

A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

G. Taylor
Trincomalee College.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH

The WORDS are deduced from their ORIGINALS,

AND

ILLUSTRATED in their DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS

BY

EXAMPLES from the best WRITERS.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

A HISTORY of the LANGUAGE,

AND

AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

By SAMUEL JOHNSON, A. M.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

Cum tabulis animum censoris fumet honesti:
Audebit quæcunque parum splendoris habebunt,
Et sine pondere erunt, et honore indigna ferentur.
Verba movere loco; quamvis invita recedant,
Et versentur adhuc intra penetralia Vestæ:
Obscurata diu populo bonus eruet, atque
Proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum,
Quæ prisca memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis,
Nunc fitus informis premit et deserta vetustas.

HOR.

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Worms, etc. from [unclear]
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N

L.

L A B

L, A liquid consonant, which preserves always the same sound in English. In the Saxon it was aspirated a play, *loaf*; *plœyng*, *lady*.
At the end of a monosyllable it is always doubled; as, *shall*; *still*; *full*, except after a diphthong; as, *fail*; *feel*; *veal*; *cool*. In a word of more syllables it is written single; as, *channel*; *canal*; *tendrill*. It is sometimes put before *e*, and founded feebly after it; as *bible*; *title*.

LA, *interject.* [corrupted by an effeminate pronunciation from *lo*.] See; look; behold.

La you! if you speak ill of the devil,

How he takes it at heart.

Shakesf. Twelfth Night.

LA'BDANUM, *n. f.* A resin of the softer kind, of a strong and not unpleasant smell, and an aromatick, but not agreeable taste. This juice exudates from a low spreading shrub, of the cistus kind, in Crete, and the neighbouring islands; and the Grecian women make balls of it with a small admixture of ambergrease, by way of a perfume. It was formerly used externally in medicine, but is now neglected. *Hill.*

TO LA'BEFY, *v. a.* [*labefacio*, Latin.] To weaken; to impair. *Diët.*

LA'BEL, *n. f.* [*labellum*, Latin.]

1. A small slip or scrip of writing.

When wak'd, I found

This *label* on my bosom; whose containing

Is so from sense in hardness, that I can

Make no collection of it.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

2. Any thing appendant to a larger writing.

On the *label* of lead, the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul are impress'd from the papal seal. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. [In law.] A narrow slip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the appending seal. So also any paper, annexed by way of addition or explication to any will or testament, is called a *label* or *codicil*. *Harris.*

God join'd my heart to Romeo's; thou our hands;

And ere this hand by thee to Romeo seal'd,

Shall be the *label* to another deed,

Or my true heart with treacherous revolt

Turn to another, this shall slay them both. *Shakespeare.*

LA'BENT, *adj.* [*labens*, Lat.] Sliding; gliding; slipping. *Diët.*

LA'BIAL, *adj.* [*labialis*, Latin.] Uttered by the lips.

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are *labial*, which dental, and which guttural. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Some particular affection of sound in its passage to the lips, will seem to make some composition in any vowel which is *labial*. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

LA'BIATED, *adj.* [*labium*, Latin.] Formed with lips.

LA'BIODENTAL, *adj.* [*labium* and *dentalis*.] Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth.

The dental consonants are very easy; and first the *labiodentals* *f*, *v*, also the *linguadentals* *th*, *dh*. *Hold. Elm. of Sp.*

LABO'RANT, *n. f.* [*laborans*, Lat.] A chemist. Not in use. I can shew you a sort of fixt sulphur, made by an industrious *laborant*. *Boyle.*

LABO'RATORY, *n. f.* [*laboratoire*, French.] A chemist's work-room.

It would contribute to the history of colours, if chemists would in their *laboratory* take a heedful notice, and give us a faithful account, of the colours observed in the steam of bodies, either sublimed or distilled. *Boyle on Colours.*

The flames of love will perform those miracles they of the furnace boast of, would they employ themselves in this *laboratory*. *Decay of Piety.*

LABO'RIOUS, *adj.* [*laborieux*, French; *laboriosus*, Latin.]

1. Diligent in work; assiduous.

That which makes the clergy glorious, is to be knowing in their professions, unspotted in their lives, active and *laborious* in their charges, bold and resolute in opposing seducers, and daring to look vice in the face; and lastly, to be gentle, courteous, and compassionate to all. *South's Serm.*

L A B

To his *laborious* youth consum'd in war,
And lasting age, adorn'd and crown'd with peace. *Prior.*

2. Requiring labour; tiresome; not easy.

A spacious cave within its farthest part,

Was hew'd and fashion'd by *laborious* art,

Through the hill's hollow sides.

Dryd. Æn. 6.

Do'it thou love watchings, abstinence, and toil,

Laborious virtues all? learn them from Cato. *Add. Cato.*

LABO'RIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *laborious*.] With labour; with toil.

The folly of him, who pumps very *laboriously* in a ship,
yet neglects to stop the leak. *Decay of Piety.*

I chuse *laboriously* to bear

A weight of woes, and breathe the vital air. *Pope's Odyf.*

LABO'RIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *laborious*.]

1. Toilsomeness; difficulty.

The parallel holds in the gainlessness as well as the *laboriousness* of the work; those wretched creatures, buried in earth and darkness, were never the richer for all the ore they digged; no more is the insatiate miser. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Diligence; assiduity.

LABO'UR, *n. f.* [*labour*, French; *labor*, Latin.]

1. The act of doing what requires a painful exertion of strength, or wearisome perseverance; pains; toil; travail; work.

If I find her honest, I lose not my *labour*; if she be otherwise, it is *labour* well bestowed. *Shakesf. M. W. of Windsor.*

I sent to know your faith, lest the tempter have tempted you, and our *labour* be in vain. *1 Thef. iii. 5.*

2. Work to be done.

Being a *labour* of so great difficulty, the exact performance thereof we may rather wish than look for. *Hooker.*

You were wont to say,

If you had been the wife of Hercules

Six of his *labours* you'd have done, and sav'd

Your husband so much sweat. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Exercise; motion with some degree of violence.

Moderate *labour* of the body conduces to the preservation of health, and curing many initial diseases; but the toil of the mind destroys health, and generates maladies. *Harvey.*

4. Childbirth; travail.

Sith of womens *labours* thou hast charge,

And generation goodly doest enlarge,

Incline thy will to effect our wishful vow. *Spensf. Epith.*

Not knowing 'twas my *labour*, I complain

Of sudden shootings, and of grinding pain;

My throws come thicker, and my cries encreas'd,

Which with her hand the conscious nurse suppress'd. *Dryd.*

Not one woman of two hundred dies in *labour*. *Graunt.*

His heart is in continual *labour*; it even travails with the

obligation, and is in pangs 'till it be delivered. *South's Serm.*

TO LABO'UR, *v. n.* [*laboro*, Latin.]

1. To toil; to act with painful effort.

When shall I come to th' top of that same hill?

—You do climb up it now; look how we *labour*. *Shakesf.*

For your highness' good I ever *labour'd*,

More than mine own *labour*. *Shakespeare's Hen. VIII.*

Who is with him?

—None but the fool, who *labours* to out-jeft

His heart-struck injuries. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

Let more work be laid upon the men, that they may *labour*

therein. *Exod. v. 9.*

2. To do work; to take pains.

Epaphras saluteth you, always *labouring* fervently for you

in prayers, that ye may stand perfect. *Col. iv. 12.*

A *labouring* man that is given to drunkenness shall not be

rich. *Ecclusf. xix. 1.*

That in the night they may be a guard to us, and *labour*

on the day. *Neh. iv. 22.*

Yet is there no end of all his *labours*; neither faith he,

for whom do I *labour*. *Eccl. iv. 8.*

PANCREA'TICK. *adj.* [from *pancreas*.] Contained in the pancreas. In man and viviparous quadrupeds, the food moistened with the saliva is first chewed, then swallowed into the stomach, and so evacuated into the intestines, where being mixed with the choler and *pancreatick* juice, it is further subtilized, and easily finds its way in at the streight orifices of the lacteous veins.

The bile is so acrid, that nature has furnished the *pancreatic* jutce to temper its bitterness.

PA'NCY. } *n. f.* [corrupted, I suppose, from *panacey*, *panacea*.]
PA'NSY. } A flower: a kind of violet.

The daughters of the flood have search'd the mead
 For violets pale, and cropp'd the poppy's head;
Pancies to please the sight, and cassia sweet to smell. *Dryd.*
 The real essence of gold is as impossible for us to know,
 as for a blind man to tell in what flower the colour of a
panfy is, or is not to be found, whilst he has no idea of the
 colour of a *panfy*. *Locke.*

PANDECT. *n. f.* [*pandecta*, Latin.]

1. A treatise that comprehends the whole of any science.
 It were to be wished, that the commons would form a
pandect of their power and privileges, to be confirmed by the
 entire legislative authority. *Swift.*

2. The digest of the civil law.
PANDE'MICK. *adj.* [*πᾶς* and *δῆμος*.] Incident to a whole
 people.

Those instances bring a consumption, under the notion of
 a *pandemick* or *endemick*, or rather vernacular disease to Eng-
 land. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

PANDER. *n. f.* [This word is derived from *Pandarus*, the pimp
 in the story of *Troilus* and *Cressida*; it was therefore originally
 written *pandar*, till its etymology was forgotten.] A pimp;
 a male bawd; a procurer.

Let him with his cap in hand,
 Like a base *pander*, hold the chamber door
 Whilst by a slave
 His fairest daughter is contaminated. *Shakefp. Hen. V.*

If thou fear to strike, and to make me certain it is done,
 thou art the *pander* to her dishonour, and equally to me dis-
 loyal. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*

If ever you prove false to one another, since I have taken
 such pains to bring you together, let all pitiful goers-between
 be call'd *panders* after my name. *Shakefp. Troil and Cressida.*

Camillo was his help in this, his *pander*,
 There is a plot against my life. *Shakefp. Wint. Tale.*

The sons of happy Punks, the *pander's* heir,
 Are privileged
 To clap the first, and rule the theatre. *Dryden.*

Thou hast confes'd thyself the conscious *pandar*
 Of that pretended passion;
 A single witness infamously known,
 Against two persons of unquestion'd fame. *Dryden.*

My obedient honesty was made
 The *pander* to thy lust and black ambition. *Rowe.*

TO PA'NDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pimp; to be sub-
 servient to lust or passion.

Proclaim no shame,
 When the compulsive ardour gives the charge,
 Since first itself as actively doth burn,
 And reason *panders* will. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*

PA'NDERLY. *adj.* [from *pander*.] Pimping; pimlike.
 Oh you *panderly* rascals! there's a conspiracy against me.
Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windsor.

PANDICULA'TION. *n. f.* [*pandiculans*, Lat.] The restlessness,
 stretching, and uneasiness that usually accompany the cold
 fits of an intermitting fever.

Windy spirits, for want of a due volatilization, produce
 in the nerves a *pandiculation*, or oscitation, or stupor, or
 cramp in the muscles. *Floyer on the Humours.*

PANE. *n. f.* [*paneau*, French.]
 1. A square of glafs.

The letters appear'd reverse thro' the *pane*,
 But in Stella's bright eyes they were plac'd right again. *Sw.*
 The face of Eleanor owes more to that single *pane* than
 to all the glasses she ever consulted. *Pope's Letters.*

2. A piece mixed in variegated works with other pieces.
 Him all repute
 For his device in handfoming a suit,
 To judge of lace, pink, *panes*, print, and plait,
 Of all the court to have the best conceit. *Donne.*

PANEGY'RICK. *n. f.* [*panegyrique*, Fr. *πανηγυρικός*.] An
 elogy; an encomiastick piece.

The Athenians met at the sepulchres of those who were
 slain at Marathon, and there made *panegyricks* upon them.
Stillingfleet.

That which is a fatyr to other men must be a *panegyrick*
 to your lordship. *Dryden.*

As he continues the exercises of these eminent virtues, he
 may be one of the greatest men that our age has bred; and
 leave materials for a *panegyrick*, not unworthy the pen of
 some future Pliny. *Prior.*

PANEGY'RIST. *n. f.* [from *panegyrick*; *panegyriste*, Fr.] One
 that writes praise; encomiast.

Add these few lines out of a far more ancient *panegyrist* in
 the time of Constantine the great. *Camden.*

PA'NEL. *n. f.* [*panellum*, law Latin; *paneau*, French.]
 1. A square, or piece of any matter inserted between other
 bodies.

The chariot was all of cedar, save that the fore end had
panels of sapphires, set in borders of gold. *Bach.*

Maximilian, his whole history is digested into twenty-four
 square *panels* of sculpture in bas relief. *Addison's Italy.*

This fellow will join you together as they join waincoat;
 then one of you will prove a shrunk *panel*, and, like green
 timber, warp. *Shakefppeare's As you like it.*

A bungler thus, who scarce the nail can hit,
 With driving wrong will make the *panel* split. *Swift.*
 He gave the *panel* to the maid. *Prior.*

2. [*Panel*, *panellum*, Lat. of the French, *panne*, id est, *pellis* or
paneau, a piece or pane in English.] A schedule or roll,
 containing the names of such jurors, as the sheriff provides
 to pass upon a trial. And empannelling a jury, is nothing
 but the entering them into the sheriff's roll or book. *Coar.*

Then twelve of such as are indifferent, and are returned
 upon the principal *panel*, or the tales, are sworn to try the
 same, according to evidence. *Hale's Hist. of England.*

PANG. *n. f.* [either from *pain*, or *bang*, Dutch, *unclear*.]
 Extreme pain; sudden paroxysm of torment.

Say, that some lady
 Hath for your love as great a *pang* of heart,
 As you have for Olivia. *Shakefppeare's Twelfth Night.*

See how the *pangs* of death do make him grin!
 Suff'rance made
 Almost each *pang* a death. *Shakefp. Hen. VIII.*

Earth trembl'd from her entrails, as again
 In *pangs*; and nature gave a second groan. *Milt. Par. L.*
 Juno pitying her disastrous fate,
 Sends Iris down, her *pangs* to mitigate. *DeWan.*

My son advance
 Still in new impudence, new ignorance.
 Success let others teach, learn thou from me
Pangs without birth, and fruitless industry. *Dryde.*

I will give way
 To all the *pangs* and fury of despair. *Aschj.*

I saw the hoary traitor
 Grin in the *pangs* of death, and bite the ground. *Aschj.*
 Ah! come not, write not, think not once of me,
 Nor share one *pang* of all I felt for thee. *Pope.*

TO PANG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment cruelly.
 If fortune divorce
 It from the bearer; 'tis a suff'rance *panging*,
 As soul and bodies parting. *Shakefp.*

I grieve myself
 To think, when thou shalt be disedg'd by her,
 Whom now thou tir'st on, how thy memory
 Will then be *pang'd* by me. *Shakefppeare.*

PA'NICK. *adj.* [from *pan*, groundless fears being supposed to be
 sent by Pan.] Violent without cause.

The sudden stir and *panical* fear, when chantecleer was
 carried away by reynard. *Camden's Remains.*

Which many respect to be but a *panick* terror, and men
 do fear, they justly know not what. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

I left the city in a *panic* fright;
 Lions they are in council, lambs in fight. *Dryde.*

PA'NNADE. *n. f.* The curvet of a horse. *Ames.*
PA'NNEL. *n. f.* [*panneel*, Dutch; *paneau*, French.] A kind of
 rustick saddle.

A *pannel* and wanty, pack-saddle and ped,
 With line to fetch litter, and halters for hed. *Tyler.*

His strutting ribs on both sides show'd,
 Like furrows he himself had plow'd;
 For underneath the skirt of *pannel*,
 'Twixt every two there was a channel. *Hallam.*

PA'NNEL. *n. f.* The stomach of a hawk.
PA'NNICLE. } *n. f.* A plant.
PA'NNICK. }

The *pannicle* is a plant of the millet kind, differing from
 that, by the disposition of the flowers and seeds, which, of
 this, grow in a close thick spike: It is sowed in several parts
 of Europe, in the fields, as corn for the sustenance of the in-
 habitants; it is frequently used in particular places of Ger-
 many to make bread. *Miles.*

September is drawn with a cheerful countenance; in his
 left hand a handful of millet, oats, and *pannicle*. *Peacock.*

Pannick affords a soft demulent nourishment. *Peacock.*
PANNI'ER. *n. f.* [*panier*, French.] A basket; a wicker vessel
 in which fruit, or other things, are carried on a horse.

The worthless brute
 Turns a mill, or drags a loaded life,
 Beneath two *panniers*, and a baker's wife. *Dryden.*

We have resolved to take away their whole club in a part
 of *panniers*, and imprison them in a cupboard. *Aschj.*