

Galatians 5:19-21– Dictionary Word Study

“Now the works of the flesh are manifest, which are these; **Adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness, idolatry, witchcraft, hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, seditions, heresies, envyings, murders, drunkenness, revellings,** and such like: of the which I tell you before, as I have also told you in time past, that they which do such things shall not inherit the kingdom of God.”

All Definitions taken for the 1828 Webster Dictionary

Adultery–

ADULTERATE, v.i. To commit **adultery**. Obs.

ADULTERATE, a. Tainted with **adultery**; debased by foreign mixture.

ADULTERATED, pp. Corrupted; debased by a mixture with something of less value.

ADULTERATENESS, n. The quality or state of being debased or counterfeit.

ADULTERATING, ppr. Debasing; corrupting; counterfeiting.

ADULTERATION, n. The act of adulterating, or the state of being adulterated, corrupted or debased by foreign mixture.

The adulteration of liquors, of drugs, and even of bread and beer, is common, but a scandalous crime.

ADULTERER, n. [L. adulter.]

1. A man guilty of adultery; a man who has sexual commerce with any married woman, except his wife. [See Adultery.]

2. In scripture, an idolator. Ezekiel 23:37.

3. An apostate from the true faith, or one who violates his covenant engagements; a very wicked person. Jeremiah 9:2; Jeremiah 23:10.

4. One devoted to earthly things. James 4:4.

ADULTERESS, n. A married woman guilty of incontinence.

ADULTERINE, a. Proceeding from adulterous commerce; spurious.

ADULTERINE, n. In the civil law, a child issuing from an adulterous connection.

ADULTEROUS, a.

1. Guilty of adultery; pertaining to **adultery**.

2. In scripture, idolatrous, very wicked. Matthew 12:39; Matthew 16:4; Mark 8:38.

ADULTERY, n. [L. adulterium. See Adulterate.]

1. Violation of the marriage bed; a crime, or a civil injury, which introduces, or may introduce, into a family, a spurious offspring.

By the laws of Connecticut, the sexual intercourse of any man, with a married woman, is the crime of **adultery** in both: such intercourse of a married man, with an unmarried woman, is fornication in both, and **adultery** of the man, within the meaning of the law respecting divorce; but not a felonious **adultery** in either, or the crime of adultery at common law, or by statute. This latter offense is, in England, proceeded with only in the ecclesiastical courts.

In common usage, **adultery** means the unfaithfulness of any married person to the marriage bed. In England, Parliament grant absolute divorces for infidelity to the marriage bed in either party; and the spiritual courts divorce a mensa et thoro.

2. In a scriptural sense, all manner of lewdness or unchastity, as in the seventh commandment.

3. In scripture, idolatry, or apostasy from the true God. Jeremiah 3:8, 9.

4. In old laws, the fine and penalty imposed for the offense of adultery.

5. In ecclesiastical affairs, the intrusion of a person into a bishopric, during the life of the bishop.

6. Among ancient naturalists, the grafting of trees was called **adultery**, being considered as an unnatural union.

Fornication–

FORNICATE, v.i. [L. fornicor, from fornix, a brothel.]

To commit lewdness, as an unmarried man or woman, or as a married man with an unmarried woman.

If a brahman **fornicate** with a Nayar woman, he shall not thereby lose his cast.

FORNICATION, n. [L. fornicatio.]

1. The incontinence or lewdness of unmarried persons, male or female; also, the criminal conversation of a married man with an unmarried woman.

2. Adultery. Matthew 5:32.

3. Incest. 1 Corinthians 5:1.

4. Idolatry; a forsaking of the true God, and worshipping of idols. 2 Chronicles 21:11; Revelation 19:2.

FORNICATOR, n.

1. An unmarried person, male or female, who has criminal conversation with the other sex; also, a married man who has sexual commerce with an unmarried woman. [See Adultery.]

2. A lewd person.

3. An idolater.

Uncleanness–

UNCLEAN, a.

1. Not clean; foul; dirty; filthy.

2. In the Jewish law, ceremonially impure; not cleansed by ritual practices. Numbers 19:11; Leviticus 11:4; Romans 14:14.

3. Foul with sin. Matthew 10:1.

That holy place where no unclean thing shall enter.

4. Not in covenant with God. 1 Corinthians 7:14.

5. Lewd; unchaste.

Adultery of the heart, consisting of inordinate and unclean affections.

No unclean person - hath any inheritance in the kingdom of Christ and of God. Ephesians 5:5.

UNCLEANABLE, a. That cannot be cleansed.

UNCLEANLINESS, n. unclen'liness. Want of cleanliness; filthiness.

UNCLEANLY, a. unclen'ly.

1. Foul; filthy; dirty.

2. Indecent; unchaste; obscene.

It is a pity that these harmonious writers have indulged any thing uncleanly or impure to defile their paper.

UNCLEANNES, n.

1. Foulness; dirtiness; filthiness.

Be not troublesome to thyself or to others by uncleanness.

2. Want of ritual or ceremonial purity. Leviticus 15:2.

3. Moral impurity; defilement by sin; sinfulness.

I will save you from all your uncleanness. Ezekiel 36:29.

4. Lewdness; incontinence. Colossians 3:5; 2 Peter 2:10.

UNCLEANSED, a. unclenz'ed. Not cleansed; not purified.

DEFILEMENT, n.

1. The act of defiling, or state of being defiled; foulness; dirtiness; **uncleanness**.

2. Corruption of morals, principles or character; impurity; pollution by sin.

The chaste cannot rake into such filth without danger of defilement.

IMMUNDICITY, n. **Uncleanness**.

IMPURENESS, IMPURITY, n. [L. impuritas, supra.]

1. Want of purity; foulness; feculence; the admixture of a foreign substance in any thing; as the impurity of water, of air, of spirits, or of any species of earth or metal.

2. Any foul matter.

3. Unchastity; lewdness.

The foul impurities that reigned among the monkish clergy.

4. Want of sanctity or holiness; defilement by guilt.

5. Want of ceremonial purity; legal pollution or **uncleanness**. By the Mosaic law, a person contracted impurity by touching a dead body or a leper.

6. Foul language; obscenity.

Profaneness, impurity, or scandal, is not wit.

POLLUTION, n. [L. pollutio.]

1. The act of polluting.
2. Defilement; uncleanness; impurity; the state of being polluted.
3. In the Jewish economy, legal or ceremonial **uncleanness**, which disqualified a person for sacred services or for common intercourse with the people, or rendered any thing unfit for sacred use.
4. In medicine, the involuntary emission of semen in sleep.
5. In a religious sense, guilt, the effect of sin; idolatry, etc.

Lasciviousness–

LASCIVIOUS, a. [L. lascivus, from laxus, laxo, to relax, to loosen.]

1. Loose; wanton; lewd; lustful; as **lascivious** men; lascivious desires; **lascivious** eyes.
 2. Soft; wanton; luxurious.
- He capers numbly in a lady's chamber, to the **lascivious** pleasing of a lute.

LASCIVIOUSLY, adv. Loosely; wantonly; lewdly.

LASCIVIOUSNESS, n.

1. Looseness; irregular indulgence of animal desires; wantonness; lustfulness.
Who, being past feeling, have given themselves over to **lasciviousness**. Ephesians 4:19.
2. Tendency to excite lust, and promote irregular indulgences.
The reason pretended by Augustus was, the **lasciviousness** of his Elegies and his Art of Love.

EFFEMINACY, n. [from effeminate.] The softness, delicacy and weakness in men, which are characteristic of the female sex, but which in males are deemed a reproach; unmanly delicacy; womanish softness or weakness.

1. Voluptuousness; indulgence in unmanly pleasures; **lasciviousness**.
delicacy; womanish softness or weakness.

LUBRICTIY, n.

1. Smoothness of surface; slipperiness.
2. Smoothness; aptness to glide over any thing, or to facilitate the motion of bodies in contact by diminishing friction.
3. Slipperiness; instability; as the lubricity of fortune.
4. **Lasciviousness**; propensity to lewdness; lewdness; lechery; incontinen

SATYR, n. [L. satyrus; Gr. a monkey, a fawn.]

In mythology, a sylvan deity or demi-god, represented as a monster, half man and half goat, having horns on his head, a hairy body, with the feet and tail of a goat. Satyrs are usually found in the train of Bacchus, and have been distinguished for **lasciviousness** and riot. They have been represented as remarkable for their piercing eyes and keen raillery.

WANTONNESS, n.

1. Sportiveness; gaiety; frolicsomeness; waggery.
--As sad as night, only for wantonness.
2. Licentiousness; negligence of restraint.

The tumults threatened to abuse all acts of grace, and turn them into wantonness.

3. **Lasciviousness**; lewdness. Romans 13:13; 2 Peter 2:18.

Idolatry–

IDOLATER, n. [L. idololatra. See **Idolatry**.]

1. A worshiper of idols; one who pays divine honors to images, statues, or representations of any thing made by hands; one who worships as a deity that which is not God; a pagan.
2. An adorer; a great admirer.

IDOLATRESS, n. A female worshiper of idols.

IDOLATRIZE, v.i. To worship idols.

IDOLATRIZE, v.t. To adore; to worship.

IDOLATROUS, a. Pertaining to **idolatry**; partaking of the nature of **idolatry**, or of the worship of false gods; consisting in the worship of idols; as idolatrous worship.

1. Consisting in or partaking of an excessive attachment or reverence; as an idolatrous veneration for antiquity.

IDOLATROUSLY, adv. In an idolatrous manner; with excessive reverence.

IDOLATRY, n. [L. idololatria. Gr. idol, and to worship or serve.]

1. The worship of idols, images, or any thing made by hands, or which is not God. **Idolatry** is of two kinds; the worship of images, statues, pictures, etc. made by hands; and the worship of the heavenly bodies, the sun, moon and stars, or of demons, angels, men and animals.
2. Excessive attachment or veneration for any thing, or that which borders on adoration.

BACKSLIDING, n. The act of apostatizing from faith or practice; a falling insensibly from religion into sin or **idolatry**. Jeremiah 5:6.

BACKWARD, **BACKWARDS**, adv. [back and ward. See Ward.] With the back in advance; as, to move backward.

2. Toward the back; as, to throw the arms backward; to move backwards and forwards.
3. On the back, or with the back downwards; as, to fall backward.
4. Toward past times or events; as to look backward on the history of man.
5. By way of reflection; reflexively.
6. From a better to a worse state; as, public affairs go backward.
7. In time past; as, let us look some ages backward.
8. Perversely; from a wrong end.

I never yet saw man but she would spell him backward.

9. Towards the beginning; in an order contrary to the natural order; as, to read backward.

10. In a scriptural sense, to go or turn backward, is to rebel, apostatize, or relapse into sin, or **idolatry**. Isaiah 1:4.

11. Contrarily; in a contrary manner.

To be driven or turned backward, is to be defeated, or disappointed. Psalm 40:14. turn judgment backward, is to pervert justice and laws. Isaiah 59:14.

COVETOUSNESS, n.

1. A strong or inordinate desire of obtaining and possessing some supposed good; usually in a bad sense, and applied to an inordinate desire of wealth or avarice.

Out of the heart proceedeth covetousness. Mark 7:21, 22.

Mortify your members--and covetousness which is **idolatry**. Colossians 3:5.

2. Strong desire; eagerness.

ETHNICISM, n. Heathenism; paganism; **idolatry**.

FORNICATION, n. [L. fornicatio.]

1. The incontinence or lewdness of unmarried persons, male or female; also, the criminal conversation of a married man with an unmarried woman.

2. Adultery. Matthew 5:32.

3. Incest. 1 Corinthians 5:1.

4. **Idolatry**; a forsaking of the true God, and worshipping of idols. 2 Chronicles 21:11; Revelation 19:2.

HOREDOM, n. The practice of unlawful sexual commerce; habitual or customary lewdness of males or females.

1. In Scripture, **idolatry**.

LEWDNESS, n.

1. The unlawful indulgence of lust; fornication, or adultery.

2. In Scripture, it generally denotes **idolatry**.

3. Licentiousness; shamelessness.

MAWMETRY, n. The religion of Mohammed; also, **idolatry**.

POLLUTION, n. [L. pollutio.]

1. The act of polluting.

2. Defilement; uncleanness; impurity; the state of being polluted.

3. In the Jewish economy, legal or ceremonial uncleanness, which disqualified a person for sacred services or for common intercourse with the people, or rendered any thing unfit for sacred use.

4. In medicine, the involuntary emission of semen in sleep.

5. In a religious sense, guilt, the effect of sin; **idolatry**, etc.

SABIANISM, n. That species of **idolatry** which consisted in worshipping the sun, moon and stars. This idolatry existed in the world, and was propagated by the inhabitants who migrated westward into Europe, and continued among our ancestors till they embraced the christian religion.

WHOREDOM, n. Horedom.

1. Lewdness; fornication; practice of unlawful commerce with the other sex. It is applied to either sex, and to any kind of illicit commerce.
2. In Scripture, **idolatry**; the desertion of the worship of the true God, for the worship of idols.

WORSHIP, n. [See Worth.]

1. Excellence of character; dignity; worth; worthiness.
--Elfin born of noble state, and muckle worship in his native land.
In this sense, the word is nearly or quite obsolete; but hence,
2. A title of honor, used in addresses to certain magistrates and other of respectable character.
My father desires your worships company.
3. A term of ironical respect.
4. Chiefly and eminently, the act of paying divine honors to the Supreme Being; or the reverence and homage paid to him in religious exercises, consisting in adoration, confession, prayer, thanksgiving and the like.
The worship of God is an eminent part of religion.
Prayer is a chief part of religious worship.
5. The homage paid to idols or false gods by pagans; as the worship of Isis.
6. Honor; respect; civil deference.
Then shalt thou have worship in the presence of them that sit at meat with thee. Luke 14:10.
7. **Idolatry** of lovers; obsequious or submissive respect.

Witchcraft-

WITCH, v.t. To bewitch; to fascinate; to enchant.
Ill witch sweet ladies with my words and looks.

WITCHCRAFT, [witch and craft.]

1. The practices of witches; sorcery; enchantments; intercourse with the devil.
2. Power more than natural.
He hath a witchcraft over the king ins tongue.

WITCHERY, n.

1. Sorcery; enchantment.
2. Fascination.

AMULET, n. [L. amuletum; amolior, amolitus to remove.]

Something worn as a remedy or preservative against evils or mischief, such as diseases and **witchcraft**. Amulets, in days of ignorance, were common. They consisted of certain stones, metals or plants; sometimes of words, characters or sentences, arranged in a particular order. They were appended to the neck or body. Among some nations, they are still in use.

ENCHANT, v.t. [L. incanto; in and canto, to sing. See Chant and Cant.]

1. To practice sorcery or **witchcraft** on any thing; to give efficacy to any thing by songs of sorcery, or fascination.
And now about the cauldron sing,
Like elves and fairies in a ring,

Enchanting all that you put in.

2. To subdue by charms or spells.

3. To delight to the highest degree; to charm; to ravish with pleasure; as, the description enchants me; we were enchanted with the music.

FASCINATION, n. The act of bewitching or enchanting; enchantment; **witchcraft**; a powerful or irresistible influence on the affections or passions; unseen inexplicable influence. The ancients speak of two kinds of fascination; one by the look or eye; the other by words.

The Turks hang old rags on their fairest horses, to secure them against fascination.

PHARMACEUTIC, PHARMACEUTICAL, a. [Gr. to practice **witchcraft** or use medicine; poison or medicine.] Pertaining to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or to the art of preparing medicines.

SORCERY, n. Magic; enchantment; **witchcraft**; divination by the assistance of evil spirits, or the power of commanding evil spirits. Adder's wisdom I have learn'd to fence my ears against the sorceries.

Hatred—

HATE, n. Great dislike or aversion; **hatred**.

HATED, pp. Greatly disliked.

HATEFUL, a. Odious; exciting great dislike, aversion or disgust. All sin is hateful in the sight of God and of good men.

1. That feels **hatred**; malignant; malevolent.

And, worse than death, to view with hateful eyes

His rival's conquest.

HATEFULLY, adv. Odiously; with great dislike.

1. Malignantly; maliciously. Ezekiel 23:29.

HATEFULNESS, n. Odiousness; the quality of being hateful, or of exciting aversion or disgust.

HATER, n. One that hates.

An enemy to God, and hater of all good.

HATING, ppr. Disliking extremely; entertaining a great aversion for.

HATRED, n. Great dislike or aversion; hate; enmity. **Hatred** is an aversion to evil, and may spring from utter disapprobation, as the **hatred** of vice or meanness; or it may spring from offenses or injuries done by fellow men, or from envy or jealousy, in which case it is usually accompanied with malevolence or malignity. Extreme **hatred** is abhorrence or detestation.

ABHORRENCE, n. Extreme **hatred**, detestation, great aversion.

ABHORRING, ppr. Having great aversion, detesting. As a noun, it is used in Isaiah 66:24, for the object of **hatred** - "An abhorring to all flesh."

ABOMINATION, n.1. Extreme **hatred**; detestation.

2. The object of detestation, a common signification in scripture.

The way of the wicked is an abomination to the Lord. Proverbs 15:9.

3. Hence, defilement, pollution, in a physical sense, or evil doctrines and practices, which are moral defilements, idols and idolatry, are called abominations. The Jews were an abomination to the Egyptians; and the sacred animals of the Egyptians were an abomination to the Jews. The Roman army is called the abomination of desolation. Matthew 24:13. In short, whatever is an object of extreme **hatred**, is called an abomination.

ANIMOSITY, n. [L. animositas; animosus, animated, courageous, enraged; from animus, spirit, mind passion. Gr. wind, breath, is from flowing, swelling, rushing, which gives the sense of violent action and passion. See Animal.]

Violent **hatred** accompanied with active opposition; active enmity. Animosity differs from enmity which may be secret and inactive; and it expresses a less criminal passion than malice. animosity seeks to gain a cause or destroy an enemy or rival, from **hatred** or private interest; malice seeks revenge for the sake of giving pain.

ANTIPATHY, n. [Gr. against, and feeling.]

1. Natural aversion; instinctive contrariety or opposition in feeling; an aversion felt at the presence, real or ideal, of a particular object. This word literally denotes a natural aversion, which may be of different degrees, and in some cases may excite terror or horror at the presence of an object. Such is the aversion of animals for their natural enemies, as the antipathy of a mouse to a cat, or a weasel. Sometimes persons have an insuperable constitutional antipathy to certain kinds of food.

The word is applied also to aversion contracted by experience or habit; as when a person has suffered an injury from some food, or from an animal, which before was not an object of **hatred**; or when a particular kind of food or medicine is taken into a sickly stomach, and which nauseates it; the effect is antipathy, which is often of long continuance.

2. In ethics, antipathy is **hatred**, aversion or repugnancy; **hatred** to persons; aversion to persons or things; repugnancy to actions. Of these **hatred** is most voluntary. Aversion, and antipathy, in its true sense, depend more on the constitution; repugnancy may depend on reason or education. Inveterate antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachments to others, are to be avoided.

3. In physics, a contrariety in the properties or affections of matter, as of oil and water, which will not mix.

Antipathy is regularly followed by to, sometimes by against; and is opposed to sympathy.

AVERSION, n. [L. averto.]

1. Opposition or repugnance of mind; dislike; disinclination; reluctance; **hatred**. Usually this word expresses moderate **hatred**, or opposition of mind, not amounting to abhorrence or detestation. It ought generally to be followed by to before the object. [See Averse.] Sometimes it admits of for.

A freeholder is bred with an aversion to subjection.

2. Opposition or contrariety of nature; applied to inanimate substances.

Magnesia, notwithstanding this aversion to solution, forms a kind of paste with water.

3. The cause of dislike.

Pain their aversion, pleasure their desire.

BITTERNESS, n. [from bitter.] A bitter taste; or rather a quality in things which excites a biting disagreeable sensation in the tongue.

1. In a figurative sense, extreme enmity, grudge, **hatred**; or rather an excessive degree or implacableness of passions and emotions; as the bitterness of anger. Ephesians 4:31.

2. Sharpness; severity of temper.

3. Keeness of reproach; piquancy; biting sarcasm.

4. Keen sorrow; painful affliction; vexation; deep distress of mind.

Hannah was in bitterness of soul. 1 Samuel 1:10; Job 7:11.

In the gall of bitterness, in a state of extreme impiety or enmity to God. Acts 8:23.

Root of bitterness, a dangerous error, or schism, tending to draw persons to apostasy. Hebrews 12:15.

CONTEMPT, n. [L. See Contemn.]

1. The act of despising; the act of viewing or considering and treating as mean, vile and worthless; disdain; **hatred** of what is mean or deemed vile. This word is one of the strongest expressions of a mean opinion which the language affords.

Nothing, says Longinus, can be great, the contempt of which is great.

2. The state of being despised; whence in a scriptural sense, shame, disgrace.

Some shall awake to everlasting contempt. Daniel 12:2.

3. In law, disobedience of the rules and orders of a court, which is a punishable offense.

DESPITE, n.

1. Extreme malice; violent **hatred**; malignity; malice irritated or enraged; active malignity; angry **hatred**.

With all thy despite against the land of israel. Ezekiel 25:6.

2. Defiance with contempt, or contempt of opposition.

He will rise to fame in despite of his enemies.

3. An act of malice or contempt; as a despite to the Most High

DESPITEFULNESS, n. Malice; extreme **hatred**; malignity.

DETESTATION, n. Extreme **hatred**; abhorrence; with of. The good man entertains uniformly a detestation of sin.

DISDAIN, n. Contempt; scorn; a passion excited in noble minds, by the **hatred** or detestation of what is mean and dishonorable, and implying a consciousness of superiority of mind, or a supposed superiority of mind, or a supposed superiority. In ignoble minds, disdain may spring from unwarrantable pride or haughtiness, and be directed toward objects of worth. It implies **hatred**, and sometimes anger.

How my soul is moved with just disdain.

DISLIKE, n. [dis and like.]

1. Disapprobation; disinclination; displeasure; aversion; a moderate degree of **hatred**. A man shows his dislike to measures which he disapproves, to a proposal which he is disinclined to accept, and to food which he does not relish. All wise and good men manifest their dislike to folly.

2. Discord; disagreement. [Not in use.]

DISPLEASURE, n. Displezhur.

1. Some irritation or uneasiness of the mind, occasioned by any thing that counteracts desire or command, or which opposes justice and a sense of propriety. A man incurs the displeasure of another by thwarting his views or schemes; a servant incurs the displeasure of his master by neglect or disobedience; we experience displeasure at any violation of right or decorum.

Displeasure is anger, but it may be slight anger. It implies disapprobation or **hatred**, and usually expresses less than vexation and indignation. Thus, slighter offenses give displeasure, although they may not excite a violent passion.

2. Offense; cause of irritation.

Now shall I be more blameless than the Philistines, though I do them a displeasure. Judges 15:3.

3. State of disgrace or disfavor.

He went into Poland, being in displeasure with the pope for overmuch familiarity.

ENMITY, n.

1. The quality of being an enemy; the opposite of friendship; ill will; **hatred**; unfriendly dispositions; malevolence. It expresses more than aversion and less than malice, and differs from displeasure in denoting a fixed or rooted **hatred**, whereas displeasure is more transient.

I will put enmity between thee and the woman. Genesis 3:15.

The carnal mind is enmity against God. Romans 8:7.

2. A state of opposition.

The friendship of the world is enmity with God. James 4:4.

ENVY, n. Pain, uneasiness, mortification or discontent excited by the sight of another's superiority or success, accompanied with some degree of **hatred** or malignity, and often or usually with a desire or an effort to depreciate the person, and with pleasure in seeing him depressed. Envy springs from pride, ambition or love, mortified that another has obtained what one has a strong desire to possess.

Envy and admiration are the Scylla and Charybdis of authors.

All human virtue, to its latest breath,

Finds envy never conquered, but by death.

Emulation differs from envy, in not being accompanied with **hatred** and a desire to depress a more fortunate person.

Envy, to which th' ignoble mind's a slave,

Is emulation in the learn'd or brave.

It is followed by of or to. They did this in envy of Caesar, or in envy to his genius. The former seems to be preferable.

1. Rivalry; competition. [Little used.]

2. Malice; malignity.

You turn the good we offer into envy.
3. Public odium; ill repute; invidiousness.
To discharge the king of the envy of that opinion.

GRUDGE, n. Sullen malice or malevolence; ill will; secret enmity; **hatred**; as an old grudge.
1. Unwillingness to benefit.
2. Remorse of conscience.

INVIDIOUS, a. [L. invidiosus, from invideo, to envy; in and video, to see. Invideo signified properly, to look against.]
1. Envious; malignant.
2. Likely to incur ill will or **hatred**, or to provoke envy; hateful. [This is the usual sense.]
Agamemnon found it an invidious affair to give the preference to any one of the Grecian heroes.

INVIDIOUSLY, adv. Enviously; malignantly.
1. In a manner likely to provoke **hatred**.

INVIDIOUSNESS, n. The quality of provoking envy or **hatred**.

LOATHE, LOTHE, v.t. To hate; to look on with **hatred** or abhorrence; particularly, to feel disgust at food or drink, either from natural antipathy, or a sickly appetite, or from satiety, or from its ill taste. [See Lothe.]

LOATHER, n. One that lothes.

LOATHFUL, a.
1. Hating; abhorring through disgust.
2. Abhorred; hated.

LOATHING, ppr. Hating from disgust; abhorring.

LOATHINGLY, adv. In a fastidious manner.

LOATHLY, a. Hateful; exciting **hatred**. Obs.

LOATHLY, adv. Unwillingly; reluctantly. [See Lothly.]

LOATHNESS, n. Unwillingness; reluctance. [See Lothness.]

LOATHSOME, a.
1. Disgusting; exciting disgust.
2. Hateful; abhorred; detestable.
3. Causing fastidiousness. [See Lothsome.]

LOATHSOMENESS, n. The quality which excites disgust, **hatred** or abhorrence.

MALEVOLENCE, n. [L. malevolentia; malum, evil, and volens, volo, to will.] Ill will, personal **hatred**; evil disposition towards another; enmity of heart; inclination to injure others. It expresses less than malignity.

MALICIOUS, a. Harboring ill will or enmity without provocation; malevolent in the extreme; malignant in heart.

I grant him bloody,

Sudden, malicious, smacking of every sin

That has a name.

1. Proceeding from extreme **hatred** or ill will; dictated by malice; as a malicious report.

MALIGN, a. mali'ne. [L. malignus, from malus, evil. See Malady.]

1. Having a very evil disposition towards others; harboring violent **hatred** or enmity; malicious; as malign spirits.

2. Unfavorable; pernicious; tending to injure; as a malign aspect of planets.

3. Malignant; pernicious; as a malign ulcer.

PERSECUTE, v.t. [L. persecutor; per and sequor, to pursue. See Seek and Essay.]

1. In a general sense, to pursue in a manner to injure, vex or afflict; to harass with unjust punishment or penalties for supposed offenses; to inflict pain from **hatred** or malignity.

2. Appropriately, to afflict, harass, or destroy for adherence to a particular creed or system of religious principles, or to a mode of worship. Thus Nero persecuted the Christians by crucifying some, burning others, and condemning others to be worried by dogs. See Acts 22:4.

3. To harass with solicitations or importunity.

SPITE, n. [L.] **Hatred**; rancor; malice; malignity; malevolence.

Spite, however, is not always synonymous with these words. It often denotes a less deliberate and fixed **hatred** than malice and malignity, and is often a sudden fit of ill will excited by temporary vexation. It is the effect of extreme irritation, and is accompanied with a desire of revenge, or at least a desire to vex the object of ill will.

Be gone, ye critics, and restrain your spite; Codrus writes on, and will for ever write.

In spite of, in opposition to all efforts; in defiance or contempt of. Sometimes spite of is used without in, but not elegantly. It is often used without expressing any malignity of meaning.

Whom God made use of to speak a word in season, and saved me in spite of the world, the devil and myself.

In spite of all applications, the patient grew worse every day.

To owe one a spite, to entertain a temporary **hatred** for something.

Variance

VARIANCE, n. [See Vary.]

1. In law, an alteration of something formerly laid in a writ; or a difference between a declaration and a writ, or the deed on which it is grounded.

2. Any alteration or change of condition.

3. Difference that produces dispute or controversy; disagreement; dissension; discord. A mere **variance** may become a war. Without a spirit of condescension, there will be an everlasting **variance**.

1. At **variance**, in disagreement; in a state of difference or want of agreement.
2. In a state of dissension or controversy; in a state of enmity.

VARY, v.i.

1. To alter or be altered in any manner; to suffer a partial change. Colors often vary when held in different positions. Customs vary from one age to another, until they are entirely changed.
2. To be changeable; to alter; as the varying hues of the clouds; the varying plumage of a dove.
3. To differ or be different; to be unlike. The laws of different countries vary. The laws of France vary from those of England.
4. To be changed; to become different. The man varies in his opinions; his opinions vary with the times.
5. To become unlike one's self; to alter.
He varies from himself no less.
6. To deviate; to depart; as, to vary from the law; to vary from the rules of justice or reason.
7. To alter or change in succession.
While fear and anger, with alternate grace, pant in her breast, and vary in her face.
8. To disagree; to be at **variance**; as, men vary in opinion.

ACCOMMODATE, v.t. [L. *accommodo*, to apply or suit, from *ad* and *commodo*, to profit or help; of *con*, with, and *modus*, measure, proportion, limit, or manner. See *Mode*.]

1. To fit, adapt, or make suitable; as, to accommodate ourselves to circumstances; to accommodate the choice of subjects to the occasions.
2. To supply with or furnish; followed by *with*; as, to accommodate a man with apartments.
3. To supply with conveniences, as to accommodate a friend.
4. To reconcile things which are at **variance**; to adjust; as to accommodate differences.
5. To show fitness or agreement; to apply; as, to accommodate prophecy to events.
6. To lend - a commercial sense.

In an intransitive sense, to agree, to be conformable to, as used by Boyle.

AGREE, v.t. To admit, or come to one mind concerning; as, to agree the fact. Also, to reconcile or make friends; to put an end to **variance**; but these senses are unusual and hardly legitimate.

Let the parties agree the fact, is really elliptical; let them agree on the fact.

CONCILIATE, v.t. [L. To draw or bring together, to unite; Gr. To call. The primary sense of the root is to strain, stretch, drive or draw. Calling is a straining or driving of voice. See *Class Gl.* No. 32. 36. 48. 49. And See *Council*.]

1. To lead or draw to, by moral influence or power; to win, gain or engage, as the affections, favor or good will; as, politeness and hospitality conciliate affection.
2. To reconcile, or bring to a state of friendship, as persons at **variance**. We say, an attempt has been made to conciliate the contending parties.

CONCILIATORY, a. Tending to conciliate, or reconcile; tending to make peace between persons at **variance**; pacific.

The General made conciliatory propositions to the insurgents.
The Legislature adopted conciliatory measures.

DIFFER, v.i. [L., to bear or move apart. See Bear.]

1. Literally, to be separate. Hence, to be unlike, dissimilar, distinct or various, in nature, condition, form or qualities; followed by from. Men differ from brutes; a statue differs from a picture; wisdom differs from folly.

One star differeth from another star in glory. 1 Corinthians 15:41.

2. To disagree; not to accord; to be of a contrary opinion. We are all free to differ in opinion, and sometimes our sentiments differ less than we at first suppose.

3. To contend; to be at **variance**; to strive or debate in words; to dispute; to quarrel.

We'll never differ with a crowded pit.

DISCORD, n. [L.]

1. Disagreement among persons or things. Between persons, difference of opinions; **variance**; opposition; contention; strife; any disagreement which produces angry passions, contest, disputes, litigation or war. Discord may exist between families, parties and nations.

2. Disagreement; want of order; a clashing.

All discord, harmony not understood.

3. In music, disagreement of sounds; dissonance; a union of sounds which is inharmonious, grating and disagreeable to the ear; or an interval whose extremes do not coalesce. Thus the second and the seventh, when sounded together, make a discord. The term discord is applied to each of the two sounds which form the dissonance, and to the interval; but more properly to the mixed sound of dissonant tones. It is opposed to concord and harmony.

DISCORDANT, a. [L.]

1. Disagreeing; incongruous; contradictory; being at **variance**; as discordant opinions; discordant rules or principles.

2. Opposite; contrarious; not coincident; as the discordant attractions of comets, or of different planets.

3. Dissonant; not in unison; not harmonious; not accordant harsh; jarring; as discordant notes or sounds.

DIVISION, n. s as z. [L. See Divide.]

1. The act of dividing or separating into parts, any entire body.

2. The state of being divided.

3. That which divides or separates; that which keeps apart; partition.

4. The part separated from the rest by a partition or line, real or imaginary; as the divisions of a field.

5. A separate body of men; as, communities and divisions of men.

6. A part or distinct portion; as the divisions of a discourse.

7. A part of an army or militia; a body consisting of a certain number of brigades usually two, and commanded by a major general. But the term is often applied to other bodies or portions of an army, as to a brigade, a squadron or a platoon.

8. A part of a fleet, or a select number of ships under a commander, and distinguished by a particular flag or pendant.

9. Disunion; discord; **variance**; difference.

There was a division among the people. John 7:43.

10. Space between the notes of music, or the dividing of the tones.

11. Distinction.

I will put a division between my people and thy people. Exodus 8:23.

12. The separation of voters in a legislative house.

13. In arithmetic, the dividing of a number or quantity into any parts assigned; or the rule by which is found how many times one number is contained in another.

QUARREL, n. [L. queror, to complain, that is, to cry out with a loud voice. Hence we see the primary sense is the same as brawl. The L. queror coincides in elements with to call, to bawl, to shout, and gearan, a complaint. Heb.]

1. A brawl; a petty fight or scuffle; from its noise and uproar.

2. A dispute; a contest.

On open seas their quarrels they debate.

3. A breach of friendship or concord; open **variance** between parties.

4. Cause of dispute.

The king's quarrel is honorable.

5. Something that gives a right to mischief, reprisal or action.

He thought he had a good quarrel to attack him. [Not used.]

6. Objection; ill will, or reason to complain; ground of objection or dispute.

Herodias had a quarrel against him. Mark 6:19.

7. Something peevish, malicious, or disposed to make trouble. [Not used.]

QUARREL, v.i.

1. To dispute violently or with loud and angry words; to wrangle; to scold. How odious to see husband and wife quarrel!

2. To fight; to scuffle; to contend; to squabble; used of two persons or of a small number. It is never used of armies and navies in combat. Children and servants often quarrel about trifles. Tavern-haunters sometimes quarrel over their cups.

3. To fall into **variance**.

Our people quarrel with obedience.

4. To find fault; to cavil.

I will not quarrel with a slight mistake.

Men at enmity with their God, quarreling with his attributes - quarreling with the being that made them, and who is constantly doing them good.

5. To disagree; to be at **variance**; not to be in accordance in form or essence.

Some things arise of strange and quarr'ling kind, the forepart lion, and a snake behind.

Emulations—

EMULATION, n. The act of attempting to equal or excel in qualities or actions; rivalry; desire of superiority, attended with effort to attain to it; generally in a good sense, or an attempt to equal or excel others in that which is praise-worthy, without the desire of depressing others. Romans 11:14. In a bad sense, a striving to equal or do more than others to obtain carnal favors or honors. Galatians 5:20.

1. An ardor kindled by the praise-worthy examples of others, inciting to imitate them, or to equal or excel them.

A noble emulation heats your breast.

2. Contest; contention; strife; competition; rivalry accompanied with a desire of depressing another.

Such factious emulations shall arise.

Wrath–

WRATH, n. [L.]

1. Violent anger; vehement exasperation; indignation; as the wrath of Achilles.

When the wrath of king Ahasuerus was appeased-- Esther 2:1.

O Lord--in wrath remember mercy. Habakkuk 3:2.

2. The effects of anger. Proverbs 27:4.

3. The just punishment of an offense or crime. Romans 13:4.

Gods wrath, in Scripture, is his holy and just indignation against sin. Romans 1:18.

WRATHFUL, a.

1. Very angry; greatly incensed. The king was very wrathful.

2. Springing from wrath, or expressing it; as wrathful passions; a wrathful countenance.

WRATHFULLY, adv. With violent anger.

WRATHFULNESS, n. Vehement anger.

WRATHLESS, a. Free from anger.

WRATHY, a. Very angry; a colloquial word.

AFTER-WRATH, n. Later **wrath**; anger after the provocation has ceased.

HASTY, a. Quick; speedy; opposed to slow.

Be not hasty to go out of his sight. Ecclesiastes 8:3.

1. Eager precipitate; rash; opposed to deliberate.

Seest thou a man that is hasty in his words?

There is more hope of a fool than of him. Proverbs 29:20.

2. Irritable; easily excited to **wrath**; passionate.

He that is hasty of spirit exalteth folly. Proverbs 14:29.

3. Early ripe; forward; as hasty fruit. Isaiah 28:4.

INDIGNANT, a. [L. indignans, from indignor, to disdain; in and dignor, dignus.] Affected at once with anger and disdain; feeling the mingled emotions of **wrath** and scorn or contempt, as when a person is exasperated at one despised, or by a mean action, or by the charge of a dishonorable act. Goliath was indignant at the challenge of David.

He strides indignant, and with haughty cries

To single fight the fairy prince defies.

IRE, n. [L. ira, **wrath**. See Eng. Wrath.] Anger; **wrath**; keen resentment; a word chiefly used in poetry.

Thus will persist, relentless in his ire.

IREFUL, a. [ire and full.] Angry; **wrath**; furious with anger.

The ireful bastard Orleans.

WROTH, a. Rauth. [See **Wrath**.] Very angry; much exasperated.

Cain was very wroth, and his countenance fell. Genesis 4:5.

I was wroth with my people. Isaiah 47:6.

[An excellent word and not obsolete.]

Strife–

STRIFE, n. [See Strive.]

1. Exertion or contention for superiority; contest of emulation, either by intellectual or physical efforts. **Strife** may be carried on between students or between mechanics.

Thus Gods contended, noble **strife**, who most should ease the wants of life.

2. Contention in anger or enmity; contest; struggle for victory; quarrel or war.

I and my people were at great **strife** with the children of Ammon. Judges 12:2.

These vows thus granted, raised a strife above betwixt the god of war and queen of love.

3. Opposition; contrariety; contrast.

Artificial strife lives in these touches livelier than life.

4. The agitation produced by different qualities; as the strife of acid and alkali. [Little used.]

STRIFEFUL, a. Contentious; discordant.

The ape was strifeful and ambitious and the fox guileful and most covetous.

COMPETITION, n.

1. The act of seeking, or endeavoring to gain, what another is endeavoring to gain, at the same time; rivalry; mutual **strife** for the same object; also, **strife** for superiority; as the competition of two candidates for an office, or of two poets for superior reputation.

2. A state of rivalry; a state of having equal claims.

A portrait, with which one of Titians could not come in competition.

3. Double claim; claim of more than one to the same thing; formerly with to, now with for.

Competition to the crown there is none nor can be.

There is no competition but for the second place.

CONFLICT, n. [L., to strike, to flog, to lick.]

1. A striking or dashing against each other, as of two moving bodies in opposition; violent collision of substances; as a conflict of elements, or waves; a conflict of particles in ebullition.

2. A fighting; combat, as between men, and applicable to individuals or to armies; as, the conflict was long and desperate.

3. Contention; **strife**; contest.

In our last conflict, four of his five wits went halting off.

4. Struggling with difficulties; a striving to oppose, or overcome.
The good man has a perpetual conflict with his evil propensities.
5. A struggling of the mind; distress; anxiety. Colossians 2:1.
6. The last struggle of life; agony; as the conflict with death.
7. Opposing operations; countervailing action; collision; opposition.
In exercising the right of freemen, the man of religion experiences no conflict between his duty and his inclination.

CONTENTION, n. [L. See Contend.]

1. **Strife**; struggle; a violent effort to obtain something, or to resist a person, claim or injury; contest; quarrel.
Multitudes lost their lives in a tumult raised by contention among the partizans of the several colors.
2. **Strife** in words or debate; quarrel; angry contest; controversy.
Avoid foolish questions, and genealogies, and contentions, and strivings about the law. Titus 3:9.
A fool's lips enter into contention. Proverbs 18:6.
3. **Strife** or endeavor to excel; emulation.
4. Eagerness; zeal; ardor; vehemence of endeavor.
This is an end worthy of our utmost contention to obtain.

CONTEST, n.

1. **Strife**; struggle for victory, superiority, or in defense; struggle in arms. All Europe engaged in the contest against France. The contest was furious.
2. Dispute; debate; violent controversy; **strife** in argument.
Leave all noisy contests, all immodest clamors, and brawling language.

DEBATE, n.

1. Contention in words or arguments; discussion for elucidating truth; **strife** in argument or reasoning, between persons of different opinions, each endeavoring to prove his own opinion right, and that of his opposer wrong; dispute; controversy; as the debates in parliament or in congress.
2. **Strife**; contention.
Behold, ye fast for strife and debate. Isaiah 1:8.
3. The power of being disputed; as, this question is settled beyond debate; the story is true beyond debate.
4. Debate or debates, the published report of arguments for and against a measure; as, the debates in the convention are printed.

DEFY, v.t.

1. To dare; to provoke to combat or **strife**, by appealing to the courage of another; to invite one to contest; to challenge; as, Goliath defied the armies of Israel.
2. To dare; to brave; to offer to hazard a conflict by manifesting a contempt of opposition, attack or hostile force; as, to defy the arguments of an opponent; to defy the power of the magistrate.
Were we to abolish the common law, it would rise triumphant above its own ruins, deriding and defying its impotent enemies.
3. To challenge to say or do any thing.

DISCORD, n. [L.]

1. Disagreement among persons or things. Between persons, difference of opinions; variance; opposition; contention; **strife**; any disagreement which produces angry passions, contest, disputes, litigation or war. Discord may exist between families, parties and nations.

2. Disagreement; want of order; a clashing.

All discord, harmony not understood.

3. In music, disagreement of sounds; dissonance; a union of sounds which is inharmonious, grating and disagreeable to the ear; or an interval whose extremes do not coalesce. Thus the second and the seventh, when sounded together, make a discord. The term discord is applied to each of the two sounds which form the dissonance, and to the interval; but more properly to the mixed sound of dissonant tones. It is opposed to concord and harmony.

DISPUTE, n.

1. **Strife** or contest in words or by arguments; an attempt to prove and maintain ones own opinions or claims, by arguments or statements, in opposition to the opinions, arguments or claims of another; controversy in words. They had a dispute on the lawfulness of slavery, a subject which, one would think, could admit of no dispute.

Dispute is usually applied to verbal contest; controversy may be in words or writing.

Dispute is between individuals; debate and discussion are applicable to public bodies.

2. The possibility of being controverted; as in the phrase, this is a fact, beyond all dispute.

DISSENSION, n. [L., to think.] Disagreement in opinion, usually a disagreement which is violent, producing warm debates or angry words; contention in words; **strife**; discord; quarrel; breach of friendship and union.

Debates, dissensions, uproars are thy joy.

Paul and Barnabas had no small dissension with them. Acts 15:2.

We see dissensions in church and state, in towns, parishes, and families, and the word is sometimes applied to differences which produce war; as the dissensions between the houses of York and Lancaster in England.

EMULATION, n. The act of attempting to equal or excel in qualities or actions; rivalry; desire of superiority, attended with effort to attain to it; generally in a good sense, or an attempt to equal or excel others in that which is praise-worthy, without the desire of depressing others. Romans 11:14. In a bad sense, a striving to equal or do more than others to obtain carnal favors or honors. Galatians 5:20.

1. An ardor kindled by the praise-worthy examples of others, inciting to imitate them, or to equal or excel them.

A noble emulation heats your breast.

2. Contest; contention; **strife**; competition; rivalry accompanied with a desire of depressing another.

Such factious emulations shall arise.

FIGHTING, n. Contention; **strife**; quarrel.

Without were fightings, within were fears. 2 Corinthians 7:5.

RIVAL, n. [L. rivalis; Heb. to contend, to **strive**. See Raffle.]

1. One who is in pursuit of the same object as another; one striving to reach or obtain something which another is attempting to obtain, and which one only can possess; a competitor; as rivals in love; rivals for a crown. Love will not patiently bear a rival.
2. One striving to equal or exceed another in excellence; as two rivals in eloquence.
3. An antagonist; a competitor in any pursuit or **strife**.

RIVALRY, n. [from rival.] Competition; a **strife** or effort to obtain an object which another is pursuing; as rivalry in love; or an endeavor to equal or surpass another in some excellence; emulation; as rivalry for superiority at the bar or in the senate.

RIVALSHIP, n.

1. The state or character of a rival.
2. **Strife**; contention for superiority; emulation; rivalry.

VIE, v.i. [See Victor.]

To strive for superiority; to contend; to use effort in a race, contest, competition, rivalry or strife. How delightful it is to see children vie with each other in diligence and in duties of obedience.

In a trading nation, the younger sons may be placed in a way of life to vie with the best of their family.

WRESTLING, n. Strife; struggle; contention.

Seditious

SEDITION, n. [L. seditio. The sense of this word is the contrary of that which is naturally deducible from sedo, or sedeo, denoting a rising or raging, rather than an appeasing. But to set is really to throw down, to drive, and **sedition** may be a setting or rushing together.] A factious commotion of the people, a tumultuous assembly of men rising in opposition to law or the administration of justice, and in disturbance of the public peace. **Sedition** is a rising or commotion of less extent than an insurrection, and both are less than rebellion; but some kinds of **sedition**, in Great Britain, amount to high treason. In general, **sedition** is a local or limited insurrection in opposition to civil authority, as mutiny is to military.

SEDITIONARY, n. An inciter or promoter of **sedition**.

SEDITIONOUS, a. [L. seditiosus.]

1. Pertaining to **sedition**; partaking of the nature of **sedition**; as seditious behavior; seditious strife.
2. Tending to excite **sedition**; as seditious words.
3. Disposed to excite violent or irregular opposition to law or lawful authority; turbulent; factious, or guilty of **sedition**; as seditious citizens.

AGITATOR, n. One who agitates; also, an insurgent; one who excites **sedition** or revolt. In antiquity, a charioteer, that is, a driver. In Cromwell's time, certain officers appointed by the army to manage their concerns, were called agitators

COMMOTION, n.

1. Agitation; as the commotion of the sea.
2. Tumult of people; disturbance; disorder, which may amount at times to **sedition** or insurrection; as the commotions of a state.

When ye hear of wars and commotions, be not terrified. Luke 21:9.

3. Agitation; perturbation; disorder of mind; heat; excitement.
He could not debate without commotion.

CONSPIRACY, n. [L. See Conspire.]

1. A combination of men for an evil purpose; an agreement between two or more persons, to commit some crime in concert; particularly, a combination to commit treason, or excite **sedition** or insurrection against the government of a state; a plot; as a conspiracy against the life of a king; a conspiracy against the government.

More than forty had made this conspiracy. Acts 23:13.

2. In law, an agreement between two or more persons, falsely and maliciously to indict, or procure to be indicted, an innocent person of felony.
3. A concurrence; a general tendency of two or more causes to one event.

FOMENTER, n. One who foments; one who encourages or instigates; as a fomenter of **sedition**.

INCENDIARY, a. Pertaining to the malicious burning of a dwelling; as an incendiary purpose.

1. Tending to excite or inflame factions, **sedition** or quarrels.

INFLAMMATORY, a. Inflaming; tending to excite heat or inflammation; as medicines of an inflammatory nature.

1. Accompanied with preternatural heat and excitement of arterial action; as an inflammatory fever or disease.
2. Tending to excite anger, animosity, tumult or **sedition**; as inflammatory libels, writings, speeches or publications.

INSURRECTION, n. [L. insurgo; in and surgo, to rise.]

1. A rising against civil or political authority; the open and active opposition of a number of persons to the execution of a law in a city or state. It is equivalent to **sedition**, except that **sedition** expresses a less extensive rising of citizens. It differs from rebellion, for the latter expresses a revolt, or an attempt to overthrow the government, to establish a different one or to place the country under another jurisdiction. It differs from mutiny, as it respects the civil or political government; whereas a mutiny is an open opposition to law in the army or navy. Insurrection is however used with such latitude as to comprehend either **sedition** or rebellion. It is found that this city of old time hath made insurrection against kings, and that rebellion and **sedition** have been made therein. Ezra 4:19.

2. A rising in mass to oppose an enemy. [Little used.]

RIOT, v.i.

1. To revel; to run to excess in feasting, drinking or other sensual indulgences.
2. To luxuriate; to be highly excited.
No pulse that riots, and no blood that glows.
3. To banquet; to live in luxury; to enjoy.
How base is the ingratitude which forgets the benefactor, while it is rioting on the benefit!
4. To raise an uproar or **sedition**.

Heresies–

HERESY, n. [Gr. to take, to hold; L. haeresis.]

1. A fundamental error in religion, or an error of opinion respecting some fundamental doctrine of religion. But in countries where there is an established church, an opinion is deemed **heresy**, when it differs from that of the church. The Scriptures being the standard of faith, any opinion that is repugnant to its doctrines, is **heresy**; but as men differ in the interpretation of Scripture, an opinion deemed heretical by one body of christians, may be deemed orthodox by another. In Scripture and primitive usage, **heresy** meant merely sect, party, or the doctrines of a sect, as we now use denomination or persuasion, implying no reproach.
2. **Heresy**, in law, is an offense against christianity, consisting in a denial of some of its essential doctrines, publicly avowed and obstinately maintained.
3. An untenable or unsound opinion or doctrine in politics.

HERETICAL, a. Containing **heresy**; contrary to the established faith, or to the true faith.

HERETICALLY, adv. In an heretical manner; with **heresy**.

Envyings–

ENVY, v.t. [L. invideo, in and video, to see against, that is, to look with enmity.]

1. To feel uneasiness, mortification or discontent, at the sight of superior excellence, reputation or happiness enjoyed by another; to repine at another's prosperity; to fret or grieve one's self at the real or supposed superiority of another, and to hate him on that account.

Envy not thou the oppressor. Proverbs 3:31.

Whoever envies another, confesses his superiority.

2. To grudge; to withhold maliciously.

To **envy** at, used by authors formerly, is now obsolete.

Who would **envy** at the prosperity of the wicked?

ENVY, n. Pain, uneasiness, mortification or discontent excited by the sight of another's superiority or success, accompanied with some degree of hatred or malignity, and often or usually with a desire or an effort to depreciate the person, and with pleasure in seeing him depressed. **Envy** springs from pride, ambition or love, mortified that another has obtained what one has a strong desire to possess.

Envy and admiration are the Scylla and Charybdis of authors.

All human virtue, to its latest breath,

Finds **envy** never conquered, but by death.

Emulation differs from **envy**, in not being accompanied with hatred and a desire to depress a more fortunate person.

Envy, to which th' ignoble mind's a slave,

Is emulation in the learn'd or brave.

It is followed by of or to. They did this in envy of Caesar, or in **envy** to his genius. The former seems to be preferable.

1. Rivalry; competition. [Little used.]

2. Malice; malignity.

You turn the good we offer into envy.

3. Public odium; ill repute; invidiousness.

To discharge the king of the envy of that opinion

ENVIABLE, a. [See Envy.] That may excite **envy**; capable of awakening ardent desire of possession. The situation of men in office is not always enviable.

ENVIED, pp. [See Envy, the verb.] Subjected to **envy**.

ENVIER, n. One who envies another; one who desires what another possesses, and hates him because his condition is better than his own, or wishes his downfall.

ENVIOUS, a. Feeling or harboring **envy**; repining or feeling uneasiness, at a view of the excellence, prosperity or happiness of another; pained by the desire of possessing some superior good which another possesses, and usually disposed to deprive him of that good, to lessen it or to depreciate it in common estimation. Sometimes followed by against, but generally and properly by at, before the person envied.

Neither be thou envious at the wicked. Proverbs 24:19.

Be not envious of the blessings or prosperity of others.

1. Tinctured with **envy**; as an envious disposition.

2. Excited or directed by **envy**; as an envious attack.

ENVIOUSLY, adv. With **envy**; with malignity excited by the excellence or prosperity of another.

How enviously the ladies look.

When they surprise me at my book.

BEGRUDGE, v.t. begrudj'. [See Grudge.] To grudge; to **envy** the possession of.

EVILEYED, a. [evil and eye.] Looking with an evil eye, or with **envy**, jealousy or bad design.

GRUDGE, v.t. [L. rugio.]

1. To be discontented at another's enjoyments or advantages; to **envy** one the possession or happiness which we desire for ourselves.

'Tis not in thee

To grudge my pleasures, to cut off my train.

I have often heard the presbyterians say, they did not grudge us our employments.

It is followed by two objects, but probably by ellipsis; as, grudge us for grudge to us.

2. To give or take unwillingly.

Nor grudge my cold embraces in the grave.

They have grudged those contributions, which have set our country at the head of all the governments of Europe.

HATRED, n. Great dislike or aversion; hate; enmity. Hatred is an aversion to evil, and may spring from utter disapprobation, as the hatred of vice or meanness; or it may spring from offenses or injuries done by fellow men, or from **envy** or jealousy, in which case it is usually accompanied with malevolence or malignity. Extreme hatred is abhorrence or detestation.

INVIDIOUS, a. [L. invidiosus, from invideo, to **envy**; in and video, to see. Invideo signified properly, to look against.]

1. Envious; malignant.

2. Likely to incur ill will or hatred, or to provoke **envy**; hateful. [This is the usual sense.]

Agamemnon found it an invidious affair to give the preference to any one of the Grecian heroes.

INVIDIOUSNESS, n. The quality of provoking **envy** or hatred.

JEALOUSY, n. jel'usy.

1. That passion of peculiar uneasiness which arises from the fear that a rival may rob us of the affection of one whom we love, or the suspicion that he has already done it; or it is the uneasiness which arises from the fear that another does or will enjoy some advantage which we desire for ourselves. A man's jealousy is excited by the attentions of a rival to his favorite lady. A woman's jealousy is roused by her husband's attentions to another woman. The candidate for office manifests a jealousy of others who seek the same office. The jealousy of a student is awakened by the apprehension that his fellow will bear away the palm of praise. In short, jealousy is awakened by whatever may exalt others, or give them pleasures and advantages which we desire for ourselves. Jealousy is nearly allied to **envy**, for jealousy, before a good is lost by ourselves, is converted into **envy**, after it is obtained by others.

Jealousy is the apprehension of superiority.

Whoever had qualities to alarm our jealousy, had excellence to deserve our fondness.

2. Suspicious fear or apprehension.

3. Suspicious caution or vigilance, an earnest concern or solicitude for the welfare or honor of others. Such was Paul's godly jealousy for the Corinthians.

4. Indignation. God's jealousy signifies his concern for his own character and government, with a holy indignation against those who violate his laws, and offend against his majesty. Psalm 79:5.

MALIGN, v.t. To regard with **envy** or malice; to treat with extreme enmity; to injure maliciously.

The people practice mischief against private men, whom they malign by stealing their goods and murdering them.

1. To traduce; to defame.

SURMISE, n. Suspicion; the thought or imagination that something may be, of which however there is no certain or strong evidence; as the surmises of jealousy or of **envy**.

We double honor gain

From his surmise prov'd false.

No man ought to be charged with principles he disowns, unless his practices contradict his professions; not upon small surmises.

Murders—

MURDER, n. [L. mors.]

1. The act of unlawfully killing a human being with premeditated malice, by a person of sound mind. To constitute **murder** in law, the person killing another must be of sound mind or in possession of his reason, and the act must be done with malice prepense, aforethought or premeditated; but malice may be implied, as well as express.

2. An outcry, when life is in danger.

MURDER, v.t.

1. To kill a human being with premeditated malice. [See the Noun.]

2. To destroy; to put an end to.

Canst thou murder thy breath in middle of a word?

MURDERING, ppr. Killing a human being with malice premeditated.

MURDEROUS, a. Guilty of **murder**; as the murderous king.

1. Consisting in **murder**; done with murder; bloody; cruel; as murderous rapine.

2. Bloody; sanguinary; committing **murder**; as murderous tyranny.

3. Premeditating **murder**; as murderous intent or design.

EXECUTIONER, n. One who executes; one who carries into effect a judgment of death; one who inflicts a capital punishment in pursuance of a legal warrant. It is chiefly used in this sense.

1. He that kills; he that **murders**.

2. The instrument by which any thing is performed.

FRATRICIDE, n. [L. fratricidium; frater, brother, and caedo, to kill.]

1. The crime of murdering a brother.

2. One who **murders** or kills a brother

PARRICIDE, n. [L. paricida, from pater, father, and coedo, to kill.]

1. A person who **murders** his father or mother.

2. One who **murders** an ancestor, or any one to whom he owes reverence. Blackstone applies the word to one who kills his child.

3. The murder of a parent or one to whom reverence is due.

4. One who invades or destroys any to whom he owes particular reverence, as his country or patron.

ASSASSIN, n.

One who kills or attempts to kill, by surprise or secret assault. The circumstance of surprise or secrecy seems essential to the signification of this word; though it is sometimes used to denote one who takes any advantage, in killing or attempting to **murder**; as by attacking one when unarmed.

ASSASSINATE, v.t.

1. To kill or attempt to kill, by surprise or secret assault; to **murder** by sudden violence. Assassin as a verb is not now used.
2. To way lay; to take by treachery.

ASSASSINATE, n. A **murder** or **murderer**. [not used]

ASSASSINATION, n. The act of killing or murdering, by surprise or secret assault; **murder** by violence.

BUTCHERY, n. The business of slaughtering cattle for the table or for market.

1. **Murder**, especially **murder** committed with unusual barbarity; great slaughter.
2. The place where animals are killed for market; a shambles, or slaughter-house; also, a place where blood is shed.

HOMICIDE, n. [L. homicidium; homo, man, and caedo, to strike, to kill.]

1. The killing of one man or human being by another. Homicide is of three kinds, justifiable, excusable, and felonious; justifiable, when it proceeds from unavoidable necessity, without an intention to kill, and without negligence; excusable, when it happens from misadventure, or in self-defense; felonious, when it proceeds from malice, or is done in the prosecution of some unlawful act, or in a sudden passion. Homicide committed with premeditated malice, is **murder**. Suicide also, or self-murder, is felonious homicide. Homicide comprehends murder and manslaughter.

1. A person who kills another; a manslayer.

MANSLAUGHTER, n. [man and slaughter. See Slay.]

1. In a general sense, the killing of a man or of men; destruction of the human species; **murder**.
2. In law, the unlawful killing of a man without malice, express or implied. This may be voluntary, upon a sudden heat or excitement of anger; or involuntary, but in the commission of some unlawful act. Manslaughter differs from **murder** in not proceeding from malice premeditated or deliberate, which is essential to constitute **murder**. It differs from homicide excusable, being done in consequence of some unlawful act, whereas excusable homicide happens in consequence of misadventure.

MARTYR, v.t. To put to death for adhering to what one believes to be the truth; to sacrifice one on account of his faith or profession.

1. To **murder**; to destroy.

MASSACER, MASSACRE, n.

1. The **murder** of an individual, or the slaughter of numbers of human beings, with circumstances of cruelty; the indiscriminate killing of human beings, without authority or necessity, and without forms civil or military. It differs from assassination, which is a private killing. It differs from carnage, which is rather the effect of slaughter than slaughter itself, and is applied to the authorized destruction of men in battle. Massacre is sometimes called butchery, from its resemblance to the killing of cattle. If a soldier kills a man in battle in his own defense, it

is a lawful act; it is killing, and it is slaughter, but it is not a massacre. Whereas, if a soldier kills an enemy after he has surrendered, it is a massacre, a killing without necessity, often without authority, contrary to the usages of nations, and of course with cruelty. The practice of killing prisoners, even when authorized by the commander, is properly massacre; as the authority given proceeds from cruelty. We have all heard of the massacre of the protestants in France, in the reign of Charles IX. and frequent instances of barbarous massacre occur in the war between the Turks and Greeks.

2. **Murder.**

MASSACER, MASSACRE, v.t. To **murder** human beings with circumstances of cruelty; to kill men with indiscriminate violence, without authority or necessity, and contrary to the usages of nations; to butcher human beings.

SELF-MURDER, n. [self and murder.] The **murder** of one's self; suicide.

SUICIDE, n. [L. suicidium; se and coedo, to slay.]

1. Self-**murder**; the act of designedly destroying one's own life. To constitute suicide, the person must be of years of discretion and of sound mind.

2. One guilty of self-**murder**; a felo de se.

Drunkeness—

DRUNKEN, a. Drunkn. [participle of drink, but now used chiefly as an adjective, and often contracted to drunk.]

1. Intoxicated; inebriated with strong liquor.

2. Given to **drunkeness**; as a drunken butler.

3. Saturated with liquor or moisture; drenched.

Let the earth be drunken with our blood.

4. Proceeding from intoxication; done in a state of **drunkeness**; as a drunken quarrel.

A drunken slaughter.

DRUNKENNESS, n.

1. Intoxication; inebriation; a state in which a person is overwhelmed or overpowered with spirituous liquors, so that his reason is disordered, and he reels or staggers in walking.

Drunkeness renders some persons stupid, others gay, others sullen, others furious.

Let us walk honestly as in the day; not in rioting and drunkness.

2. Habitually ebriety or intoxication.

3. Disorder of the faculties resembling intoxication by liquors; inflammation; frenzy; rage.

Passion is the **drunkness** of the mind.

DEBAUCH, n. Excess in eating or drinking; intemperance; **drunkness**; gluttony; lewdness.

EBRIETY, n. [L. ebrietas, from ebrius, intoxicated.]

Drunkness; intoxication by spirituous liquors.

INEBRIATION, n. **Drunkness**; intoxication.

INEBRIETY, n. **Drunkness**; intoxication.

INSOBRIETY, n. [in and sobriety.] Want of sobriety; intemperance; **drunkness**.

INTOXICATION, n. Inebriation; ebriety; **drunkness**; the act of making drunk.

TEMPERANCE, n. [L. temperantia, from tempero.]

1. Moderation; particularly, habitual moderation in regard to the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions; restrained or moderate indulgence; as temperance in eating and drinking; temperance in the indulgence of joy or mirth. Temperance in eating and drinking is opposed to gluttony and **drunkness**, and in other indulgences, to excess.

2. Patience; calmness; sedateness; moderation of passion.
He calm'd his wrath with goodly temperance. [Unusual.]

Revellings–

REVEL, v.i. [L. rabo, rabio, to rage, whence rabies, rabid.]

1. To feast with loose and clamorous merriment; to carouse; to act the bacchanalian.
Antony, that revels long o' nights.
2. To move playfully or without regularity.

REVEL, n. A feast with loose and noisy jollity.

Some men ruin the fabric of their bodies by incessant revels.

REVELER, n. [See Revel.] One who feasts with noisy merriment.

REVELING, ppr. Feasting with noisy merriment; carousing.

REVELING, n. A feasting with noisy merriment; revelry. Galatians 5:21; 1 Peter 4:3.

REVELRY, n. Noisy festivity; clamorous jollity