; revo-Jac'o-bin-ism, n. Principles of the Jacobins; op-

position, a Through a position of the position of the position of the position of James II. of England:—a monophysite.—2, a. Of or relating to the principles of a Jacobite.

Jāo'o-bit-işm, n. Principles of a Jacobites.
Jāo'o-bit-işm, n. Fr. jaconas.] A slight muslin.
Jāc-quārd' (jāk-kārd'), a. [Named from the inventor.] Noting a loom for figured silks.
Jac-tā'tion, n. [L. jactatio; jactare, to throw, to boast: frequentative of jacere, to throw.] The

Jāc-ti-tā'tiọn, m. [L. jactitare, to utter in public: frequentative of jactare, to boast,—See Jacta-tion.] A tossing:—vain boasting.—(Law.) A false pretension to marriage.

Jăc-ù-lā'tiọn, n. [L. jaculatio.] The act of throw-

ing weapons.

Jāo'u-la-to-ry, a. [L. jaculatorius; jaculari, to hurl; jaculum, a javelin; jacere, to throw.]

Darting out:—ejaculatory.

Jāde, n. [Scot. yad, a jade; Icel. jalda, a mare; jalkr, a gelding: root of Geld.] A worthless horse:—a woman, in contempt:—[Fr. jade; It. iada; Sp. piedra de ijada; ijada, or hijada, a side; this stone was used as a charm against pain in the side.—Cf. L. ilia, the flank. But its Indian many is said to be inclused. The second a siliname is said to be igida; Chinese, yu-che] a silicious mineral; nephrite. -2, v. a. [pp. jading, jaded.] To tire; to weary; to ride down.

Jād'ish, a. Vicious; bad; unchaste.
Jāg, n. [Irish gag, a cleft; gag, to split.—But cf.
Ger. zacke, a tooth.] A denticulation:—[Scot.
jag, a wallet] a small load.

Jag, a wantet a smail load. Jäg, or Jägg, v. a. [pp. jägging, jägged.] To cut into indentures. Jäg gåd, a. Cut in notches; indented. Jäg gåder-x, n. [East-Indian: root of Sugar (q. v.).]

Coarse sugar.

Jag'gy, a. Uneven; denticulated; notched.

Jag-u-ar', n. [Sp.;

Brazilian, jagoara; Guarani, jaqua-rete.] A ferocious feline animal; the

American tiger, or American panther. Jäh, and Jäh' vah, n. Same as JEHOVAH.

Jāil, n. [Fr. geôle; O. Fr. gaiole; Late L. gabiola; cavea, a cage (q. v.).] A prison; a place of confinement:—

written also gaol.

Jāil'-bīrd, n. One who has been in jail.

Jāil'er, n. A keeper of a jail; gaoler. Jāil'-fē-ver, n. A dangerous fever generated in prisons and other close places; typhus.

Jäck'âl, S. J. E. F. Sm. H. St. I.; jāk-âl', W. P. Ja. I., n. [Ger. schakal, jakal; Per. shaqal; Skr. grigala, howler.] A wild species of dog. Jāck'-a-lān'tern, n. Ignis fatuus. Jāck'-a-lān'tern, n. Ignis fatuus. Jāck'-a-nāpes, n. A monkey; a coxcomb. Jāck'-bôôts, n. pl. Cavalry boots:—long boots. Jāck'-bôôts, n. pl. Cavalry boots:—long boots. Jāck'-bôôts, n. pl. Cavalry boots:—long boots. Jāck'-dôw, n. A species of the crow; a daw. Jāck'-ct, n. [Fr. jaquete; O. Fr. jacque; It. giaco; Sp. jaco; Ger. jacke.] A short coat; a close waistcoat.

Jāck'-kuṇf-c [jāk'nf-f] n. A pocket cleruknife.

Jāmb (jām), n. [Fr. jambe, leg, ham, door-post.—
See GAMBREH, HAM.] A side-piece of a fireplace,
door, window, or other opening in a building.
Jāne, n. [From Genoa, L. Janua; or from Jaen,
in Spain.] A twilled cloth:—jeans:—a coin.
Jān'gle, v. n. [O. Fr. jangler, to prattle; Dut.
jangelen, to beg, frequentative of Dut. & Low Ger.
janken, to yelp.—Cf. L. gamire, to yelp, to prate:
imitative.—See Jingle.] [pp. jangling, jangled.]
To prate; to quarrel; to bicker.—2, v. a. To make
sound untunably.—3, n. Discordant sound;
prate; dispute:—a tinkling sound.
Jān'ig-Sa.-ry, n. Same as JANIZARY.

Jan'is-sa-ry, n. Same as JANIZARY.
Jan'is-sa-ry, n. Same as JANIZARY.
Jan'i-tor, n. [L.; from janua, a door.] A door-keeper; a porter.
Jan'i-za-ry, n. [Turk. yeñi, new, and askari, Arab. askar, a soldier.] A soldier of the Turkish foot-guards, abolished in 1826.

Jänt, n. A ramble. See Jaunt.

Jänt'l-néss, n. Airiness; flutter; fickleness.

Jänt'y, a. Showy; airy; fluttering; finical.

Jän'u-a-ry, n. [L. jamarius; probably from the god Jamus, whose name is of disputed origin.]

The first month of the year.

The first month of the year.

Ja-păn', a. [From the country so called.] Noting a kind of varnish, or of japanned work, like that of Japan.—2, n. A varnish:—a work varnished.—3, v. a. [pp. japanning, japanned.]

To varnish and embellish.

Jăp-an-ēşe', a. Belonging to Japan.

Jāp-an-ēşe', a. Belonging to Japan.
Ja-pān'nṛn, n. One who japans.
Ja-pān'nṛng, n. The act or art of varnishing.
Ja-pōn'i-ea, n. The camellia.
Jär, v. n. [Local Ger. garren, to creak, or rattle.—Cf. Sp. chiar, to chirup; L. garrire, to prate.—See Jargon.] [pp. jarring, jarred.] To clash; to interfere; to quarrel.—2, v. a. To make to jar; to shake; to agitate.—3, n. A vibration; discord:—Fr. icare. Sp. jarra. It ajarra ajarra.

jar; to shake; to agitate.—3, n. A vibration; discord:—[Fr. jarre; Sp. jarra; It. giarra, giarro; Per. jarrah, jurrah] a deep vessel.

Jär'gon, n. [Fr. jargon; It. gergo.—Cf. O. E. chark, to creak.] Unintelligible talk: gibberish.

—2, v. n. [pp. jargoning, jurgoned.] To talk jargon; to make a confused, unintelligible noise.

Jär-go-nelle', n. [Fr.; from jargon, It. giargone, a yellow diamond, or zircon (q. v.).—Cf. Per. zargun, gold-colored; zar, gold.] A species of pear.

Jär'gon-ing, n. A confused noise, as of many voices.

Järl (yärl), n. [See Earl.] An ancient Scandina-vian title of nobility next to that of king; an earl. Jär'rah, n. [Native name.] A West-Australian

Jăr'rah, n. [Native name.] A West-Australian timber-tree.
 Jăs'mine, or Jăs'mine, n. [It. gesmino, gelsomino; Sp. jazmin; Per. yasmin, yasamin.] A plant and its flower:—written also jesseamine.
 Jăs'per, n. [O. Fr. jaspre; Fr. jaspe; L. jaspis; Gr. iaaπis; Arab. yasb, yashb; Per. yashp; Heb. yashpheh.—Cf. Turk. yashm, jade.] A hard stone used in jewellery.
 Tandiaio (iändis) ». [Fr. jagnisse: from jayne.

used in jewellery.

Jäun'dice (jän'dis), n. [Fr. jaunisse; from jaune,
yellow; L. galbus, yellow (q. v.).] (Med.) A disease which proceeds from obstruction of the
liver and gives the eyes and skin a yellow color.

Jäun'diced (jän'dist), a. Having the jaundice:

Jäm'djeed (jän'djst), a. Having the jaundice: —prejudiced:—envious.
Jäunt (jänt), v. n. [Cf. Scot. jaunder, to talk foolishly, to ramble in talk, to rove about; jamph, to mock, to sneer at.—also, to trifle, to weary, to trudge; 0. Fr. jancer, to tesse.] [pp. jaunting, jaunted.] To ramble; to wander about; to bustle about.—2, n. A ramble; a walk:—[Fr. jancer, at fully. jante | a felly.

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;

Ja consonant, has in English the same sound Ja'cinth, n. [A variant of Hyacinth.] A predisplayer, v. n. [Imitative: akin to GAB, GABBLE.—
Cf. Fr. japer, to yelp; jappe, gabble.] [pp. jabbering, jabbered.] To talk idly; to chatter.—

Ja'cinth, n. [A variant of Hyacinth.] A precious gem; the hyacinth.

Jak, n. [A nickname for John,—originally for
Fr. Jacques, James.] An instrument to pull off
boots:—an engine to turn a spit, &c.:—a young

mîen, sîr; môve, nör, sōn; bûll, bür, rûle, ùse.—Ç, G, ç, ğ, soft; Ø, Ø, g, ğ, hard; ş as z; x as gz; this.