## DICTIONARY

OF

## THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A (\(\bar{a}\)); pl. A's or As (\(\bar{a}\)z). 1. The first letter of the English alphabet, and of most of the cognate alphabets. The A of the English and allied alphabets, as also the small form, "a," besides the forms in Italic, black letter, etc. come from the Latin A, corresponding to the Greek Alpha, which had the same form as, and which came in turn from, Aleph ("ox"), the first letter of the Phenician and old Hebrew alphabets. The Aleph was a letter of consonantal character, with a guttural breath sound, to which the various vowel sound smight be attached. The Greeks took it to represent the pure vowel sound (\(\bar{a}\)) of their Alpha. In English, various sounds are now represented by this letter (see Gnide to Prom., \(\bar{a}\)120. Originally it had in our language, as it still has for the most part in the languages of continental Europe, the sound of "Italian a" (\(\bar{a}\)). The "long a," as in fale, is a comparatively modern sound of a" which has developed from the earlier \(\bar{a}\). See Alphabet,

anguage, as it still has for the most part in the languages of continental Europe, the sound of "Italian a" (3). The "long a," as in fale, is a comparatively modern sound of a" which has developed from the earlier a. See ALPHABET, \*\*\*Illust.\*\*

2. As a symbol, used to denote or indicate: a First in order or class, or sometimes the numeral 1; as, company A; quire a; the dominical letter A. D Music. (1) The sixth tone in the model major scale (that of C), or the first of its relative minor scale. The second string of the violin is tuned to the A in the treble staff. (2) In notation, any symbol representing this tone, as a note on a certain line or space of a staff. See CLER, Illust. (3) On a keyboard, any key giving this tone. See Keyboard, Illust. c [cap.] Logic. The symbol used for the universal affirmative proposition; as, "All men are mortal" is an A proposition. d [cap.] Any one arbitrarily or conveniently so designated, as for purposes of argument; as, A deeded Blackacre to B. & Alg., etc. A known quantity (which see). f The front of the leaf (in a book in which the leaves, instead of the pages, are numbered). g [cap.] Astron. A prominent Fraunhofer line caused by terrestrial oxygen. h [cap.] Assented stock;—used on the tape of stock tickers. 1 [cap.] In medieval Roman numerals, 50 or 500, or, in the form A, 5000.

3. As an abbreviation: a In the form A.: Various proper names, as Alfred, Anna, etc.; Absolute (as, 10° A. temperature) (Physics); Absolvo, Lat. for, I absolve, acquit (Roman Law); Adulteress (a woman convicted of adultery being at one time compelled to wear a scarlet letter "A" as a badge of infamy, probably in allusion to the "scarlet woman" of Revelation); America, American; Antiquo, Lat. for, the old law (used on ballots among the Romans to signify a negative vote). b In the form a. or A: accepted (Com.); are; acting; active: ad, Lat. for "ati" or for "to," usually written @ (Com.); adjective; after; afternom; aged; alto; amateur; ampere (Elec.); (written ā or āā) ana(Med.); ana. (Org. Chem.)

indefinite article. 1. The shortened form of AN, signifying one or any, but less emphatically. "At a birth;" "In a word;" "At a blow." In general the form a is used before words beginning with a consonant sound. See AN. 2. [A usage arising from confusion with the preposition a (an, on). See A, on, c.] In each; to or for each; as, "twenty leagues a day," "a dollar a yard," etc.

à (â), prep. [F.] To; according to; with. See A LA.

a (â), prep. [F.] To; according to; with. See A LA.

a (â), prep. [From AS. of off, from. See of.] Of. Obs.
"The name of John a Gaunt." "What time a day is it?" Shak. "It's six a clock." B. Jonson.

a (â), prep., a. a. (â), prefix. [AS. an, on.] On; in; at; — with various implications: a Position or motion, as in afloat, afield, abed, afoot, ashore, atiptoe. b State or condition, as in afre, asleep, alive. c Time, now esp. with adverbs of repetition, as in, "a Monday." "Thrice a year." Sleek-headed men, and such as sleep anights. Shak.

In this use the a is now construed as the indefinite article. (See A, adj.) a Process or action; — used with verbal nouns in ing that begin with a consonant (the form an being used before vowels), as in a hunting, a building, a begging. "Jacob, when he was a dying." Heb. xi. 21.
"We'll a birding together." "It was a doing." Shak. "He burst out a laughing." Macaulay. These forms are still common in poetic, colloquial, or dialectal use, and are often written as hyphened words, as in a-calling, a-coloneling, a-griding, a-growing, a-hiding, a-hunting, a-maundering, etc. In the form often used in its place the a is dropped and the word in -ing is treated as a present participle, as in, "he has gone hunting." e Manner, repetition, or other obsolete or dialect implications; as, a this wise, a two, a pieces.

a. A common English prefix, from various sources, and having various meanings. Specif.: 1. See A, prep., on.

2. A prefix from AS. a (akin. to Goth us-, ur-, Get. er-, orig. meaning ont), usually intensive, but sometimes with the sense of away, on, back, a

4. A form of the prefix  $y_{-1}$  as in aware. See v.

5. A reduced form of L. ad to (often coming through F. à), as in abase, achieve, ascribe, aspire.

as in abase, achieve, ascribe, aspire.

6. = AB.

7. [Gr. åv-not, of which à- is the form used before consonants. See un-.] A prefix, appearing as an- before vowels or the letter h, denoting not, without, un-;— chiefly used in scientific terms, as in abyss, lit., the bottomless; atonic, not accented or tonic; anhydrous, not hydrous; achromatic, lit., colorless; asexual, anarchy, etc.

8. A prefix of vague meaning, chiefly in poetry, where it is probably only euphonic or metrical;— sometimes not distinguishable from a- in sense 5 (above), appearing variously as a., ad., as., etc.; as in addoom, amate, assober. Cf. A, interj., 2.

8. Besides these there are other less important sources

Besides these there are other less important sources of the prefix. In some cases these are disclosed in the etymologies of the separate words; in others, esp. in some native English words, the exact source of the a- is not

etymologies of the separate words, in consequent antive English words, the exact source of the a-is not certain.

A 1 (a win). A registry mark given by underwriters (as at Lloyd's) to ships in first-class condition. In Lloyd's Register the figure refers to the quality of the equipment in distinction from the hull. In steel vessels the numerals 100, 95, or 80 are prefixed as showing further their condition, the higher numeral being the more creditable. A1, or A number 1, is used colloquially to imply superiority; hence, prime; first-class; first-rate.

a'-a' (a'a'), n. [Hawaiian.] Geol. Lava whose surface is rough and scoriaceous; — contr. with pahochoe. Hawaii.

ABACOT

aam (ôm; ām), n. [D. aam, fr. L. ama, hama, a water bucket, Gr. ἄμη.] An old Dutch and German measure of liquids, of varying value, being usually between 36 and 42 United States, or wine, gallons (30-35 imp. gals. or 136-159 liters). a a r d' - v a r k' (šird'vārk'), n. [D., earth-pig.] Either of two A frica mammals of the order Edentata and genus Orvideropus,





or is included in the hyena family.

Aard-wolf (Proteles cristata).

[L. Aaron or Gr. 'Ααρών, fr. Heb. Aharōn.] I. A masc. proper name. Arab. Harun, or Haroun (hā-rōōn').

2. The priestly associate of Moses, mentioned as the first Jewish high priest; rarely, used fig., an ecclesiastical leader.

Jewish high priest; rarely, used fig., an ecclesiastical leader.

3. In Shakespeare's "Titus Andronicus," a villainous Moor, beloved by Tamora.

Aa-ron'ic (a-rōn'yk) a. 1. Pertaining to Aaron the Le-Aa-ron'i-cal (1-kāl) } vite, the first high priest of the Jews; hence, Levitical; pontifical.

2. Designating an order of lesser Mormon priests.

Aar'on's-beard' (âr'mz-bērd'), n. Any of several plants having some resemblance to a beard; as the great St. John's-wort, from its numerous stamens; the strawberry geranium and the Kenilworth ivy, from their threadlike runners, etc.

Aaron's rod. 1. Bib. The rod used by Aaron. See Ez. vii. 9, hum. xvii. 8.

2. Arch. A straight molding of rounded section from which scrollwork or leafage seems to come out.

3. (Preferably Anron's-rod.) A plant with a tall flowering stem; esp., the great mullein, or the goldenrod.

Ab (āb; äb), n. [Heb.] The fifth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year. See Jewish Calendar.

Ab (āb.). A prefix fr. Lat. āb- (ākin to Eng. of, off. See or), sometimes through F. ab-, a-, signifying from, away, separation, or departure.

separation, or departure.

It appears in Lat. and Eng. as a- before v and m; abs- before c, qu, t; elsewhere (in English) as ab-; as in avert, amentia, abscond, abstract, abduct.

abra (āb'ā), n. 1. A cloth, generally striped, woven from the hair of camels, goats, etc., in Arabia, Syria, etc.

2. A loose sleeveless outer garment, opening in front, made by folding an oblong of this cloth. It is worn by Arabs.

a'ba-câ' (ā'bā-kā'), n. [Native name.] The Manila hemp.

ab'a-clāt (āb'ā-sīt), n. [La abacista, fr. abacus.] One who uses an abacus in casting accounts; a calculator.

a-back' (ā-bāk'), adv. [a- + back; AS. on bæc at, on, or

is rough and scorinceous; — contr. with pahochoe. Hawaii.

A. A. G. Abbr. Assistant Adjutant General.
aage. + AGE.
aal. + ALL.
aal (ii). Var. of AL.
aal (iii). Aal babr. American Academy.
A. A. S. S. Abbr. American Academy.
A. A. S. S. Abbr. American Academy.
A. A. S. Abbr. Academis American Academy.
A. A. S. Abbr. Academis American Academy.
A. A. S. Abbr. Academis A. A. S. Abbr. American Academy.
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A. A. S. Abbr. Aca

a (unstressed, a; empl., a), adj., or (as usually called) the

A (\(\bar{a}\), n. [Babylon. \(\bar{A}\). [Babylon. \(\bar{A}\). [Babylon. \(\bar{A}\). [Babylon. \(\bar{A}\). [Babylon. \(\bar{A}\). [As or \|\bar{B}\). [Babylon. \(\bar{A}\). [Babylon. \(\bar{A}\). [Babylon. \(\bar{A}\). (Babylon. \(\bar{A}\)). (Babylon. \(\bar{A}\). (Babylon. \(\bar{A}\

Ab (&b : &b), n. Eught. Muth.
The heart, supposed to leave the body at death and proceed to the future world, where it gave evidence for or against its tormer possessor.

Ab (&b 'A), n. [After A. d' Abbade, abade, land (&b &b &c'), ab &c

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, āccount, arm, ask, sofa; ēve, event, end, recent, makēr; īce, Ill; ōld, obey, ôrb, ŏdd, soft, connect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ūp, circus, menii; food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); K=ch in G. ich, ach (144); box; yet; zh=z in azure. Numbers refer to § in Guida.

[Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

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of continental Europe, the sound of "tailana" (a). In a long a," as in fade, is a comparatively modern sound of a" which has developed from the earlier a. Sea ALPHARET, Illust.

2. As a symbol, used to denote or indicate: a First in order or class, or sometimes the numeral 1; as, company A; quire a; the dominical letter A. b Music. (1) The sixth tone in the model major scale (that of C), or the first of its relative minor scale. The second string of the violin is tuned to the A in the treble staff. (2) In notation, any symbol representing this tone, as a note on a certain line or space of a staff. See CLEP, Illust. (3) On a keyboard, any key giving this tone. See Reyboard, Illust. (c) [cap.] Logic. The symbol used for the universal affirmative proposition: a, "All men are mortal" is an A proposition. a [cap.] Any one arbitrarily or conveniently so designated, as for purposes of argument; as, A deeded Blackacre to B. 6 Alg., etc. A known quantity (which see). I The front of the leaf (in a book in which the leaves, instead of the pages, are numbered). g [cap.] Astron. A prominent Fraunhofer line caused by terrestrial oxygen. h [cap.] Assented stock; used to the tape of stock tickers. 1 [cap.] In medieval Roman numerals, 50 or 500, or, in the form A, 5000.

3. As an abbreviation: a In the form A.: Various proper names, as Alfred, Anna, etc.; Absolute (as, 10° A. temperature) (Physics); Absolvo, Lat. for, I absolve, acquit (Roman Law); Adulteress (a woman convicted of adultery being at one time compelled to wear a scarlet letter "A" as a badge of infamy, probably in allusion to the "scarlet woman" of Revelation); America, American; Antiquo, Lat. for, the old law (used on ballots among the Romans to signify a negative vote). b In the form a or A: accepted (Com.); acre; acting; active; ad, Lat. for "at" or for "to," usually written @ (Com.); adjective; after afternoon; aged; alto; amateur; ampere (Elec.); (written ā or sā) ana (Med.); ana. (Grg. Chem.); and; anno, Lat. for, the old law (used on ballots among the Roma

A merry heart goes all the day,
Your sad tires in a mile-a.

Shak.

(unstressed, a; emph., ā), adj., or (as usually called) the

a (unstressed, \(\delta\); emph., \(\bar{a}\)), or (as usually called) the lon. \(Mith.\) The consort of Shamsh. The reading \(\delta\) (\(\delta'\) cap (\delta'\) is also possible.

a, prom. Corrupt. of \(\bar{1}\). Hex. \(\delta\). As way from: out of \(\delta\) first; by. As. \(\delta\). As Associate of Arts.

A. \(\delta\). As Abor. Associate of Arts.

A. \(\delta\). As Abortened form of An, num. \(\delta\), one. \(\delta\). Obs. or \(\delta\) id.

A. \(\delta\). As Abor. Associate of Arts.

A. \(\delta\). Abor. Associate of All., \(\delta\). As \(\delta\). Abor. Amalgama.

A. \(\delta\). A. \(\delta\). Abor. Amalgama.

A. \(\delta\). Abor. Anno anterior or \(\delta\). Abor. Com. Ad (L., "at" or "the latt. for, in the year before Christ.

indefinite article. 1. The shortened form of AN, signifying one or any, but less emphatically. "At a birth;" "In a word;" "At a blow." In general the form a is used before words beginning with a consonant sound. See AN.

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a- A common English prefix, from various sources, and having various meanings. Specif.: 1. See A, prep., on.

2. A prefix from AS. a (akin. to Goth. us., ur., Ger. er., orig. meaning out), usually intensive, but sometimes with the sense of away, on, back

4. A form of the prefix y, as in aware. See Y-5. A reduced form of L. ad to (often coming through F. a), as in abase, achieve, ascribe, aspire.

as in abase, achieve, ascribe, aspire.
6. = AP.
7. [Gr. ἀν- not, of which ἀ- is the form used before consonants. See Un-.] A prefix, appearing as an- before vowels or the letter h, denoting not, without, un-;— chiefly used in scientific terms, as in abyss, lit., the bottomless; atonic, not accented or tonic; anhydrous, not hydrous; achromatic, lit., colorless; asexual, anarchy, etc.
8. A prefix of vague meaning, chiefly in poetry, where it is probably only euphonic or metrical;— sometimes not distinguishable from α- in sense 5 (above), appearing variously as α-, ad-, as-, etc.; as in addoom, amate, assober. Cf. A, interj., 2.
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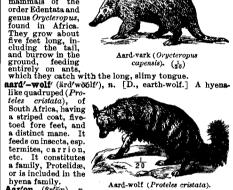
A 1 (ā win). A registry mark given by underwriters (as at Lloyd's) to ships in first-class condition. In Lloyd's Register the figure refers to the quality of the equipment in distinction from the hull. In steel vessels the numerals 100, 95, or 90 are prefixed as showing further their condition, the higher numeral being the more creditable. Al, or A number I, is used colloquially to imply superiority; hence, prime; first-class; first-rate.

g'-g' (k'k'), n. [Hawaiian.] Geol. Lava whose surface is rough and scoriaceous; — contr. with pahechoe. Hawaii.

ABACOT

aam (ôm; ām), n. [D. aam, fr. L. ama, hama, a water bucket, Gr. άμη.] An old Dutch and German measure of liquids, of varying value, being usually between 36 and 42 United States, or wine, gallons (30-35 imp. gals. or 136-159 liters). a ar 4' - var k' (ärd/värk'), n. [D., earth-pig.] Either of two African mammals of the order Edentata and genus Orycteropus,





or is included in the hyena family.

Aard-wolf (Proteles cristala).

Aardon (ʿar'un), n. Aard-wolf (Proteles cristala).

[L. Aaron or Gr. 'Aaρών, fr. Heb. Aharōn.] 1. A maso proper name. Arab. Harun, or Haroun (hā-rōōn').

2. The priestly associate of Moses, mentioned as the first Jewish high priest; rarely, used fig., an ecclesiastical leader.

Jewish high priest; rarely, used fig., an ecclesiastical leader.

3. In Shakespeare's "Titus Andronicus," a villainous Moor, beloved by Tamora.

As-ron'ic (&-rōn'ik) \( a \). 1. Pertaining to Aaron the Le-As-ron'i-cal (Y-k\tilde{n}) \( i \) vite, the first high priest of the Jews; hence, Levitical; pontifical.

2. Designating an order of lesser Mormon priests.

Asr'on's-beard' (&r'\tilde{n}n-b\tilde{n}d'), n. Any of several plants having some resemblance to a beard; as the great St. John's-wort, from its numerous stamens: the strawberry geranium and the Kenilworth ivy, from their threadlike runners, etc.

Asron's rod. 1. Bib. The rod used by Aaron. See Ez. vii. 9, Num. xvii. 8.

2. Arch. A straight molding of rounded section from which sorollwork or leafage seems to come out.

3. (Preferably Acron's-rod.). A plant with a tall flowering stem; esp., the great mullein, or the goldenrod.

Ab (8b; 3b), n. [Heb.] The fifth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year. See Jewish calendar.

Bb. (\( \tilde{n} \)). A prefix fr. Lat. ab. (akin to Eng. of, off. See or), sometimes through F. ab-, a-, signifying from, away, separation, or departure.

Fig. 11 appears in Lat. and Eng. as a- before v and m; abs- before c, qu. t; elsewhere (in English) as ab-; as in avert, amentia, abscond, abstract, abduct.

Bb' (\( \tilde{a} \)) a. 1. A cloth, generally striped, woven from the hair of camela coats etc. in Arabia Svyis, etc.

avert, amentia, abscond, abstract, abdüct.

ab'a (&b'a'), n. 1. A cloth, generally striped, woven from
the hair of camels, goats, etc., in Arabia, Syria, etc.
2. A loose sleeveless outer garment, opening in front, made
by folding an oblong of this cloth. It is worn by Arabs.

a'ba-câ' (&'bā-kā'), n. [Native name.] The Manila hemp.
ab'a-câst (&'bā-kā'), n. [LL. abacista, fr. abacus.] One
who uses an abacus in casting accounts; a calculator.
a-back' (ā-bāk'), adv. [a-+back; AS. on bæc at, on, or

is rough and scoriaceous; — contr. with pahoehoe. Hawaii.

A. A. G. Abbr. Assistant Adjuant General.

asge. + AGE.

asi. + AGE.

asi. + ALE.

A'-alar (A'-d'-lar). Bib.

A'-alar (A'-d'-lar). Bib.

A'-alar (A'-d'-lar). Bib.

A'-alar (A'-d'-lar). Ancient and Academy.

A'-alar (A'-d'-lar). A form of all azimuth instrument.

A'-alar (A'-d'-lar). A form of al

āle, senāte, câre, am, account, arm, ask, sofa; ēve, event, end, recent, makēr; īce, ill; 5ld, obey, ôrb, odd, soft, connect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, up, circas, menii; food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ipk; then, thin; nature, vedure (250); K=ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh=z in azure. Numbers refer to § in Guide.

[Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

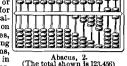
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toward the back. See BACK.] I. Toward or to the back or rear; backward; back.

2. Behind; in the rear; hence, aloof.

3. Naut. Backward against the mast;—said of the sails of a ship, or of the ship itself; when the sails are pressed back by the wind bearing on their forward surfaces, the progress of the ship thus being checked; whence the phrases to be taken aback, all aback, etc., often used fig.

abac'ti-nai (3b-3k'ti-nāi); āb'āk-ti'nāi), a. [ab- + ac-tinai]. Zoöl. Pertaining to the surface or end opposite to the mouth in a radiate animal;—opposed to actinal.—ab'a-cus (3b'ā-kūs), n.; pl. E. ABACUSES (-Ēz; -Tz), L. ABACU(-sī). [L. abacus, abaz, Gr. āāgā-] I. A table or tray strewn with sand, ancieutly used for drawing, calculating, etc. Obs.



strewn with sand, anciently used for drawing, calculating, etc. Obs.

2. A calculating table or frame; an instrument for performing arithmetical calculations by balls sliding on wires, or counters in grooves, the lowest line representing units, the second line tens, etc. It is still employed in various Oriental countries.

Sometimes called ab'a-cus Pyth's-gor'i-cus(pYth'dg Or'i-k's).

2. Logic. A machine by which may be shown all the combinations of a number of terms and their negatives, together with the effect produced by qualification or restriction.

4. Arch. The uppermost member or division of the capital of a column, immediately under the architrave. See onder.

5. A board, tray, or table, divided into perforated compartments, for holding cups, bottles, or the like; a kind of cupboard, buffet, credence, or sideboard.

ab'a-cus har-mon'i-cus. [L. See HAR-MONIC.] Music. a An ancient dia

a kind of cuposard, buffet, credence, or sideboard.

ab'a-cus har-mon'i-cus. [L. See HarMonici.] Music. A na nacient diagram showing the structure and
disposition of the keys of an instrument. b The arrangement
and structure of the pedals or
keys of an instrument. — a. major, A English Gothic Abacus.
a trough used in washing gold

A-bad'don (â-băd'ŭn), n. [Heb. ābaddōn destruction,
abyss, fr. ābad to be lost, to perish.] 1. Lit., (place of)
destruction; the place of the lost in sheol; the bottomless
pit; the abyss of hell.

Thy bold attempt.

3. The destrover, or angel of the bottomless pit; Apollyon.

Thy bold attempt.

Milton.

2. The destroyer, or angel of the bottomless pit; Apollyon.

a-baft' (a-baft'), prep. [a-on + ME. baft, baften, biaften,
AS. beæftan: be by +æftan behind. See AFTER, AFT, BY.]

Naut. Behind; toward the stern from.

abaft the beam, Naut., in an arc of the horizon between a line that crosses the ship at right angles, or in the direction of her beams, and that point of the compass toward which her stern is directed.

a-baft', adn. Naut. Toward or at the stern; aft



abat the beam, Naul., in an arc of the horizon between a line that crosses the ship at right angles, or in the direction of her beams, and that point of the compass toward which her stern is directed.

a-baft', adv. Naul. Toward or at the stern; att.
ab-al'ien-ate (āb-āl'yēn-āsh), v. t. [L. abalienatus, p. p. of abalienare. See ALISN.] 1. Civil Law. To transfer the title of; to alienate. Rare.

2. To take away; to estrange; withdraw. Obs.

3. To cause alienation of (mind).

Ba-lo'ne (āb'a-lō'ne), n.

A gastropod mollusk, of the suborder Rhipidoglossa and genus Haliotist, having a shell of a flattened, oval, slightly spiral form, perforated with a row of apertures for the escape of the water from the gills, and covering the animal like a roof; an ear shell; a see-ear. It clings to the rocks with great tenacity with its broad muscular foot. The shell is lined with mother of pearl, which is used in inlaying, button making, etc. The animal is used for food, esp. among Oriental nations.

A-ba'ma (ā-bā'mā), n. [NL., prob. fr. Gr. ā-not + βāμa, βῆμa, step;—in allusion to the belief that it produced lameness in cattle; but cf. Sp. & Pg. abama.] Bot. A genus of melanthaceous bog plants of eastern North America, northwestern Europe, and Japan. A. ossifragum is the bog, or Lancashire, asphodel of England; A. americanum is the bog asphodel of the New Jersey pine barrens.

a-ban'don (ā-bān'dān), v. l.; A-BAN'DONED (-dūnd); A-BAN'DONED (-dūnd); A-BAN'DONED (-dūnd); A-BAN'DONED (-dūnd); a. A-BAN'DONED (-dūnd); a. A-BAN'DONED (-dūnd); a. A-BAN'DONED (-dūnd); v. l.; A-BAN'DONED (-dūnd); a. A-BAN'DONED (-dūnd); a. L. ad +bandon permission, authority, fr. LL. bandum, better bannum, public proclamation, interdiction, bannire to proclaim, summon; of Germanic origin; cf. Goth. bandwjan to show by signs, to designate, OHG. ban proclamation. The word meant to proclaim, put under a ban, put under control; hence, to compel, subject, or to leave in the control of another, and hence, to give up. See BAN.] 1. To reduce to control; to sübd

2. To relinquish or give up with the intent of never again resuming or claiming one's rights or interests in; to give

resuming or claiming one's rights or interests in; to give abacton, n. Cattle stealing.

abacton, n. [Lu, fr. abigere to drive away.] Civil Law.
Ab'acuc (ab' & knk). Bib.
Abac's-Luc (ab' & knk). Bib. noctros. Obs.

| a bhade's (&'bā-thā'hō': 133, 189), n. [Sp.] Zoid. The bacalao.
| a'ba-dar go (ā'bā-thā'p'go; 146), n. [Sp.] Abbey lands.
| a'ba-dar go (ā'bā-thā'p'go; 146), n. [Sp.] Abbey lands.
| a'ba-dar go (ā'bā-thā'p'go; 146), n. [Sp.] Abbey lands.
| a'ba-dar go (ā'bā-thā'p'go; 146), a'balst'. Obs. p. p. of Abased.
| a'ba-da'di, l. Alanck.
| a'ba-da'di, l. [Soid lanck.] Abb'a-nah. (\$bb'a-na).
| a'ba-da'di, l. Alanck.
| a'ba-da'di, l. [F.] |
| a'ba-da'di, l. Alanck.
| a'ba-da'di, l. Ala

up absolutely; to forsake entirely; to renounce utterly; to relinquish all connection with or concern in; to desert, as a person to whom one is bound by a special relation, as of allegiance or fidelity; to quit; forsake.

Hope was overthrown, yet to quit; forsake.

However, the property of the property covered by the policy in order to recover as for a total loss. See Loss.

He abandomed himself . . . to his favorite vice. Macaulau.

4. In marine insurance, to surrender or relinquish to the underwriters the insured's interest in (the property covered by the policy) in order to recover as for a total loss. See Loss.

5. To cast or drive out; to banish; expel; reject. Obs.

That he might . . abandon them from him. Utdail.

Being all this time abandowed from your bed.

Syn. — Leave, quit; renounce, forego, resign, give up, surrender, relinquish. — Abandow, deserment with the further implication of its surrender to the mercy of something or some one else; as, to abandom a shipwrecked vessel to the waves, or one's self to despair. Desert (except sometimes as applied to places, usually in the passive, as, the deserted village, deserted streets) denotes the quitting squance or support; as, to desert one colors, one's principles. Forsake, which may or may not involve culpability, implies the breaking off of association with something familiar or dear; as, to forsake one's friends, the blood forsoch his checks. See Leave, ELINQUISH, RENOUNCE.

The United Provinces. — must be abandomed to the most about the deserted with the substitution of the substitution

which always implies ignominy.

ROBATON.

His mind (could not) perceive that humilication must degrade, but could not save him. — He begged in piteous terms that he might be admitted to the royal presence. — When it was known. — how he had abased himself, the general surprise was great.

Macanilay.

Hume.

We are pleased ... to see him taken down and humbled in his reputation, and in some measure reduced to our own rank.

Spectator.

Can thus

The image of God in Man...
To such unsightly sufferings be debased?

a-based' (à-bāst'), p. a. Her. Borne lower than usual, as a fess; also, turned downward, as the tips of a bird's wings.

- a-bas'ed-ly (â-bās'ed-lY), adv. - a-bas'ed-ness, n.
a-base'ment (à-bās'ement), n. [Cf. F. abaissement]. An ahasing; state of being abased; a humbling; humiliation.
a-bash' (â-bāsh'), v. t.; A-BASHED' (â-bāsht'); A-BASH'ING.

2. To banish; to expel.
a'ban-don', a'ban-doun',
[OF. a (F. a) + bandon.
ABANDON, v.] = BANDON. ABANDON, v.] = BANDON. Obs.
a-ban'dou-a-ble, a. See-Able.
a-ban'doud-Abandoned. Ref.
Sp.
a-ban'doud-Abandoned. Ref.
Sp.
a-ban'dond-ble, adv. of ABAN-a-ban'don-ev' (d-bän'dön-ev'),
a-ban'don-ev' (d-bän'dön-ev'),
a-ban'don-er, n. One who aban-la-ban'don, n. [LL.] Old
Law. Anything forfeited.
ab'a-net. Var. of ABNET.
a-bann', abanne, v. t. To ban;
anthematize. Obs.
ab'an-na'tion. † ABANNITION.
ab'annia'tion (åb'a-nish'an),
n. [LL. abannatio; ad + LL.
bannir' ab banish' men.
Banishment. Obs.
Banishment. Obs.
Ja ban'et. [LL.] From before;
in advance.

ASHED (a-bāsht'); A-BASH'ING.

A-ban'tes (d-bān'tēz), n. pl.
[Gr. 'Αβαντε.'] A tribe early
dominant in ancient Eubos;
with Homer, the Eubosan;
[ab an-ti' qus (an-ti' kwa).
[L.] From antiquity.
ab'ap-tis' ton (āb'ap-tis' tōn), or
-tum, n. 'ΜΙ., fr. Gr. ἀβάπτιστος not to be immersed.]
Surg. A trephine so constructed that it cannot penetrate the
brain.

A/be were \*\*\*-\*\*

brain.

A De-ram'bo (ä'bä-räm'bō),

A De-ram'bo (ä'bä-räm'bō),

A Negro people of the
Welle River beain.

Ab'a-ram (äb'd-rän), D. Bib.

Ab'a-ram (äb'd-rän), p.pl. Bib.

Ab'a-ram (äb'd-rän), p.pl. Bib.

Ab'a-ram (äb'd-rän), flor. Aßapus.]

Gr. Myth. A hyperborean sage
said to have traveled upon an
arrow given him by Apollo, to
have lived without food, and to

[ME. abaissen, abaisshen, abashen, OF. esbahir, F. ébahir, to astonish, fr. L. ex + bah, interj., expressing astonishment. In ME. somewhat confused with abase. Cf. finish.

To destroy the self-possession of; to confuse or confound, as by exciting suddenly a consciousness of guilt, mistake, or inferiority; to put to shame; disconcert; discomfit.

And felt how awful goodness is.

He was a man whom no check could abash. Macaulay.

Syn.—Confuse, confound, shame. See Embarbass.

a-bash'ment (a-bāsh'mēnt), n. [Cf. F. ébahissement.] State of being abashed; confusion from shame.

a-ba'si-a (a-bā'zhī-a; -zī-a), n. [NL ; Gr. d-not + βάσι a step.] Med. Inability to coördinate muscular actious properly in walking.—a-ba'sic (a-bā's's'k), a.

||a-ba'te (ā-bā'tā), n.; pl. abatī (t-ē). Also abbate. [It. See abbot.] In Italy, formerly, any ecclesiastic, or person habited in ecclesiastical garb; now, as a title of respect, analogous to French abbé, any ecclesiastic without other distinguishing title.

habited in ecclesiastical garb; now, as a une or respect, analogous to French abbe, any ecclesiastic without other distinguishing title.

a bate' (a-bat'), v. t. [OF. sci embatre to thrust one's self in.] Law. To force or intrude (one's self) without right (into a tenement).

a-bate', v. i. Law. To enter without right upon a tenement atter the death of the last possessor and before the heir or devisee takes possession.

a-bate', v. i. j. A-bat'el (-8d); A-BAT'ING (-Yng). [OF. abatre to beat down, F. abatt'e, LL. abatere; ad + battere to beat, L. batuere. Of. 2d BATE, BATTER.] 1. To beat or throw down; to demolish; to put an end to, or do away with. Obs., except in Law (see def. 7, below).

2. To reduce or cast down in character or standing; to depress; lower; degrade; humble. Obs. or R.

3. To reduce or lower in amount, number, degree, intensity, etc.; to lessen; diminish; moderate; as, to abate, or reduce the amount of, a tax; to abate pride, zeal, hope. In itself it would be a chaos abated only by quantitative determination.

4. To reduce (in respect of); to deprive. Obs.

3. To reduce or lower in amount, number, degree, mensity, etc.; to lessen; diminish; moderate; as, to abate, or reduce the amount of, a tax; to abate pride, zeal, hope. In itself it would be a chaos abated only by quantitative determination.

4. To reduce (in respect of); to deprive. Obs.

She hath abated me of half my train.

5. To deduce; omit; as, to abate part of a price.

Nine thousand parishes, abating the odd hundreds. Fuller.

6. To turn the edge of; to blunt, it. or fig. Obs.

To abate the edge of envy.

7. Law. a To bring entirely down or demolish; to put an end to; to do away with; as, to abate a nuisance; to abate an action. b To nullify; to make void. c To lessen or diminish; as, in case of a deficiency of assets, first the general legacies, and after they are exhausted, the specific legacies, are abated pro rata to pay debts.

8. To beat down, lower, or cut away, as in stone cutting, so as to leave a figure in relief.

9. Metal. To reduce the temper of.

10. Leather Manuf. = BATZ.

Syn.—See Abates.

Syn.—See Abates.

Syn.—See Abates.

The determine; fail; as, the writ or action abates, b To decrease; to become less, as in amount or strength; as, the legacies abated proportionately; a storm abates.

The fury of Glengarry... rapidly abated. Macaulay.

2. Falcorry. To flutter; to bate; — said of a hawk. Obs. Syn.—Decrease, diminish, lessen, wane, slacken, sink, ebb, recede, decline.—Abate, sussibe. Abate implies a diminution of force or intensity; as, the ardor of one's love abades. Sussibe implies the cessation of a previous state of agitation or commotion; as, the storm subsides into a calm. See Deckrase.

The tyrant passions all subside, Fear, anger, pity, shame, and pride.

No more my boson move.

\*\*A-bate/ment\*\* (menth), n. [OF. embatement.\*\* See Abate, v. i., to enter.] Law. The action of one who abates in a tenement. See Abate, v. i., to enter.] Law. The action of one who abates in a tenement see. "Arate is deduction; decrease; rebate.

3. Her. A mark indicating depreciation, degradation, or d

Lan

a batter, n. Law. One who abates a nulsance. **a** 'batt'-sons' ( $\dot{a}$ 'b $\dot{a}$ 's $\dot{o}$ n'), n. [F. abat-sons.] Any device for throwing sound downward, as louver boards in a belfry.

Abas ges (d-bks jez), n.p.. oc. Abas ges (d-bks jez), n.p.. oc. Abas h. n. Abashment. Obs. a-bash', n. Abashment. Obs. a-bash' (d-bksht'), p. p. s.p. a. of Abash, v. a-bash d-dy, adv. a-bash' denses, a. Unnbashed. a-bash', Abashed. Ref. Sp. a-bask', adv. Basking.

have delivered the earth from a plague.

Ab'a-ron (-rkn). Bib.

awar the ords. m. [NL.: ab-bas't + ords. with the ords. Mack.

a bas' the ords. m. [NL.: ab-bas't + ords. with the ores. with the ords. with the ords. with the ords. with the ords. w

ABATTOIR

| a'bat'toir' (à'ba'twar'), n.; pl.-toirs (Eng.-twarr'). [F., fr. abattre to beat down. See Abate.] A public slaughter-house for cattle, sheep, etc. |
| a'bat'vevant' (à'ba'wa'), n. [F.] 1. Arch. a A series of sloping boards, slats, or the like, used, as in a belfry light, to break the wind without obstructing the passage of air or sound. They serve as well for an abat-sons. See LOUVER BOARD, Illust. b A sloping roof, as of a pentinuse.
2. A kind of metal chimmey cap, bearing a vane.
| ab-ax'i-a ('ab-ak'si-a'l) \ a. [L. ab + axis axle.] Bot. ab-ax'i-a ('ab-ak'si-a'l) \ a. [L. ab + axis axle.] Bot. ab-ax'i-a ('ab-ak'si-a'l) \ b. Lying out of the axis of the seed; — said of an embryo.
| abb (ab), n. [AS. āweb, āb; a-+web. See web.] 1. Among weavers, the woof or yarn for it. Abb wool, wool for the abb.
2. The poorest part of the skirtings and edgings of a fleece.
| Ab'ba (ab'a), n. [Syriac abbā father. See Abbo-] Father; — used, by Jesus and his contemporaries, and later by Greek-speaking Christian Jews, of the Deity, and in the Syrian, Coptic, and Abyssinian churches, as a title given to the bishops, and by the bishops to the patriarch.
| ab'ba-cy (ab'a-si), n.; pl. -cies (-siz). [L. abbatia, fr. abbas, abbatis, abbot. See Aber.] The dignity, estate, jurisdiction, or term of tenure of an abbot.
| Ab-bas'afde (ā-bās'di-j-id), a. Pertaining to or designating the dynasty of caliphs claiming descent from Abbas, the uncle of Mohammed. They ruled (about 750-1258) at Bagdad, and were famous for their luxury and magnificence, and for their patronage of art and literature, esp. in the reigns of Harun al Rashid and Al-Mamun.
| ab-ba'tal (ā-bā'shāl), a. [LL abbatials: c. F. abba-tial.] Pert. to an abbot or an abbey; as, abbatial rights.
| ab'be' (a'bā'), n. [F. See Abeot.] Abbot: — commonly given as a title of respect in France to any one vested with the ecclesiastical habit or dress. After the 16th century, the name was given, in social parlance, to candidates for some priory or abbey in the gift of the crown. By

given as a title of respect in France to any other vested with the ecclesiastical habit or dress. After the 18th century, the name was given, in social parlance, to candidates for some priory or abbey in the gift of the crown. By further extension, any unbeneficed secular ecclesiastic.

abbess(ab'es), n. [OF. abasse, abbesse, F. abbesse, L. abbatissa, fem. of abbas, abbatis, abbot. See Abbot.] A female superior or governess of a nunnery, or convent of nuns, having the same authority over the nuns which the abbots have over the monks. See Abbey. (12). [OF. abaie, abeie, F. abbaye, L. abbatia, fr. abbas abbot. See Abbot; cf. Abbaye, L. abbatia, fr. abbas abbot. See Abbot; cf. Abbaye, L. abbatia, fr. abbas abbot. See Abbot; cf. Abbaye, L. abbatia, and governed by an abbot; the women are called monks, and governed by an abbot; the women are called monks, and governed by an abbots.

2. The church of a monastery. In London the term the Abbey means Westminster Abbey, and in Scotland the precincts of the Abbey of Holyrood. Abbey is also used as the name of a private residence converted from, or occupying the site of, an abbey house; as, Newstead Abbey, the residence of Lord Byron.

Syn. — Convent, nunnery, priory. See Cloister.

abbey fly. Angling. An artificial fly with gray wings, red and gold body, and brown legs.

abbey laird. Scot. An insolvent debtor who took refuge in Holyrood Abbey. See Asylum. Humorous.

abbyot (ab'wt), n. [AS. abbad, abbad, L. abbas, abbatis, Gr. aββas, fr. Syriac abbā father. Cf. Abba, abbatis, Gr. aββas, fr. Syriac abbā father. Cf. Abba, abbatis, Gr. aββas, fr. Syriac abbā father. Cf. Abba, abbatis, Gr. aββas, fr. Syriac abbā father. Cf. Abba, abbatis, Gr. aββas, fr. Syriac abbā father. Cf. Abba, abbatis, or abbots of Misrule. — A. of the Feople [L. abbas populi], a chief magistrate of the Gencese; — a title given from about 1270 to about 1340.

ab-treviate by contraction or by omission. "It is one thing to abbreviate by contraction or by omission." It is one thing to abbreviate of the Gen

pedition of the papal letters. Originally, the duty of the abbreviators was to make abstracts or abridgments of papal letters, diplomas, etc., by the use of certain conventional abbreviations. Plus II. (1488-64) formed them into a college of 70 members, made up of Abbreviators of the Upper Bar or Presidency (who acted as assistants to the vice-chancellor) and Abbreviators of the Lower Bar or Presidency, separated by a screen from the others. Their numbers varied greatly at different times.

ab-bre'vi-a-to-ry (&-bre'vi-a-tō-ri), a. Serving or tending to abbreviate; shortening; abridging.

ab-bre'vi-a-ture (-tūr), n. 1. Abbreviation. Obs.

2. An abridgment; a compendium or abstract.

This is an excellent abbreviature of the whole duty of a Christian.

3

tian. Jer. Taylor. A' B' C' ( $\bar{a}/b\bar{e}/s\bar{e}'$ ). 1. The first three letters of the alpha-

b. C. (a beset). It file his three letters of the alphabet.

A primer of the alphabet and elements of reading. Obs.

The simplest rudiments of any subject; as, the A B C of finance.

An acrostic in alphabetic order.

3. The simplest rudiments of any subject; as, the A B C of finance.

4. An acrostic in alphabetic order.

A-BC book, a primer.

A-BC book, a primer.

Shak.

ab-da'/ (àb-da'/), n.; pl. abdali (àb-da'lt). [Ar. badil, pl. abida'l, a substitute, a good, religious man, saint, fr. badila to change.] A religious devote or dervish in Persia.

Ab-de'ri-an (àb-de'ri-an), a. Lit., of or pertaining to Abdera, a town in Thrace, of which Democritus, the Laughing Philosopher, was a native; hence, given to laughter; inclined to foolish or incessant merriment.

Ab'de-rite (âb'dâ-rit), n. [L. Abderila, Abderiles, fr. Gr. Abônpirns.] An inhabitant of Abdera, in Thrace.

The Abderite, Democritus. Cf. Atomism.

ab'di-cant (âb'dâ-rit), n. [L. Abdicans, p. pr.] Abdicating; renouncing; — with o'j.— n. One who abdicates.

ab'di-cate (-kāt), v. t.; ab'di-cat'eg) (-kāt'ēd); ab'di-cat'ing renouncing; — with o'j.— n. One who abdicates.

ab'di-cate (-kāt), v. t.; ab'di-cat'eg) (-kāt'ēd); ab'di-cat'ing renouncing; disinherit. Hence, formerly, to cast off.

2. To formally cut off or divest (of or from); to depose. Obs.

3. To formally give up or relinquish, as sovereign power; to renounce; lay down; surrender, as a trust, duty, right, etc. Abdicate originally implied a formal surrender.

Hence considerate their service. Gibbon.

Syn.—Relinquish, surrender, forego; abandon, quit, renounce.—Abdicate originally implied a formal surrender.

Hence considerate their service. Gibbon.

Syn.—Relinquish, surrender, forego; abandon, quit, renounce.—Abdicate in the relinquishment of authority or dientity which is inherent or sovereign; as, to abdicate the crown. Resion applies particularly to the relinquishment of authority or the diea of yielding up office, authority, or trust. Abdicate the crown. Resion applies particularly to the relinquishment of either abdicate or resign. See relinquish, nemounce.

ab'di-cat'en (-kā'shirin), n. [L. abdicatio.] Act of abdicatio the monarchy.

Bu'di-cat tive (ab'di-kā-tv), a. [L. abdicativus.] Causing, or implying, ab

dicate for the monarchy.

Burke.

ab'di-ca'tivo ('ak'shm'n), n. [L. abdicatio.] Act of abdicating (in any sense).

ab'di-ca-tivo ('ab'di-kā-tīv), a. [L. abdicativus.] Causing, or implying, abdication. Rare.

Ab'di-ca'tivo ('ab'di-kā-tīv), a. [L. abdicativus.] Causing, or implying, abdication. Rare.

Ab'di-ca'tivo ('ab'di-kā-tīv), a. [L. abdicativus.] Causing, or implying, abdication. Rare.

An angel mentioned by the Jewish cabalists. He is represented in Milton's "Paradise Lost" as one of the scraphim, who, when Satan stirred up a revolt among the angels subordinate to his authority, alone and boldly withstood his traitorous designs.

ab-do'men ('ab-dō'men), n. [L.: cf. F. abdomen.] 1. Anat.

& Zoōl. The belly; the part of the body between the thorax and the pelvis. Also, the cavity of the belly, lined by the peritoneum, and containing the stomach, bowels, etc. In anatomy, abdomen is often restricted to the part between the diaphragm and the commencement of the pelvis, the remainder being called the pelvic cavity.

2. Zoōl. a The posterior, often segmented, section of the body, behind the thorax, in insects, crustaceans, and other arthropods, and certain polychates. b In compound ascidians, the section of the zooid next behind the thorax.

ab-dom'i-nal ('ab-dōm'i-na'i), a. 1. Of or pertaining to the abdomen; ventral; as, the abdominal regions, muscles.

2. Zoōl. Having the pelvic fins under the abdomen behind the pectoral fins.

2. 2001. Having the petvic fins under the pectoral fins.

abdominal aorta. See AORTA. a. regions, Anal., the nine areas into which the abdomen is divided by imaginary planes, two vertical, through the middle of Poupart's ligaments, and two horizontal, through the junction of the ninth rib and costal cartilage, and the top of the lilac crest respectively. The median areas, from above downward (see Hlust), are the epigastric (1), umbilical (2), and hypogastric (3); the lateral ones, the hypochondriae (4, 4), lumbar (5, 5), and inguinal (6, 6) of each side. — a. respiration, Physiol.,



diaphragmatic respiration.—abdominal ring, Anal., either of two openings (also called inquinal rings) in the fasciæ of the abdominal muscles on either side, of which openings the external is in the fascia of the external oblique muscle, the internal in the transversalis fascia. They are respectively the outlet and inlet of the inquinal canal, giving passage to the spermatic cord in the male and to the round ligament in the female. They often give passage to hernias.

ab-dom'i-nal (ab-dom'i-nal), n. ; pl. E.—NALS (-nā'lz), L.—NALES (-nā'lēz). Zoöl. Any fish of the group Abdominales.—ab-dom'i-na'li-an (-nā'lī-ān), a. & n.

Ab-dom'i-na'les (-nā'lēz), n. pl. [NL.] A group (not now generally adopted) of teleost fishes having the pelvic fins under the abdomen behind the pectorals. It corresponds roughly, but not exactly, with the groups Physostomi, Cycloidei, and Malacopterygii of other classifications, though based on entirely different characters.

ab-dom'i-no-an-te'ri-or (ab-dòm'i-nō-) or -pos-te'ri-or, a. Obstetrics. Designating that position of the fetus in which the belly is turned forward, or backward.

ab-dom'i-nos'co-py. (-nōs'kō-pi), n. [L. abdomen + -sco-py.] Examination of the abdomen to detect disease.

ab-dom'i-no-tho-rac'ic (-nō-thō-rās'fk), a. Relating to the abdomen and the thorax, or chest; as, the abdomino-thoracic arch, the boundary between the walls of the chest and abdomen.

thoracic arch, the boundary between the walls of the chest

ab-dom'i-nous (ăb-dŏm'i-nŭs), a. Big-bellied.

ab-dom'i-nous (ab-dom'i-nūs), a. Big-dellieu.
Gorgonius sits, abdominous and wan,
Like a fat squab upon a Chinese fan.

ab-duce' (ab-dūs'), v. t.; AB-DUCED' (-dūst'); AB-DUC'ING
(-dūs'Ing). [L. abducere to lead away; ab + ducere to lead.

See DUKE; cf. ABDUCT.] To draw or conduct away; to
withdraw; to draw to a different part. Obs. or Archoic.
If we abduce the eye unto either corner, the object will not
duplicate.

The abduce is not abduce the conduct away in the object will not be abduce the conduct away in the object will not be abduce the conduct away in the object will not be abduce the conduct away in the object will not be abduce the conduct away in the object will not be abduce the conduct away in the object will not be abduced to the conduct away to a different part.

| Cdus'ing|. | L. abducere to lead away; ab+ducere to lead. See Duke; cf. Aspluct.] To draw or conduct away; to withdraw; to draw to a different part. Obs. or Archaic. If we abduce the eye unto either corner, the object will not duplicate.

Abducent (&b-dū'sēnt), a. [L. abducens, p. pr. of abducere.] Physiol. Abducting, or causing abduction.—n. Anything that is abducent.

abducent nerve, Anal., the sixth cranial, or external oculomotor, nerve distributed to the external rectus muscle, which turns the eyeball outward.

abduct' (&b-dūkt'), v. L.; AB-DUCT'BD; AB-DUCT'ING. [L. abductus, p. p. of abducere. See ABDUCE.] 1. To take away surreptitiously by force; to carry away (a human being) wrongfully, and usually by violence; to kidnap.

2. Physiol. To draw away, as a limb or other part, from a position near or parallel to the median axis, as in raising the arm laterally or in separating two fingers.

abduction (&b-dūk'shūn), n. [L. abductio: cf. F. abduction.] 1. Act of abducing or abducting; as, the abduction of a limb; the crime of abduction of a female, etc.; specif., under statutory law, the unlawful taking away of a woman for purposes of marriage or defilement, as distinguished from kidnaping (which see). The statutory crime is variously defined; but it is generally made to include the taking away or detention or harboring of a woman under a certain age, usually 16 or 18, whether with or without her consent, or knowledge of her age. Cf. Age of consent.

2. Logic. A syllogism or form of argument in which the major is evident, but the minor, and therefore the conclusion, only probable.

ab-duc'tor (&b-dūk'ter), n. [N.] One that abducts.

ab-duc'do (&b-dūk'ter), n. [N.] one that abducts.

2. To not up with

abb. For old forms of words beginning with abb. see the words beginning with abb. see the words beginning with ab. [bot.] abb. Abbr. Abbess; abbey; ab-ab'ba (ab'da), n. = ABA, a hair cloth or garment.

X.) of the papal chancery charged with overseeing the ex
| a'bat'tm' (4'ba'tit'), masc.,
a'bat'tme' (4'b', fem., a. [F.]
cast down: depressed.
| a bat th' tax is bat too 'tis, [It.]
| a bat th' tax is bat too 'tis, [It.]
| abst th' tax is bat too 'tis, [It.]
| abst th' tax is bat too 'tis, [It.]
| abst th' tax is bat too 'tis, [It.]
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| abst th' tax is the too 'tis, [It.]
| abst th' tax is the too 'tis, [It.]
| abst th' tax is the too 'tis, [It.] hb'das (ab'ds), n. [L.] Ab-hot (bs. Ab'da Sa-la'mah (sā-lā'mā). See Abt'ssinian Church. abbase. † Abask. abbase. † Abask. abbase. † Abask. abbas'si. Var. of Abassi. ab-bas'si (4c bās'c), n. [Ar. 'ab-bās'si.] See weight. ab'dat. † Abbot' to (āb-bā'tā), n., pl. -TI (-tē). [It.] = lat Abat'e. abbat'es mi'l'-tēs (āb-bā'tāz mi'l'-tēz); sing. Abbas mi'lez). [LL.] Seelay Abbot's sen'l'l'es.

ab'bat-ess, n. An abbess. Obs.
ab-bat's-cal, n. Abbatial.
abbatisse. † Abbatriss.
abbatyse. † Abbatriss.
abbaye'. Archaic for Abbey.
abbe. † HAVE.
abbed. † ABBOT.
abbest. † ABBSTOS.
abbet. † ABESTOS.
abbet. † ABET, HABIT.
Ab'bet dim'. or Ab'beth'din'
(åb'bāt'dēn'), n. [Heb.] See APOBEVAIN', or Abbett' an' (ab'oāt'dēn'), n. [Heb.] See SANHEDHIN, n. [Heb.] See SANHEDHIN, abbey-count'er, n. A stamped souvenir medal for pilgrims visiting an abbey. Abbey lubber. An idle monk or dependent of an abbey, hence, an idler; loader abbey, hence, an idler; loader abbey. The site of an abbey. Abbey-feed, n. The site of an abbey. Abbotile; HABILTHENT. abbit. HABILTHENT. abbit. HABILTHENT. abbotile; Jabotile; n. An abbes. Obs. ab'bot-ship, n. See ship. [It.] A sketch or preliminary draft, as for a work of art; a study.

abbr., or abbrev. Abbr. Abbreviated; abbreviation. abbrede, + Abhige. abbreviation. abbrede, + Abhige. abbreviated; abbreviated; abbreviation. abbrede, + Abhige. abbreviate, v. i. To be brief, as in speaking. Obs. an abridge abbreviation. Obs. an abridge abbreviation. Both Law. abbreviation of the Crown, under pleas of the Crown, under pleas of the Crown, under pleas. abbwool. See Abb. abbwool. See Abb. abbwool. See Abb. abbr. A Abbreviation. (Sian. ABcdarian. † Abbreddarian. † Abbreddarian. † Abbreddarian. Abdarian. Abdarian. Abdarian. Abbreviation. (Sian. Abb.), [Ar. Abd slave, servant.] A prefix often found in other Semilie languabic and Abbr. Abdicated. Ab'da(Br)(A), Ab'da(Br)(A), ab'da-la'yi. (Br)(Ab'da). Bib. ab'dat (Br)(Ar. ) Beb. Massure. Ab'deol(Br)(Ar. ) Bib.

MEASURE.
Ab'de-el (ab'de-el). Bib.

Ab-dem'e-lech (&b-dem'e-lek).

Ab-dem'e-lech (&b-dem'e-lek).

Ab-dem'a-go (&b-dem'a-go).

Ab-den'a-go (&b-dem'a-go).

Ab-den'a-go (&b-dem'a-go).

Ab-den'a-go (&b-dem'a-go).

Ab-det (&b' dest ab-), n. [Per. a-bea'. n. a-bea'].

Ab-det (&b' dest ab-), n. [Per. a-bea'. + Abelle.

Ab-det (ab' dest ab-), n. [Per. a-bea'].

Ab-det (ab' dest ab-), n. [Per. a-bea'].

Ab-dev'an-ham (&b-dev'n-ham (&b-

followed by to

Contrary or repugnant; discordant; inconsistent;— lowed by to. "Injudicious profanation, so abhorrent to r stricter principles." Gibbon.

the Lord had respect unto Abel's offering of firstlings but

the Lord had respect unto Abel's offering of firstlings but not to Cain's offering of fruits.

Gen. iv.

a-bele' (ā-bēl'; ā-bēl), n. [D. abeel (abeel-boom), OF. abel, aubel, fr. a dim. of L. albus white.] The white poplar.

A-bel'lan (ā-bēl'yān)

A-bel-l'a (ā-bēl'yān)

A-bel-mosk' (ā-bēl-l'abē'kās)

A-bel-mosk' (ā-bēl)

A-be

Ab'en-ter'ic (ab'én-tér'ik), a. [ab- from + enteric.] Med.
Situated outside of the intestines.
Ab'en-depn' An'gna (ab'èn-dân' ân'gn's). One of a breed
of black beef cattle originating in Scotland. They are hornless, with short neck and legs and a short wide head.
Ab'en-do'nlan (-dô'nl-ān), a. Of or pert. to Aberdeen,
Scotland, the seat of a university.—Ab'en-do'nl-an, n.
Ab-en' (3b-ar'), r. [L. aberrare. See Aberrate.] To
wander; stray. Obs.
ab-en'tance (-ên'ans) \(\tau\). State of being aberrant; a
ab-en'rance (-ên'ans) \(\tau\) wandering from the right way;
deviation from truth, rectitude, etc.
aberrancy of curvature at any point,—measured by the limit
of the angle made by the normal at any point with the line
joining that point to the middle point of a very small chord
(ultimately vanishing) at right angles to the normal.
ab-en'rant (ab-ën'ant), a. [L. aberrans, rantis, p. pr. of
aberrare. See Aberrane.] 1. Wandering; straying from
the right way; deviating from truth, rectitude, etc.
2. Biol. Deviating from the ordinary or natural type,
exceptional; abnormal.
aberrant (ab'en'ab'), n. [. Ab'rrant'ED (-āt'èd); Ab'rrant's of the coruse to
ab'en'ente (ab'en-ab), n. [. Ab'rrant'enter to the coruse to
ab'en'ente (ab'en-ab), n. [. Ab'rrant'ED (-āt'èd); Ab'rrant's of the coruse to

A'cel-miz'ra-in (-un'z'ra-in)-Bib.

A'cel-musk. Var. of Abel-Mosk.
A-bel' as-tim (a'cel's-d-tim).

B. Bib.
A'cel-shit'tim(ā'cel-shit'tim).

B'cel-tree', n. The abele.
Ab'cel-shit (ab'c-na'k't). Var.
of Abnaki.

B be'ne-pla'ct-to (ä bā'nā-pla'ct-to).

B be'ne-pla'ct-to (ä bā'nā-pla'ch-to).

Ch'cel-na' (ab'c-ō'na), n.

Roman goddess of departing.

B-be'pl-th'm'-a'), n. [L.]

Roman desire.] Med. Paraly-ch'd'n'-a'), n.

[N. ; ab- e'd-ta'n'-a') esire.]

thim' 1-a), n. [NL:; ω- + Gr.

επιθυμία desire.] Med. Paralysis of the solar plexus.

sb'er-de-vine' (ŭb'ër-de-vin'), n.

Also ab'er-da-vine', ab'er-duvine'. The European siskin.

exceptional; abnormal.

aborrant duck. Anal. = VAS ABERRANS.

ab'er-rate (ab'er-āt), n. ā.; Ab'er-ratum; ab + errare to wander. See Err.] To go astray; to diverge. Rare.

Their own defective and aberrating vision. De Quincey.

ab'er-ra'tion (ab'er-āshān), n. [L. aberratio: cf. F. aberration. See Aberrate.] I. Act of wandering; deviation, esp. from truth or moral rectitude, from the natural state, or from a type. "The aberrations of youth." Hall. "Aberrations from theory." Burke.

2. Partial alienation of reason; mental disorder. "Occasional aberrations of intellect." Whims, which at first are the aberrations of a single brain, pass with heat into the epidemic form.

3. Astron. A small periodical change of position in the stars and other heavenly bodies, due to the combined effect of the motion of light and the motion of the observer. Aberration is called annual when the observer's motion is that of the earth in its orbit, and daily or durnal when of the earth on its axis; amounting when greatest, in the former case to 20.8", and in the latter to 0.3". Planetary aberration.

Ab'e-ia (ab'e-ia). D. Bib. | a-bere'. † Abban.

is aberration that is due to the motion of light and the orbital motion of the planet.

4. Optics. The convergence to different foci, by a lens or mirror, of rays of light emanating from one and the same point, or the deviation of such rays from a single focus. Aberration is called spherical when due to the spherical form of the lens or mirror, such form giving different foci for central and marginal rays; and chromatic when due to the different refrangibilities of the colored rays of the spectrum, those of each color having a distinct focus. In manufacturing lenses, spherical aberration is avoided by a slight modification of the surface in figuring and polishing; and usually chromatic aberration is nearly obviated by a suitable combination of substances of different refractive and dispersive powers, as crown and film glass.

5. Med. The passage of blood or other fluid into parts not appropriate for it.

6. Biol. An aberrant part, organ, or individual; a sport. Syn. — See Insanity.

ab'er-ra'tion-al (äb'ēr-ā'shūn-ăl), a. Characterized by

ab'er-ra'tion-al (ăb'er-ā'shŭn-ŭl), a. Characterized by

8. Biol. An abserrant part, organ, or individual; a sport. Syn. — See Insanty.

ab'er-ra'tion-al (av'ēr-ā'shān-āl), a. Characterized by aberration.

a-bet' (à-bēt'), v. l.; A-BET'TED; A-BET'TING. [OF. abeter; a (L. ad) + beter to bait (as a bear); of LG. or Scand. origin; of. LG. bētan to cause to bite, or Icel. bēta to feed, to hunt (with dogs); hence to instigate, to incite. See BAIT, v. l., BET, n.]

1. To incite, encourage, or instigate (a person); — now used chiefly in a bad sense. Often with to, followed by an object or infinitive.

2. To instigate, encourage, support, or uphold, as by aid or countenance; — now used chiefly in a bad sense, and distinguished from aid as implying a guilty knowledge and wrong intent; as, to abet a crime; to abet an insurrection.

The whole trhe abets the villainy.

Syn.—Set on, egg on, foment; advocate, countenance, second, aid, assist, support, sustain, back, connive at.

a-bet'ment (-mēnt), n. [OF. abetement.] Act of abeting; as, an abetment of treason, crime, etc.

a-bet'ter ((a-bēt'ēr), n. [AF. abettour.] One who abets; a-bet'tor \( \) an instigator of an offense or an offender. In law the form abettor is generally used.

Syn.—Abettor, Accessory, Accomplice, confederate, conserrators.—As used in law these words all import complicity or common guilt in a wrongful act. Confederate, conserrators, and the more general, being applied to any person who in conjunction with others intentionally contributes to the commission of an unlawful act, whether the act be a crime or a civil injury, as a tort. Of civil joint wrongdoers the more specific term is conserrators. An accessory is neither the chief actor in an offense nor a person present at its performance, out one who accedes to or becomes involved in its gating, encouraging, aiding, or concealing, etc. An abettor is actually or constructively present at the commission of the deed and contributes to it by moral or physical force. An accomplice is one who with criminal intent participates in the commission of an offense, whether

from; to regard with horror or detestation; to feel excessive repugnance toward; to detest to extremity; to loathe.

Abhor... evil; cleave to that which is good \*\*Rom\*\* xii. 9.

2. To fill with horror or disgust. \*\*Obs.\*

It doth \*\*abhor\*\* ne now I speak the word.

Syn.—Detest, loathe, abominate. See HATE.

abhor\*, v. i. To shrink with horror, disgust, or dislike; to

ab-nor', v. i. To shrink with horror, disgust, or dislike; to be contrary or averse; — with from. Obs. ab-hor'rence (āb-hōr'ēns), n. 1. Act or state of abhorring; the feeling of one who abhors.

2. An abhorred object.

3. [cap.] Eng. Hist. One of several addresses to Charles II. made by Tories, abhorring and condemning the petitions for a reassembling of Parliament. Ct. ADDRESSER.

ab-hor'rent (-ënt), a. [L. abhorrens, -rentis, p. pr. of abhorrene; 1. A bhorring; detesting; having or showing abhorrene; loathing; hence, strongly opposed (do).

The persons most abhorrent from blood and treason. Burke. The arts of pleasure in despotic courts
I spurn abhorrent. Glover.

from + home, hominis, man.]
Inhuman. Obs.
ab-hord'. Abhorred. Ref. Sp.
ab-hord ment. n., ab-hor frency,
n. Abhorrence. Obs. [RENT.]
ab-hor'. Ti-lle, a. Detestable;
ab-nor'. Ti-le, a. Detestable;
ab-moritale. Rare.

A'bel, beth -ma'ra. chah (ā'bēl-hEth-ma'ra. chah (ā'bē (mô'rēz). [L.] Studies change into habits. Orid (Heroides, XV. 83). ab exter'no (Eks-tur'no). [L.] From outside. ab ex'tra. [L.] From without ab extra [L.] From without ab extra [L.]

beyond what is certain and verifiable."

\*\*M. Arnold.\*\*
Ab'er.ne-thy bis'cuit (äb'ër.në-th'; ..nëth-!). A kind of small round cake containing caraway seeds; -- named after a baker.

\*\*aberration constant.\*\*
\*\*Contain containt.\*\*
\*\*Containt.\*\*
\*\*Containt.\*
\*\*Containt.\*\*
\*\*Containt.\*\*
\*\*Containt.\*
\*\*Co

I Spurn abhorrent

[L.] Studies change sid (Heroides, X-V. 83). In Metroides, X-V. 83). In Metroides, X-V. 83). In Metroides, X-V. 83). In Metroides, X-V. 83. In Metroides, X-V. 1. 1. From without, in /se-co (Eks-trin/sell). The mountaide abid. Y. V. 1. From outside abid. Y. V. 1. From outside abid. Y. V. 1. 26). In Metroides, Y-V. 1. 26. In Metroides, Y-V. 1. 26. In Metroides, Y-V. 1. 26. ABBEY, ABY, OBEY. Cov. Y. 1. 26. ABBEY, ABY, OBEY. Tom + homo, hominis, man. 1. Inhuman. Obs. [L.] From outside.

[ab ex'tra. [L.] From outside.

[ab ex'trin'se-co (Eks-trin'se-kö). [Ll.] From outside.

a-bey (a-bz), v. t. [From abevance. Rare.

a-bey abev. Rare.

a-bey abev. Rare.

a-bey abev. Abbr.

AD gar Tus Let' ters (8b-gā/Tús; ab-hor'ni-ble, a. Detestable; abgā/Tūs). See Arocrivina, abeminable. Rare.

Ab 'ga-tha (th'ga-thà). D. Bib. abeminable. Rare.

Bab 'ga-gar'on-te-in-hous'). n. [G.]

Ree Leoislature. Austria, Prinssia ab'gr-gatien. v. t. [L.abgregare.]

To disperse. Obs. & R. ab'gr-gatien. n. Obs. & R. ab'fal. (ab'r'al). ab'nel. Juniper berries. India.

A'bla'dham'ma (fiv'-dim'a). Ab'sachar or Gr. Aßadag, fr. or A'bhi-dham'ma (fiv'-dim'a). dieb. Ebyārdar'. J. Lic., father of centre of the transfer of the transfer or on name.

2. Contrary or repugnant; discordant; inconsistent;—followed by 6. "Injudicious profanation, so abhorrent to our stricter principles."

3. Detestable. "Pride, abhorrent as it is." I. Taylor. ab-hor'rer (āb-hōr'ēr), n. One who abhors. Esp.: [cap.] Eng. Hist. A signer of an Abhorrence (which see);—used as a nickname.

a-bid'ance (ā-bid'āns), n. An abiding; state of abiding; abode; continuance; compliance (with).

The Christians had no longer abidance in the holy hill. Fuller. Helps.

a-bide' (ā-bid'), v. i.; pret. & p. p. A-Bodd' (ā-bid'), p. pr. & v. i.; pret. & p. p. A-Bodd' (ā-bid'), p. pr. & v. i.; pret. [AS. ābidan; ā-(cf. Goth. us., G. er., orig. meaning out) + bidan to bide. See bide. ]

1. To wait; pause; delay. Obs.
2. To stay; to continue in a place; to have one's abode; to dwell; sojourn; — with with before a person, and commonly with ato rin before a place.

Let the damsel abide with us a few days. Gen xxiv. 55.

3. To remain stable or fixed in some state; to continue.

Let every man abide in the same calling. 1 Cor. vii. 20.

Followed by by: to abide by. A To stand to; to adhere to. The poor fellow was obstinate enough to abide by what he said a first.

b To acquiesce in; to conform to; to accept as valid and take the consequences of as to abide by a decision: to

at first.

b To acquiesce in; to conform to; to accept as valid and take the consequences of; as, to abide by a decision; to abide by an award of arbitrators.

Syn.—Live, continue, stay, remain. See RESIDE.

a-bide', v. t. 1. To wait for; to be prepared for; to await; to watch for; as, 1 abide my time. "I will abide the coming of my lord." Tennyson. Obs., with a personal object.

Bonds and afflictions abide me. Acts xx. 23.

to watch for, as, I abide my time. "I will abide the coming of my lord." Tennyson. Obs., with a personal object. Bonds and afficients abide me. Acts xx. 23.

2. To endure; sustain; submit to.

[Thou] shalt abide her judgment on it. Tennyson.

3. To bear patiently; to put up with; to tolerate. She could not abide Master Shallow. Shak.

4. [Confused with Aby, to pay for.] To stand the consequences of; to answer for; to suffer for.]

A'bi-es (\$^{1}-\$\tilde{c}\$) -\$\tilde{c}\$. [L.] Bot. A genus of pinaceons trees, the true firs, distinguished by the erect cones and the sessile leaves not jointed at the base. They are natives of north temperate regions. See Firs, Balsam firs.

A'olatile oil distilled from the resin or balsam of the gray pine (Pinus sabiniana). It is almost pure normal heptane.

A'l-e-tene (&b'Y-\(\dille{c}\$-\tilde{c}\$) n. [L. abies fir tree.] Chem. Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid (called also sylvic acid) whose anhydride forms the principal constituent of rosin.

Ab'i-e-tin (&b'Y-\(\dille{c}\$-\tilde{c}\$), n. [See Abietics acid.

Ab'i-e-tin (&b'Y-\(\dille{c}\$), n. [See Abietics acid.]

Ab'i-e-tin (\dille{c}\$), n. [Abe. A sweet substance, C\_aH\_0O\_3, resembling mannite, found in the needles of the common silver fir (Abies picea) of Europe.

Ab'i-gail (\dille{c}\$), n. [Heb. Abigayil, perh. through Gr. Abiyaxil.] 1. Lit., father (that is, source) of joy;—femprop. name. — Dim. Ab'by, Nab'by.

2. [L. c.] A lady's waiting maid. — ab'I-gail-ship, n. Her abigual reported that Mrs. Gutheridge had a set of night curts for sleeping in.

a-hil'4-ty (\dalle{c}\$-bil'+ty), n.; pl. -Ties (\ddlle{c}\$). [F. habilete,

mised to send refiet unto the brethren.

Natural abilities are like natural plants, that need pruning by study.

Syn. — Power, energy, strength, force; talent, capability, efficiency, aptitude, skill. — Ability and capacity come into comparison as applied to the higher intellectual powers, of which they suggest slightly different aspects. Capacity implies primarily the receptive powers, and frequently connotes native rather than acquired, potential as well as actual, aptitude and mental resources; as, "She... possesses a very good natural capacity" (Mad. D'Arblay). A billy (often plural) is the more positive term, and usually suggests something to be done, and the power to do it; as, "the triumphant exertion of his abilities" (A. C. Bradley). It is used, like capacity, of native vigor of mind, but frequently comnotes such qualities, usually executive, as arise from training. See rower, acquirement, capacity, as arise from training. See rower, acquirement, capacity, in as hen equally favorable to all men, in conferring upon them are finement of taste and criticism. — Capacity implies the power of retaining what is received. ... A man may have capacity to acquire what is called learning and philosophy. Goldsmith. He assured me that the whole political machine was moving in a wrong track, and that scarce even abilities like his own could ever set it right again.

Men of ability. ... whose understandings have been rendered words of the practice in affairs.

Soldsmith.

Men of ability ... whose understandings have been rendered acute by practice in affairs.

A'lbb (\$\tilde{a}'\) bib. ... [Heo. \$\tilde{a}'\) bib. [Heo. \$\tilde{

ABILL

ab'in-tes'tate (ab'In-tes'tat), a. [ab- from + intestate.]

Law. Taking, holding, or devolving from, an intestate.

ab'i-o-gen'e-sis (ab'1-ō-jēn'ē-sis), n. [a-not+bio-+-genesis.]

Biol. The origination of living organisms from life-less matter; spontaneous generation (which see).

ab'i-o-ge-net'ic (-jē-nēt'lk), a. Biol. Of or pertaining to ablogenesis.—ab'i-o-ge-net'i-cal-ly (-Y-kāl-Y), adv.

ab'i-o-ge-net'ic (-jē-nēt'lk), a. Biol. Of or pertaining to ablogenesis.—ab'i-o-ge-net'i-cal-ly (-Y-kāl-Y), adv.

ab'i-o-ge-net'ic (-jē-nēt'lk), n. One who believes that life can be produced independently of antecedent life.

ab-i-r'i-tant (ab-i-t-t-ānt), n. Med. a medicine that removes or diminishes irritation.

ab-i-r'i-tant (ab-i-t-t-ānt), n. Med. a A diminishing of the responsiveness to stimulation in the tissues. b Debility, want of strength; asthenia.—ab-i-r'i-ta-tive (-tā-tiv), a.

ab'i-r'i-ta'tion (-tā'shān), n. Med. a A diminishing of the responsiveness to stimulation in the tissues. b Debility; want of strength; asthenia.—ab-i-r'i-ta-tive (-tā-tīv), a.

ab'i-r'i-ta'tion (-tā'shān), n. Med. a A diminishing of the responsiveness to stimulation in the tissues. b Debility; want of strength; asthenia.—ab-i-r'i-ta-tive (-tā-tīv), a.

ab'ect (āb'jēkt), a. [L. abjectus, p. p. of abjicere to throw away; ab + jacere to throw. See jet a shooting forth.]

1. Cast down; low-lying. Obs. or Archaic.

From the safe shore their floating carcasess

And broken chariot wheels. So thick bestrown, Abject and ola lay these, covering the flood.

2. Sunk to a low condition; cast down in spirit or hope; degraded; servile; groveling; despicable; as, abject posture, fortune, thoughts. "Base and abject flatterers." Addison. "An abject posture, fortune, thoughts. "Base and abject flatterers." Addison. "An abject posture, fortune, thoughts. "Base and abject flatterers." Addison. "An abject posture, fortune, thoughts. "Base and abject flatterers." Addison. "An abject posture, fortune, thoughts." Base and abject flatterers. "Addison. "An

An abjection from the beatific regions where God, and his an gels and saints, dwell forever.

6. A low or downcast state; meanness of spirit; abasement; degradation.

That this should be termed baseness, abjection of mind, or servility, is it credible?

2. A thing rejected or cast away.

3. A thing rejected or cast away.

4. A thing rejected or cast away.

4. A thing rejected or cast away.

5. A thing rejected or cast away.

5. A thing rejected or cast away.

6. A th

For such adjured person, equally with the outlawed, was entirely cut off from society.

Stephen's Commentaries.

Syn. — See armouncs.

ab-lure', v. i. To remounce on oath.

Bp. Burnet.

ab-lure', v. i. To remounce on oath.

ab-lar' (ab-kār'), n. [Per. ābkār a distiller.] One whose trade is subject to abkari tax. India.

ab-lar' (āb-kār'ā), n. Also ab-lar' y, etc. [Per. ābkār a business of distilling, fr. ābkār distiller.] Manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors or drugs; hence, an excise or internal revenue tax on such manufacture or sale. India.

ab-lar'ion (āb-lār'shān), n. [L. ablatio, fr. ablatus, p. p. of auferre to carry away; ab + latus, used as p. p. of ferre to carry: cf. F. ablation.]

1. A carrying or taking away; removal.

2. Med. a Removal or cessation of the acuteness of a dis-

Obs. b Removal of any diseased part of the body by

ease. Obs. b Removal of any diseased part of the body by surgical operation.

3. Phys. Geog. & Geol. Wearing away; superficial waste, esp. by melting; as, the ablation of a glacier.

ab'la-il'tious (āb'lā-tīsh'ās), a. Diminishing; as, an ablativas force, one that diminishes gravity. Rare.

ab'la-tive (āb'lā-tīv), a. [F. ablatif, ablative, L. ablativus, fr. ablatus. See Ablation.] 1. Taking away or removing. Obs.

Where the heart is forestalled with misopinion, ablative directions are found needful to unteach error.

2. Gram. Designating, or pertaining to, a case of the noun in Latin, Sanskrit, and some other languages, the fundamental meaning of which is removal, or direction away. In Latin it denotes not only the relation from, but also those of with, by, at, and in, expressed by the earlier instrumental and locative cases. It therefore denotes the source of an act or event, its cause, instrument, or agent, and sometimes its time or place.

ab'la-tive, n. Gram. The ablative case, or a form in that case.—ablative absolute, a construction in Latin, in which a noun in the ablative case has a participle (expressed or understood) agreeing with it, the two words expressing generally the time, cause, or an attendant circumstance of an action; as, Tarquinius (It., Tarquinius reigning).

ab-lattor (āb-lāt'ēr), n. [See ABLATON.] Lit., a person or thing that takes away; specif., Med., an instrument used to cut away a diseased part.

ab'laut' (āp'lout), n. [G., off-sound; ab off + laut sound.] Philol. The variation of the root vowel in different forms of the same word, thus indicating a corresponding modification of use or meaning; vowel permutation; as, get, gat, gat, sing, song; hang, hung;—called also cowel gradution. Ablaut, which is still used to distinguish meanings, esp. in the strong conjugations of verbs, is an Indo-European phenomenon, the original causes of which probably lay in the peculiar conditions of word and sentence accent in the parent speech, and these are no longer active, or discernible in the separa

ablaut has been more or less obscured, but in Anglo-Saxon, or Old English, six classes of ablaut may be seen. Yowels sometimes undergo both ablaut and umlaut. Cf. umlaut. ablaze', de-blat'), adv. & a. [a-on, in + blaze.] 1. On fire; in a blaze; gleaming.

2. In a state of glowing excitement or ardent desire.

a-ble (-d-b'l), -l-ble (-l-b'l), or -ble. [F., fr. L. -abilis, -ibitis, -bitis.] An adj, suffix used: a Passively with implication of ability, fitness, or worthiness to be acted upon, as eatable, fit to be eaten, lovable, worthy to be loved, readable, possible to be read. This is now the usual sense of the suffix in English. b In the sense of tending to, given to, favoring, causing, able to, or liable to, as peaceable, given to peace, perishable, liable to perish, terrible, horrible, delectable, durable. Words like mutable, tending to change, also able to be changed, have both the active and passive senses.

37 The reference "See -A.B." is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in able, if its meaning can be readily gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root word.

37 The form ible occurs mostly with words going back directly to Latin verbs in ere. -ire. The form able, occurring originally in words formed on Latin verbs in ere, has been adopted in English as the form for use with native verbs and nouns. In adjectives from the French, able often represents F =able for Lat. -bbits, as receivable, movable, declandable. In combining with this suffix, a word ending in a final vowel generally drops the vowel, as in movable, except in case of final -g, which usually changes to i, as in rectifiable, from rectify, leviable, from levy, etc. In such cases as serviceable, peaceable, pronounceable, manageable, where the omission of the vowel medicable or rebateable, etc. See Harva, Rules for Spelling, §8 11, 28.

37 The (37 The like of the second passion of the word managed, apt, skillful, fr. habere to have, hold. Cf. HABLE; see HABET.] 1. Facile; complaisant. Orf. E. D. Obs.

2. Fit; ad

5. Law. Legally qualified; possessed of legal competence; as, able to inherit or devise property.

Syn.—Qualified, it, fitted; efficient, effective, skillful, clever; vigorous, powerful.—Able, capable, competent agree in suggesting the presence of active or passive power. Able, when followed by an infinitive, stresses the possession of positive power, which is thought of as tending toward action; as, able to speak German, to walk all day. Capable (of) lays emphasis on certain less active, often inherent qualities, which suggest rather adjustment or adaptation than latent energy; as, capable of pleasure, capable of any crime. Competent, with an infinitive, denotes complete fitness for the task in hand; as, competent to design a yacht, to teach Greek. When used attributively, able implies a high degree of intellectual power or the mastery of some department of knowledge or practical affairs; capable, adequacy to meet requirements; competent, the possession of special (often technical) qualifications; as, an able lawyer, a capable superintendent, a competent critic. See Abllity, effective, incapable.

The whole face . . . capable of all expression, from tragedy to farce.

He may be more able to serve you than all of us put together. Mol. D. Arblay, able for is a Scotticism. "Hardly able for such a march." Robertson.—a. seaman.— ABLE-BODIED SEMAN.

2 To vouch for; to warrant. Shak. "That's safe, I'll able it."

Able-bod'ied (a'b')-bod'Id; 87), a. Having a sound, strong body; of reasonably sufficient playsical ability; physi-

ADDETISON.—a. seamas.—ABLE-BODIED SEAMAN.

2 To to the for; to warrant. Shak. "That's safe, I'll able it." Middleton.
2 To vouch for; to warrant. Shak. "That's safe, I'll able it." Middleton.
a'ble-bod'ied (&'b'l-bōd'd'; 87), a. Having a sound, strong body; of reasonably sufficient physical ability; physically competent;—said esp. of laborers, soldiers, sailors. "Able-bod'ied vagrant." Froude.—a'ble-bod'ied.ness, n. able-boded seaman, a sailor who is practically conversant with, and able to perform, all the duties of a sailor, and who has a special rating and higher pay than the ordinary sailor. Abbr. A. B. Chiefly Eng.
able-gate (&b'le-ga's), v. t. [L. ablegatus, p. p. of able-gare; ab + legare. See Legare.] To send abroad. Obs.—able-gate (ogā'), n. [See AbleGate, v.] R. C. Ch. A representative of the Pope charged with important commissions in foreign countries, one of his duties being to bring to a newly named cardinal his insignia of office.
a'ble-mind'ed (ā'b'l-min'déd : 87), a. Having much intellectual power.—a'ble-mind'ed. Ress, n.
a'ble-whack'ets (ā'b'l-min'déd: \$7), a. Having much intellectual power.—a'ble-mind'ed. so, n. pp. r. of abluer to wash away; ab + luere (lavere, lavare). See Lave.]
Washing away; carrying off impurities; detergent.—n.
Med. A detergent.
ablu'ton (&b'lū'shūn), n. [L. abluto, fr. abluere cf. abluition. See Abluent.] 1. Act of washing or cleansing; specif., the washing of the person, or some part of it, as a religious rite.
2. The liquid used in cleansing. "Cast the ablutions in the main." Pope. Specif.: R. C. Ch. The small quantity of wine and water used to wash the priest's thumb and index finger after the Communion, and then drunk by the priest.
a'bly (\$'b'll'), adv. In an able manner; with great ability; as, ably done, planned, said.
Ab-na'ki (&b-na'ki), n. An Indian of a group of Algonquin tribe of Maine and Canada, including the Passamaquoddies, Penobscots, Norridgewocks, and others; specif., a member of an Algonquin tribe in the province of Quebec.
a'b'ne-gate (&b'ne-gat), v

gare to deny. See DENY.] To deny and reject; to abjure; renounce.

Voluntarily abnegating their temporal advantages. Grote.

abnegation.] A denial; a renunciation; self-denial.

With abnegation of God, of his honor, and of religion, they may retain the friendship of the court.

Abnegative (&b'nō-gā-slv), a. [L. abnegativus.] Denying; renouncing; negative. Rare.

ab-neutral (&b-nū'rāl), a. [ab-+ neural.] Anat. Of, pertaining to, or situated in or on, the region or side opposite to the central nervous system.

ab-nor'mal (&b-nōr'māl), a. [For earlier anormal. F. anormal, LL anormalus for anormalus, Gr. avómalos. Confused with L. abnormis. See Anomalous, Anormalos, Anormalos (Not conformed to rule or system; deviating from the type; anomalous; irregular.

MAL.] Not conformed to rule or system; deviating from the type; anomalous; irregular.

That abnormal and singular condition. Froude.

Syn.—See ANOMALOUS.
abnormal law, Law, the law of abnormal persons, or the law dealing with rights of persons as affected by abnormal legal personality, that is, such variation from the standard type of personality as causes a special status to arise, as of sex, minority, patria potestas, manus, coverture, cellbacy,

2. Med. a Removal or cess

abill. + ABLE.

Abill'a (abbl'ya), n. [Cf. Sp.

abill'a (abbl'ya),

no'am). Bib.

A bin'e-em. D. Bib.

ab in'es-ta'to. [L.] From
an, or the, intestate person.

ab in 'to ll.] Unwillingly.

bin vi'to [L.] Unwillingly.

bin'es bible.

Bibl. = ABIOENIST.

Bibl. = Bibl.

to the study of inanimate things.

-ab'i-olog'i-cally, adv.
ab'i-o'sis, n.[NL.; a-not + Gr. βίωσις way of life.] State of being without life.

βίωστε way of life.] State of being without life.

A'bl-po'nes (Sp. ä'bē-pō'nās), n. pl. An uncivilized tribe of the Guaycuran stock inhabiting the paragusyan plains. Long a brave and independent people, they are now degenerated into a remnant of Spanish-speaking mixed breeds.

a-bir' (Δ-bēr'), n. [Hind.] A perfumed powder. India.

A-bir'am (Δ-bīr'πdm). Bib.

A-bir'an (Δ-bīr'πdm). Abir'-).

Ab't-shag (ab't-snag; a-bt'-),
Abish'-a-i (a-bt'sh'-a-t; ibb'Y-sht'), Bib,
Abish'-a-lom (a-bt'sh'-a-lom; a-bt'-sh-dom), Bib,
Abish'-a-a (a-bt'sh'-a-t, ibb'Y-shō'),
Abish'-a-bt'-sh-dir; ibb'Y-bl-),
Abisua-+ ABYSabisua-+ ABYSabisua-+ ABYSabisua-+ ABYSabisua-+ ABYSabisua-+ ABYSabisua-+ BYSabisua-+ BYSabisua-- BYSabisua--

og'e-nous (-5i' e-nús), a.
ab't-olog't-cal (-5-l5j'/-kdl), a. [a-not+biological.] Pert. Ab't-bal (ab'r-tdl; a-b'r't-dl);

\*\*No man wrote able\*\* state papers. \*\*Macaulay.\*\*

\*\*a-bite\*, v. t. To bite. Obs.\*\*

\*\*a-bite\*, v. t. To bite. Obs.\*\*

\*\*shah\*\*tion (Ab-ish\*din), n. [L. abitio.] Act of going away, or drying. Obs.\*\*

\*\*shah\*\*tion (Ab-ish\*din), Var. of Modification (Ab-ish\*din), b. Bib.\*\*

\*\*A-bi\*tion (A-bi\*tid). Bib.\*\*

\*\*A-bi\*tion (A-bi\*tid). Bib.\*\*

\*\*a-bi\*ect. de. of Ab-ish\*ect. abject\* da. of Ab-ish\*ect. de. of Ab-ish\*ect

Bot. To joint off; to form by abjunction.

ab'is-gate, v. t. [L. abjugare.]
Tounyoke. Obs.
abjunc'tion, n. Bot. = AbSTRICTION, 2 a.
abjunc'tive, a. [L. abjunctus,
p. p. of abjungere; ab + jungere
to join.] Dissevered; exceptional. Rare.
abjure'ment, n. An abjuring; renunciation. Rare.
abjur'er, abjur'or (äb-jöör'er), n. One who abjures.
Ab-tha'sian (äb-kä'shan;
-zhan), n. An individual of a
Caucasus; people (possibly the
Abasses of the Romans) of the
Caucasus; also, the language of
this people. See CircAssian.
abl. Abbr. Ablative.

senate; an able speech.

ablac's state papers.

A'Dia (A'Dia), n. The beautiful type of personality as causes a special status to arise, as of seather state, v. t. [L. ablacate, ablac's abl

mental defect, bodily defect, rank, caste, official position, race and color, slavery, profession, civil death, illegitirace and color, slavery, profession, civil death, illegiti-macy, heresy, foreign nationality, or hostile nationality;— used by T. E. Holland.—abnormal psychology. See PSYCHOL-

of the second of

Petrog. Not normative; not retaining to, or maning ur, norm. See Petrography.

ab-nor'mi-ty (-mi-ti), n.; pl. -ties (-tiz). [LL. abnormitas. See Arnormous.] Departure from the ordinary type; irregularity; monstrosity.

Doubting whether the existence of mythology can be due to any 'diseases,' abnormity, or hypertrophy of metaphor in landings.

any "diseases, aono may, s. ... guage. ab-nor'mous (-mŭs), a. [L. abnormis; ab + norma rule. Hallam.

au-nor mous (-mus), a. [L. almormis; ab + norma rule. See NORMAL.] Abnormal; irregular. Hallam. A character... of a more abnormous cast than his equally suspected coadjutor. State Triats. a hoard' (a-bord'), adv. [a-on, in + board.] 1. On board, into or within a ship or boat; hence, into or within a rail-road car; as, all aboard.

road car; as, all abourd.

If the yards are braced up by the port braces, having the wind forward of the starboard beam, she ... "bas her starboard tacks abourd".

forward of the starboard bean, she . . . "bas her starboard tacks aboard."

2. Alongside; as, to keep the land aboard.
2. Alongside; as, to keep the land aboard.
2. Alongside; as, to go aboard a ship.
2. Across; athwart. Obs.

Nor iron bands aboard

The Pontic Sea by their huge navy cast. Spenser.

A-bo'bra (à-bō'brà), n. [NL., fr. Pg. abobora, abobra, gourd.] Bot. A small genus of subtropical South American encurbitaceous vines. A. viridifora is cultivated for its flowers and showy fruit.

a-bod'ance (à-bōd'ans), n. [See Bode.] An omen. Obs.
a-bod'e (à-bōd'), n. [See Bode. v. l.] An omen; a prognostication. Obs.

High-thundering Juno's husband stirs my spirit with true abodes.

abodés. Chapman a-bodé', v.t. & i.; A-BoD'ED (a-bōd'ĕd); A-BoD'ING (-Ing). To bode; foreshow; to be ominous. Obs. "The night croweried, aboding luckless time." Shak.—a-bode'ment, n.

abode, v. t. & 4.; A-BOD'ED (å-böd'8å); A-BOD'ING (-Ing).

To bode; foreshow; to be ominous. Obs. "The night crow cried, aboding luckless time." Shak.—a-bode'ment, n.
a-bode', n. [ME. abad, abod, fr. abiden to abide. See ABIDE. For the change of vowel, cf. abade, pret. of abide.]

1. Act of waiting; delay. Obs. Spenser.
2. Stay or continuance in a place; sojourn.

He waxeth wroth at your abode here. Fielding, place; residence; a dwelling; a habitation.

Come, let me lead you to our poor abode. Wordsworth.

B-bol'sh (a-böl'ish), v. t.; A-BOL'ISHED ('sht); A-BOL'ISH-ING. [F. abolir, L. abolere, aboletum; ab + olere to grow. Cf. finish.] 1. To do away with wholly; to annul; to make void;—said of laws, customs, institutions, governments, etc.; as, to abolish slavery; to abolish folly.

2. To put an end to, or destroy, as a physical object; to wipe out. Archaic.

And with thy blood abolish so reproachful blot. Spenser.

His quick instinctive hand

Caught at the hilt, as to abolish him. Tennyson.

Syn.—Do away with, set aside, vacate, make void, invalidate, quash, countermand, recall.—Abolish, Repfal., ABROGATE, REVOKE, ANNUL, NULLIFY, CANCEL, RESGIND, REVERSE, ABATE have in common the idea of setting aside by some overruling act. ANNUL is the most general term, denoting simply to make void; as, to amnul a contract, an agreement. Abolish applies particularly to things of a permanent nature, such as institutions, usages, customs; as, the abolition of slavery: reflect, to the recall by a legislative body of a previous enactment; as, the repeal of the Stamp Act; abrody and several properties, conventions; revoke, to the recall of a previous grant which conferred power, privilege, etc.; as, the revocation of the Edict of Nantes; NULLIFY (in the United States), to the recall by a legislative body of laws, ordinances, treaties, conventions; revoke, to the vacation, by the enacting or superior authority, of a resolution, avote, a decree, rather than of a law; reverse to the vacation, by the enacting or superior authority, o

the name abolitionist did not properly belong to those who were opposed to slavery but held . . . opposition [to it] along with other political tenets, and not as a supreme article of faith. These were best included under the general term of "antislavery men," a designation accepted by many of the Free-Soil, Whig, and Democratic parties, and later by the Republican party. G. S. Merriam. a-bol'la (a-bōl'a), n.; pl. -LÆ (-ē). [L.] Rom. Antig. A cloak formed like the Greek chlamys.

a-bo'ma(a-bōl'mā), n. [Pg.] Any of several large South American serpents of the genus Boa or allied genera.

ab'o-ma'sum (āb'ō-mā'sūs) } fr. L. ab + omasum tripe, panuch.] Anat. The fourth or digestive stomach of a ruminant. See RUMINANTIA.

a-bom'i-na-ble (â-bōm'i-nâ-b'l), a. [F.]

or digestive stomach of a ruminant. See RUMINANTIA.

a-bom'-na-ble (d-bōm'ī-nā-b'ī), a. [F. abominable, L. abominabilis. See Arom.
INATE.] 1. Worthy of, or causing, abhorrence, as a thing of evil omen; odious in the utmost degree; very hateful; detestable; loathsome; execrable.

2. Excessive; large; — intensive. Obs.

Sylluiana Berners... informs us that in her time [15th c.], "a bomynable syght of monkes" was elegant English for "Abolla.

- a-bom'1-na-ble-ness, n.—a-bom'ī-na-bly, adv.

--a-bom'1-na-ble-ness, n.—a-bom'ī-na-bly, adv.

--a-bom'1-na-ble-n

horrence; detestation; loathing. "We see great cause to have it in latted and abomination." More.

2. That which is abominable; anything hateful, wicked, or shamefully vile; an object or state that excites disgust and hatred; a hateful or shameful vice; pollution.

Antony, most large in his abominations. Shak.

3. A cause of pollution or wickedness.

Syn.—Detestation, loathing, abhorrence, disgust, aversion; loathsomeness, odiousness.

abomination of desolation. a In Daniel ix. 27, xi. 31, xii. 12, and Maccabees i. 54 (where reference is made to the desecration of the temple by Antiochus Epiphanes), a heathen god or idol set up in the temple,—a term plausibly explained as originating in a contemptuous pun upon the Semitic name equivalent to Zeus. b In Matthew xxiv. 15 and Mark xiii. 14, a desecration of the "holy place" mentioned by Jesus (with reference to Daniel) as a signal for the flight of Christians at the approaching destruction of Jerusalem;—variously regarded as signifying the profanation of the temple by the Zealots, the Roman standards worshiped there, the ensuing profanation of its site, or the statue of a Roman emperor.

a-boon' (a-bōōn'), prep. & adv. Above. Scot., Dial. Eng., or Poctic. "The ceiling fair that rose aboon." J. R. Drake.

abo'ral (3b-ōōri'), a. [ab-away-oral.] Zoöl. Opposite to, or away from, the mouth.—ab-O'ral-ly, adv.

ab'o-rig'1-nal (3b-ōri')f'na'l), a. [See Aborines.]

1. First; original; indigenous; primitive; native; as, the aboriginal tribes of America. "Mantled o'er with aboriginal tribes of America. "Mantled o'er with aboriginal tribes of America. "Mantled o'er with aboriginal tribes of America." Mantled o'er with aboriginal tribes of America. "Mantled o'er with aboriginal tribes of America." San Landou o'er with aboriginal tribes of America. "Mantled o'er with aboriginal tribes of America." Mantled o'er with aboriginal tribes of America. "Mantled o'er with aboriginal tribes of America." All high and tribes of America. "Mantled o'er with aboriginal tribes of America." All

aboriginal tribes of America. "Mantled o'er with aboriginal turt."

2. Of or pert. to aborigines; as, a Hindu of aboriginal blood.

Syn. — See NATIVE.

3. Of or pert. to aborigines; as, a Hindu of aboriginal blood.

Syn. — See NATIVE.

2. An animal or plant native to the region. Rare.

3. An animal or plant native to the region. Rare.

3. An animal or plant native to the region. Rare.

3. An animal or plant native to the region. Rare.

3. The original fauth of Latium, those who originally (ab origine) inhabited Latium or Italy. See origin.]

3. The earliest known inhabitants of a country; native races, esp. as contrasted with an invading or colonizing race.

2. The original fauna and flora of a geographical area.

3. botr' (4-0bit'). v. i. A-Bort'Es; A-Bort'ing. [L. abort'ing.]

See ORIENT.]

1. To miscarry; to give birth prematurely.

2. Biol. a To become checked in development, so as either toremain rudimentary or shrink away. b To become sterile.

3. botr'(4-0, p. a. 1. Brought forth prematurely.

2. Biol. Rendered abortive or sterile; checked in development at an early stage; as, spines are aborted branches.

3. bort'(4-0, p. a. 1. Brought forth prematurely.

2. Biol. Rendered abortive or sterile; checked in development at an early stage; as, spines are aborted. See Abort.] Med. a Act of destroying a fetus in the womb.

b An agent which destroys the fetus and causes abortion.

a-bor'tina' (a-bōr'ti-fā'shent), a. [L. abortus (see Abort, v. i.) + facetens, p. pr. of facere to make.] Producing abortion. — n. A drug or an agent that causes abortion.

a-bor'tion (a-bōr'shūu), n. [L. abortus (fee Abort, v. i.) + facetens, p. pr. of facere to make.] Producing abortion. — n. A drug or an agent that causes abortion.

a-bor'tion (a-bōr'shūu), n. [L. abortus, f. paderir. See Abort, v.] 1. Act of giving premature birth; specif., the expulsion of the human fetus prematurely, particularly at any time before it is viable, or capable of sustaining life; miscarriage. In medicine abortion is by some used of the expulsion of

ducing miscarriage; the latter term denoting any premature birth irrespective of its cause.

2. Biol. Arrest of development of any organ so that it re-

Arrest of development of any organ so that it remains imperfect or is absorbed.
 The immature product of an untimely birth.
 Any flower, fruit, or product of any kind that fails to reach maturity, or anything which fails in its progress before it is matured or perfect; a complete failure; as, his attempt proved an abortion.
 bor'tion-ist (a-bōr'shān-ist), n. One who practices the producing of criminal abortions.

producing of criminal abortions.

a-bortive (-tiv), a. [L. abortivus.] 1 Produced by abortion; born prematurely.

2. Made from the skin of a stillborn animal; as, abortive

3. Rendering fruitless or ineffectual. Obs. "Plunged in Millon.

Rendering fruitless or ineffectual. Obs. "Plunged in that abortive gulf."
 Millon.
 Couning to naught; failing in its effect; miscarrying; fruitless; unsuccessful; as, an abortive attempt. "An abortive enterprise." Prescott.
 a Biol. Imperfectly formed or developed; rudimentary.
 Specif., Bot., sterile; — said of any spore-bearing organ.
 Med. a Causing abortion; as, abortive medicines. b
 Cutting short; as, abortive treatment of typhoid fever.
 -a-bor'tive-ly, adv. -a-bor'tive-ness, n.
 a-bor'tive, n. 1. That which is aborted or abortive; an abortion. Obs.
 A medicine which causes abortion.

a-bor'(1ve, n. 1. That which causes abortion. Obs.

2. A medicine which causes abortion.

A'bou ben Ad'hem (ä'böö bĕn ä'dĕm; äd'hĕm). Title of a short poem by Leigh Hunt describing Abou ben Adhem's vision of an angel. The teaching is that love for mankind is love for God.

is love for God.

a-bound' (d-bound'), v. i.; A-BOUND'ED; A-BOUND'ING. [ME. abounden, F. abonder, fr. L. abundare to overflow, abound; ab + unda wave. Cf. UNDULATE.]

1. To be in great plenty, quantity, or number; to be very prevalent; to be plentiful. The wild boar which abounds in some parts of the continent of Europe.

The wild boar which abounds in some parts of the continent of Europe.

Where sin abounded, grace did much more abound. (Hander's, Where sin abounded, grace did much more abound. (Hander's, Where sin abounded, grace did much more abound. (Hander's, Where sin abounded, grace did much more abound. (Hander's, Macontage, Afaithful mean abounding in natural courage. Macontage, Afaithful more abounds with cabinets of curristies.

A faithful more sown sense, to indulge in or follow one's own opinions; to follow one's own judgment independently.

a-bout' (a-bout'), adv. [ME. aboute, abouten, abuten; Advison, abouten, abouten, abouten, abouten, abouten, some abouten one's own judgment independently.

a-bout' (a-bout'), adv. [ME. aboute, abouten, abuten; Shak.

2. In circuit; circularly; by a circuitous way; around the outside; as, a mile about, and a third of a mile across.

3. Here and there; around; in one place and another.

Wandering about from house to house. 1 Tim. v. 13.

4. Nearly; approximately; with close correspondence, in quality, manner, degree, etc.; as, about as cold; about as high;—also of quantity, number, time. "There fell ... about three thousand men."

Ex. xxii. 28.

5. To a reversed position; half round; in the opposite direction; on the opposite tack; as, to face about; to turn one's self about.

6. In rotation; one after another; as, turn about is fair play.

5. To a reversed position; half round; in the opposite direction; on the opposite tack; as, to face about; to turn one's self about.

6. In rotation; one after another; as, turn about is fair play, about face, face about or oppositely; — a military order.
— a. ship, Neut., an order to place a ship on the other tack; — used also as a verb; as, they prepared to about. Ship, Neut., an order to place a ship on the other tack; — used also as a verb; as, they prepared to about of the other tack; — used also as a verb; as, they prepared to about you?"

8. Under the immediate neighborhood of; in contiguity or proximity to; near as to place; by or on (one's person). "Have you much money about you?"

8. Over or upon different parts of; through or over in various directions; here and there in: to and fro in; throughout. Lampoons... were handed about the coffectiouses. Macaulay. Roving still about the world.

4. Near; not far from; — determining approximately time, size, quantity. "To-morrow, about this time." Ez. ix. 18. "About my stature." Shak. Legally about is nearly equivalent to more or less; but the variation legally permissible varies with what appears as reasonable in the contemplation of the parties under the circumstances.

1. In use the about my Father's business. Luke ii. 49

6. Before a verbot naun or an infinitive. On the point or verge of; going; in act of. In this use about was originally construed as an adverb.

Paul was now about to open his mouth. Acts xviii. 14. Concerning; with regard to; on account of; touching. "To treat about thy ransom."

She must have her way about Sarah. Trollope.

8. Appertaining to; in connection with.

His face is the worst thing about him.

a-bove' (a-biw'), adv. [ME. above, aboven, abufen; AS. on on + be by + ufan upward. See on, Bx, over.] 1. In a place above something; in a higher place; overhead; into or from heaven; as, the clouds above.

2. Earlier in order; higher in the same page; hence, in a foregoing page. "That was said above." as, he appealed to the court above.

3. Higner or super...

a-bove, prep. 1. In or to a higher place than; higher than; on or over the upper or outer surface of; over; — opposed to helow or beneath.

Gen. i. 20 on or over the appear to below or beneath.

Fowl that may fly above the earth.

Brown would attack slavery by force of arms. On the other hand, ab-nor'mal-ize, v. t. To make | || a'boi'deau' (â' bw û' dô' ), abnormal. | || MAL | ab-nor'mal-iy, adv. of ABNOR-| | || ab-nor'mal-iy, adv. of ABNOR-| || aboi'teau' (b'), n. [Can. F. aboi'r mis sa'pi-na craased aboi'teau, pl.] A kind of tide sabnormal (i. e., belonging to no distinct sect or party) and of abo'lete', a. Obsolete. Obs. dull Minerva (i. e., without skill, art, or learning). || Horace (Satires, II. ii. 2). || aboade. † ABODE. || Aboi'teau, abo'l fish-abl. || Abolishable. A-board'. † ABORD. || Abol'fsh-abl. || Abolishable. || Abol'sh-abl. || Abolishable. a-bode'ment, n. Abiding. Obs. a-bol'ish-er, n. One who aboliabofs. † ABOVE. | ab of-fi'cl-o (o-fish't-5), [L. | From office. | Fruut. a-bo' fruit (à-bo'). = ABOLI | ab'o-fi'cl o' (iv'o-fi'sh't-5) | 133, | 46), n. [Sp.] N. Law. An advecate: a counselor at law. aboghte, aboht. † ABOUGHT.

law, the term abortion usually implies criminality in pro

a-bom't-na'tor, n. One who planning in the property of the property

2. Fig., higher than; superior to in any respect; surpassing; beyond; higher in measure or degree than; as, things above comprehension; above mean actions; conduct above reproach. "Thy worth... is far above my gitts." Marlowe. I saw in the way a light from heaven above the brightness of the sun.

Acts xxvi. 13.

reproach. "Thy worth... is far above my gitts." Marlowe. I saw in the way a light from heaven above the brightness of the sun.

3. Surpassing in number or quantity; more than.

She... governed with manly counsels Palmyra, Syria, and the East, above five years.

Syn.—Above, over, and on (upon) agree in expressing vertical direction, while beyond implies horizontal direction, or greater distance than that of a given object lying in any direction. Above, over, and on (upon) may be upon direction, above, over, and on (upon) differ in that on (upon) always implies contact, while over and above allow an interval. Over and above differ in that over implies verticality, while above may or may not. Thus, the entire second story of a building is above, but only a small part of it is directly over, one who stands on (upon) he ground floor; the second house is beyond the first, as one turns into a street; Saturn is beyond Jupiter. Between the figurative senses san logous relations hold. Over and above agree in the idea of superiority, but differ in the immediacy of reference. Thus, the rank of ambassador is not over the Chinese minister, but the English ambassador is not over the Chinese minister, be stands in that relation to his own subordinates only. Similarly, above and over agree in the idea of excess, which beyond heightens by carrying with it the suggestion that the thing exceeded itself goes far; as, "One there is above all others well deserves the name of Friend; His is love beyond a brother?" (J. Newton). With this use of beyond should be compared the similar use of past; as, "past all expressing" (Shak). Figuratively, on (upon) retains the implication of close juxtaposition; as, thereupon, on (upon) receipt of, etc. Upon and on are practically absolute synonyms. Upon, which is less common than it used to be, is the heavier, the more emphatic word; but the choice is frequently determined by considerations of euphony alone. See Relow.

Above' (abuv'), a. Being above, that is, situated, placed, said, written, menti

tioned, discussed, or the like above. "The waters that come down from above."

Josh. iii. 13.

a-bove'board' (-bord'), adv. & a. Above the board or table; hence, in open sight; without trick, concealment, or deception. "Fair and aboveboard."

Burke.

This expression is said by Johnson to have been borrowed from gamesters, who, when they change their cards, put their hands under the table.

a-bove'ground' (-ground'), adv. & a. Not below the surface of the ground; hence, not dead and buried; alive.

a-box' (à-bōks'), adv. & a. [Cf. box to boxhaul.] Naut.

Braced aboak; —applied to the head yards when the head sails only are aback.

ab'ra-ca-dab'ra (āb'rā-kā-dāb'rā), n.

[L. Of unknown origin.] 1 A mystical word or col-

Borna-Cadabra (&b'ra-ka-d&b'ra), n.
gin.] 1 A mystical word or collocation of letters written as in the
accompanying figure. Word on an
amulet it was supposed to ward off
fewer.

2 Now usually, jestingly, some-

2. Now usually, jestingly, something without meaning; jargon.

ab-rade' (3b-rad'), v. t.; Ab-rad'eD

(-rad'ed); Ab-rad'ng (-ing). [L. ab-radere to scrape. See RASE, RAZE.] Torub or wear off; to waste or wear away by friction; sa, to abrade rocks. Also fig. — ab-rad'er (-er), m. The poor and luckless are here only as a nuisance to be abraded and abated.

friction; as, to abrade rocks. Also ng. — abrade'er (-er), n. The poor and luckless are here only as a nuisance to be abraded and abated. Carlyle.

A'Ora-ham (ā'brā-hām), n. [Heb. Abrāhām, of uncertain meaning. See Abram.] 1. Bib. The first of the patriarchs and founder of the Hebrew race. See Gen. xi. ff. Hence, as a masc. proper name; L. A'bra-ha'mus; F. Abraham (ā'brā-hā'm); Pr. Abrahām (ā'brā-hā'm); Sp. Abraham (ā'brā-hā'm); Pr. Abrahām (ā'brā-hā'm); G. Abraham (ā'brā-hā'm); Arab. Ibrahām (ā'brā-hā'm).—Dim. Abe (āb).

2. [l. c.] A clothing store [East End, London). Colloq. A'bra-ham'ic (ā'brā-hā'm'ik), a. Pertaining to Abraham, the patriarch; as, the Abrahamic covenant.

A'bra-ham-mam' (ā'brā-hām-mām'), or A'bram-man (ā'brā-mām'n), n. [Possibly in allusion to the parable of the beggar Lazarus in Luke xvi. Ozf. E. D.] One of a set of vagabonds who roamed through England in the 16th and 17th centuries, feigning lunacy to obtain alms.

Abraham's bosom. The abode of bliss in the other world;—so called in Jewish writings and in the New Testament in allusion to the position of a guest in the place of honor, whose head leaned back upon the bosom of his host as they reclined at the table.

a-braid' (ā-brād'), v. t. c. i. [ME. abreiden, abraiden, to awake, draw (a sword), AS. ābregdan to shake, draw. See BaAlo.] To awake; arouse; to stir or start up; also, to shout out. Obs.

A'bram (ā'brām), n. [Heb. Abrām.] A masc, proper name. L' Abraham: L' Abrama.

shout out. Obs. Chaucer.

A'bram (ā'brām), n. [Heb. Abrām.] A masc. proper name. L. A-bra'mus; F. Abram (a'brān'); It. Abramo (ā'brān'); S. Abramo (ā'brān'); It. Abramo (ā'brān').— Dim. Abe (ā'b).

""" "Probably... the right meaning of the name [Abram] is 'Ram (the lofty one) is father.'. . Even so, the origin of ... Abraham remains still unexplained. The derivation of the name in Genesis xvii. 5 is only a popular word play, connecting the termination -raham with the Heb. ... [word for] 'multitude.'" Dict. of Bible.

a-bran'chi-ate (d-brăn'kY-āt), a. Zoül. Without gills.
ab-rase' (āb-rāz'), a. [L. abrasus, p. p. of abradere. See
ABRADE.] Rubbed smooth. Obs.
B. Jonson.
ab-rase' (āb-rāz'; -rās'), v. t.; Ab-RASED' (-rāzd'; -rāst');
AB-RAS'ING. To wear or rub off or down; also, to smooth

7

AB-RASED' (Ab-raz'; -ras'), v. t.; AB-RASED' (-razd'; -rasu'); AB-RASED' (-rasu'); AB-RASED' (-rasu');

off; to abrade.

ab-ra/sion (3b-ra/zhŭn), n. [L. abrasio, fr. abradere. See Abraysio]

1. Act of abrading; also, a place where the surface has been abraded. Cf. Tolerance, of coins.

2. The substance rubbed off.

3. Med. Superficial excoriation, with loss of substance under the form of small shreds.

4. Dentistry. Abnormal wearing away of the teeth by either mechanical or chemical means.

ab-ra/sive (-sīv), a. Tending to abrade: producing abrasion; abradant.—n. A substance used for abrading, as for grinding, polishing, etc.; an abradant.

The principal abrasives now used are corundum, emery, garnet, quartz, carborundum, diatomaceous earth, tripoli, pumice, rouge, crushed steel, abrasive stones and sand. N. Int. Encyc.

a-bras/tol (α-bras/tol; -tol), n. A derivative of beta naphthol, used as a food preservative and as a remedy for gout.

abraum (abroum; Ger. äproum), n. [G. abraum, abraumsalze.] A red ocher used to darken mahogany.

abraum salts. A mixture of salts of potassium, sodium magnesium, etc., lying above the Stassfurt rock salt. They were formerly considered worthless, but are now a most important source of potassium salts.

a-braz/as (α-brak/sös), n. [A name (containing the Greek letters α, β, ρ, α, ξ, α, ς, which, as numerals, amounted to 365) adopted by the Egyptian Gnostic Basilides, to signify the supreme deity as ruler of the 365 heavens of his system.] A mystical word used as a charm and engraved on gems among the ancients; also, a gem thus engraved.

a-bras/tile. Side by side; also, opposite; over against, or on a line with, the vessel's beam; — with of.

Naut. Side by side; also, opposite; over against, or on

a-breast' (a-brest'), adv. [a-on+breast.] 1. Side by side, with breasts in a line; as, "Two men could hardly walk abreast."

2. Naul. Side by side; also, opposite; over against, or on a line with, the vessel's beam; — with of.

3. Up to a certain level or line; equally advanced; as, to keep abreast of [or with] the present state of science.

4. At the same time; simultaneously. Obs.

abre-nounce (Obs.

abre-n

4. That which abridges, or cuts short; hence, an entertain-

That which arridges, or cuts short; hence, an entertainment that makes the time pass quickly. Obs.

What abridgment have you for this evening? What "nask? What musie?

Syn.—Epitome, abstract, synopsis. See compendium.

a'brin (\vec{x}'\text{brin}), n. [Abrus + -in.] Physiol. Chem. A poisonous proteid contained in the jequirity bean. It is one of the most potent vegetable poisons, resembling the poisons of snake venom.

of the most potent vegetable poisons, resembling the poisons of snake venom.

a-broach' (ā-brōch'), adv. [a- on, in + broach.]

1. Broached; in a condition for letting out or yielding liquor, as a cask which is tapped.

Hogsheads of ale were set abroach.

Scott.

2. Hence: In a state to be diffused or propagated; afoot; astir. "Mischiefs that I set abroach." Shak.

a-broad' (ā-brōd'), adv. [a- on, in + broad.]

1. At large; widely; broadly; over a wide space; as, a tree spreads its branches abroad. "The fox roams far abroad." Prior.

2. Without a certain confine; outside the house; away from one's abode; as, to walk abroad.

I went to St. James', where another was preaching in the court abroad.

3. Beyond the bounds of a country: in foreign countries.

from one's abode; as, to walk abroad.

I went to St. James', where another was preaching in the court abroad.

3. Beyond the bounds of a country; in foreign countries; as, we have broils at home and enemies abroad. "Another prince . . . was living abroad."

4. Astray, wide of the mark, as in the phrase all abroad. "I'm only a little abroad, that's all."

5. Before the public at large; throughout society or the world; here and there; widely.

He went out, and began to publish it much, and to blaze abroad the matter.

abrocome (abrō-kōm), n. [NL. Abrocoma; Gr. āβpós graceful + κόμη hair.] Either of two ratlike hystricomorphic rodents, having fine soft fur and large rounded ears.

They constitute the genus Abroc'o-ma (abrōk'ō-mā). They are found in the Andes Mountains.

abro-gate (-gāt), v. t.; abrao-aar'en (-gāt'ēd); abrao-aar'en (c. [ng.], [L. abrogatus, p. p. of abrogare; ab + rogare to ask, require, propose. See Rogarion.] 1. To annul by an authoritative act; to abolish by the authority of the maker or his successor; to repeal; — applied to the repeal of laws, decrees, ordinances, the abolition of customs, etc. Let us see whether the New Testament dropates what we so frequently see in the Old.

Whose laws, like those of the Medes and Persians, they cannot alter or abrogate.

2. To put an end to; to do away with; to set aside. Shak. Syn.—Annul, revoke, repeal, cancel. See Abolish.

abro-gardion (-gār'shkin), n. [L. abrogatio c. f. F. abroga-

2. To put an end to; to do away with; to setaside. Shak. Syn. - Annul, revoke, repeal, cancel. See Aboush. ab'ro-ga'tion (-ga'shān), n. [L. abrogatio: cf. F. abrogation.] Act of abrogating; repeal by authority. ab'ro-ga-tive (āb'rō-gā-tiv), a. Tending or designed to abrogate; as, an abrogative law.
A-bro'ma (ā-brō'mā), n. [NL.; a-not + Gr. βρῶμα that is eaten.] Bot. A small genus of East Indian sterculiaceous trees noted for the strong white fiber derived from their bark See prepriy sygreton.

A-bro'ma (a-bro'ma), n. [NL.; a-not+Gr. βρώμα that is eaten.] Bot. A small genus of East Indian sterculiaceous trees noted for the strong white fiber derived from their bark. See Devn's corron.

A-bro'ma (a-bro'ma), n. [NL., fr. Gr. άβρός graceful.]

Bot. A genus of American nyctagniaceous plants having fleshy leaves and showy fragrant pink or white flowers in umbel-like heads. The calyx is salver-shaped, with a persistent 3-5-winged base. Sand verbena and wild landana are cultivated species. Also [l. c.], a plant of this genus.

ab-rupt' (āb-rūpt'), a. [L. abruptus, p. p. of abrumpere to break off; ab + rumpere to break, rupture. See Rupture.]

1. Broken off; very steep, or craggy, as rocks, precipices, banks; precipitous; as, abrupt places. "Tumbling through rocks abrupt."

2. Accomplished or done without notice to prepare the mind for the event; sudden; hasty; unceremonious. "The cause of your abrupt departure." Shak.

3. Having sudden transitions from one subject to another; unconnected; broken.

The abrupt style, which hath many breaches. B. Jonson.

4. Bot. Suddenly terminating, as if cut off.

Syn.—Sudden, unexpected, hasty; rough, curt, brusque, blunt, unceremonious; disconnected, broken; sheer, perpendicular, vertical, sharp.—ABRUPT, STEP, PRECIPTOUS. ABRUPT, as here compared, applies to a surface (as an acclivity or declivity) which rises or descends at a sharp pitch or angle; as, "From those abrupt and perilous rocks the man had fallen" (Wordsworth); cf. "It is the high land nearest to the shore which falls most abruptly" (Kingdele); "The Erggebrige... rise abruptly to the heights of over 4000 feet" (Mill). Steep implies such an angle as renders ascent, less frequently descent, difficult; as. "A military road, which rises... by an acclivity not dangerously steep, but sufficiently laborious "Ghohasom;" "My horse, weary with the deepness of the rise, staggered a little "(d.); "The descentls, a infinitely more steep than the going upy" (T. Gray). Preciprous suggests an angle approximately vertical; as.

a-bove'deck'. a. On deck; hence, aboveboard.
a-bove'-men'tioned. a-bove'-men'tioned. a-bove'-men'tioned or named before; aforesaid.
a-bove said', a. Mentioned or recited above.
a-bove'-stairs'. adv., or above stairs. Upstairs.
a-bove'stairs'. adv., or above stairs. Upstairs.
a-bove'stairs'. adv., or above stairs. Upstairs.
a-bove'stairs'. adv., or above stairs. Upstairs.
a-bove ad d ma'la.
[L.] From the egg to the apples (said of a dinner); hence, from beginning to end.
beginning to end. hence, from beginning to end.
a-bow'n. t. t. s' i. [AS. ābūgan.]
To bend : submit; incline. Obs.
a-bowent, abowen. + Above.
a-bowght, above. + Above.
a-bowght, above. + Above.
a-bowght, above. - Arbishop.
abov. Abri. Abridged; abridger;
abridgment.
a'bra. Abridged; abridger;
abridgment. a-bow', v. t. & i. (AS. Jöngan.)
To bend : submit : incline. Obs.
To bend : submit :

A-bove'-ctt'ed, a. Cited above. a-bove'deck', a. On deck; hence, aboveboard. a-bove'mamed', a. Mentioned or named before; aforesaid. a-bove'stairs', adv., or above'stairs', adv., adv., adv., adv., a

method of reporting cases was used.

Burn.] A brown color; — called also abraham color Obs.—
a'Dra-ham-col' ored, a. Obs.—
b'a'Dra-ham-col' ored, a. Obs.—
cordially.
a-bray', r. i. = AbraID.
a-brad, a'Bread, a'Bread,

abrupt/mess, n. State or quality of being abrupt.

+ ic.] Chem. Designating a complex nitrogenous organic acid found in the jequity bean. ab relation in the jequity bean abroad. An. Booding. Rere. abridge ed. y. adm. [Mestr.] abrod. An. Booding. Rere. abrod. An. Booding. Re

Abrus (5/brus), n. [NL., fr. Gr. 1826s graceful, delicate.]

Bot. A small genus of tropical fabaceous vines having pinnate leaves, purple flowers with 4-lobed calyx, and a compressed pod. A. abrus is the Indian licorice. See Indian Licorice. Jaquirity Bean.

Ab'sa. Om (18/5a. 19m), n. [L. Absalom, fr. Heb. Abshā-lom.] 1. Bib. King David's favorite son, who rebelled against his father, and for whom, after his untimely death at the hands of Joab, the king grieved. 2 Sam. xviii.

2. The Duke of Monmouth, a natural son of Charles II. [David). and against the Whig party.

ab-sa/to-kite (3b-sa/to-kit), n. [From the Absaroka Range, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming.] Petrog. An eruptive rock of basaltic aspect, consisting of a dark to light gray ground mass inclosing crystals of olivine and augite. Ab/sacessum, to go away: ab, abs + cedere to go off, retire. See cens.] Med. A circumscribed collection of pus in any part of the body, formed by the disintegration and stretching of the tissues, usually due to injury, toxication, or infection from bacteria. — ab/sacessed (2b/5ss), a.

ab-soind' (3b-sind'), v. t. [L. abscinder, ab+cainder to rend, cut. See schism.] To rend; to cut asunder. Rare.

"Two syllables. . . abscinded from the rest." Johnson. ab-soiss' (3b-siz/), v. t. [L. abscinder; ab+scinder to cut off.] 1. To cut off. Obs. & R.

2. Bot. To separate by abscission.

ab-soins' (3b-sind'), n., E. pl. -sas (-az), L. pl. -sæ (-5). [L., fem. of abscissus, p. p. of abscinder to cut off. See Abscind.] Geom. One of the elements of reference by which a point, as of a curve, is referred to a system of fixed rectilineal coördinate axes. When referred to two intersecting axes, one of them called the axis of abscissas, or of the point is the distance cut off from the axis of X by a line drawn through it and parallel to the axis of yor XP its ordinate, he intersecting lines OX and OY being the axes of abscissas and ordinates respectively, and of the opint of their origin.

ab-soins'sion (-slah'ūn), n. [L. absciss having a comm

3. Bot. The natural separation of parts by disorganization of the absciss-layer. Ab'sciss-layer (ab'sis-la'er), n. Bot. A zone of tissue forming a layer of separation; a septum.

ab-scond' (ab-skönd'), v. 4.; Ab-scond'zd; Ab-scond'ing.

[L. abscondere to hide; ab, abs + condere to lay up; con+dere (in comp.) to put. Cf. sconce.] 1. To hide, withdraw, or be concealed.

The marmot absconds all winter.

2. To depart clandestinely; to steal off and secrete one's solf; — used specif. of persons who leave the jurisdiction of a court or secrete themselves within its jurisdiction for a fraudulent purpose, such as hindering or defrauding creditors by avoiding legal process.

That very homesickness which, in regular armies, drives so many recruits to abscond.

many recruits to abscond.

Syn.—See DECAMP.
ab-scond/ed. p. a. Hidden; concealed; secluded.—ab-scond/ed-ly, adv.
ab-scond/ed-ly, adv.
ab-scond/ence (ab-skon/dens), n. Fugitive concealment; secret retirement; hiding. Rare.
ab/sence (ab/s/ns), n. [F., fr. L. absentia. See ABSENT.]
1. State or time of being absent or withdrawn from a place or from companionship; —opposed to presence. Cf. DEATH, for presumption founded on absence.

Not as in my presence only, but now much more in my absence.

sence.

Phil. ii. 12

2. Want; destitution; withdrawal. "In the absence of conventional law."

Kent

ventional law."

Kent.
3. Inattention to things present; abstraction (of mind); as, absence of mind. "Reflecting on the little absences and distractions of mankind."

To conquer that abstraction which is called absence. Landor.
4. A void place, as of a person imagined present.

The balconies are full of the absences of gay cavaliers alongelts dames.

4. A void place, as of a person imagined present. The balconies are full of the absence so fags cavaliers and gentle dames. Howelds.

Absence without leave, Mil. & Nav., the offense of unpermitted absence from a ship or command without such intent to remain away indefinitely as to constitute desertion.

absent (ab'sent), a. [F., fr. L. absens, absentis, p. pr. of absents to be away (from); ab + esset o be. Cf. sooth.] 1. Being away from a place; withdrawn from a place; not present.

"Expecting absent friends." Shak.

How have ye spent your absent time from me? Marlowe.

2. Not existing; lacking; as, the part was aborted or absent.

3. Inattentive to what is passing; absent-minded; preoccupied; as, an absent air.

What is commonly called an absent man is commonly either a very weak or a very affected man.

Syn. — Absent-minded, inattentive, musing, dreaming, lost, absorbed, engrossed. — Absent, abstracted, preoccupied denote a want of attention to one's surroundings. Absent implies an unconscious wandering of one's thoughts from present scenes or topics of discourse (cf. Absentantings to some weighty matter for reflection, preoccupied things to some weighty matter for reflection, preoccupied.

suggests that the absence of the attention from things at hand is due to its having been previously absorbed in some more engrossing thought or pursuit. See ABSOR.

Sir Joshua ... was so much caught, that he could think of nothing else and as quite absent all the day, mot knowing a worf that we said to much sulky as abstracted. As the evening wore away he became more and more absorbed in reverie, from which no salies of mine could arouse him to fine the same precentaged by technical requirements.

Absent (ab-sent), v. t., AB-SENT'BD; AB-SENT'ING. [Cf. F. absorber.] 1. To take or withdraw (one's seif) to such a distance as to prevent intercourse.

If after due summons any member absents himself, he is to be fined.

Community that the same being research. Obs. "Go: for thy

If after due summons any member absents himself, he is to be fined.

2. To withhold from being present. Obs. "Go; for thy stay, not free, absents thee more." Millon.

3. To depart from; as, to absent the kingdom. Obs. ab'sen-ta'tion(-sēn-tā'shān), n. An absenting of one's self. ab'sen-tee' (-tē'), n. One who is absent, or who absents himself, from his country, office, post, duty, etc.; specif.:

a A landholder who lives in another country or district than that where his estate is situated; as, an Irish absentee. An absentee may be variously defined as a landed proprietor who resides away from his estate, or from his country; or, more generally, any unproductive consumer who lives out of the country from which he derives his income. Dict. of Pol. Econ.

b Law. A person whose legal residence is out of a turisdic-

a A landholder who lives in another country or district than that where his estate is situated; as, an Irish absentee.

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Absent-entined (32 hu), n. State or practice of an absentee; esp., the practice of absenting one's self from the country or district where one's estate is situated.

Absent-inded (34 kehren.mirdéd; 87), a. Being in a temporary state, or possessing a habit, of mind in which the person affected fails to respond to the ordinary demands on his attention. Such a state or habit may result either from distraction or extreme concentration of attention, and under pathological conditions may become constant.—absent—mind'ed, y. adv.—absent—mind'ed.ness. n. absinth Assintinum.] 1. Absinthium.

2. A green alcoholic liquor containing oils of auronical produces nervous derangement. It is made extensively in the produces revous derangement. It is made extensively in the containing oils of any of the containing oils of the containing of the containing oils of the containi

that rends or cuts asunder. Obs.

absconce' (sheakone'), n. [LL.
absconce' (sheakone'), n. [LL.
absconce'], a. [LL. absentaneus.]

tern used at lauds and matins and seak lantern.
abscond', v. t. To hide; concel. Obs.
abscond'er, n. One who abstries.
ab'sen-cy(-si), n. Absence. Obs.
ab'sen-ty. AB C.
ab'sen-ty. Ab Sen-ty. Absence. Obs.
or Scots Law.

d Gram. Standing apart from its usual construction with another word or words; — said of certain verbal and other expression, or of the cases in which they so stand; as, the nominative, genitive, or ablative, absolute; also of an adective standing without a governed substantive; as in, the field is ours; also of certain uses of the transitive verb (see TRANSITUR, a.) or of the form of a word so used; as, ours is the absolute form of our. In the own of the control of

absey, abis. + AB C.
ab-sid'1 ole. Var. of APSIDIOLE.
ab-sid'1 (de-Var. of APSIDIOLE.
ab-sid'1 (de-Var. of APSIDIOLE.
ab-sid'1 (de-Var. of APSIDIOLE.
ab-sid'1 (n. vid'1-ab).
THUJONE.
THUJONE.
THUJONE.
Ab-sist'n. i. I. Labsistere, p. pr.
absistens.] To stand spart desist. Obs.—ab-sist'ence, n. Obs.
absistos. + ASBESTOS.
ab'sit. of il. Labsid, let him be
absent.] Leave of absence, as SOLUTE, OBSOLETE.

Things to some weignty matter for reflection; PREOCCUPIED

10. Abbr. Absolutely; abstract.

A. B. S. Abbr. American Bible
Society.

absocdarie. + ABECEDARY.
absocdarie. + ABECEDARY.
To move away or out of contact.

Abs. - ab-sec 'dent', a. Obs.
ab-ses' sion (&b-seh'sn), n.
[L. abscession (&b-seh'sn), n.
[L. abscession separating; reabscess: A separating; reabscess: A logical process for arriving at
a true conclusion by the successab'scess-root, n. The creeping

ab-scis'sor (&b-sis'er), n. One

Eastern Church; but now in the Western Church the formula is "I absolve thee." It is a judicial sentence and must be given in the presence of the penitent. b R. C. Ch. (1) Sacramental absolution, a remission of sins, imparted by the priest in the sacrament of penance. (2) A releasing from censures, for example, from excommunication. This power may be delegated to any cleric, and may be exercised apart from the sacrament of penance, and apart from the presence of the censured. (3) A form of supplication and intercession for the dead, chanted or recited before the body is carried from the church.

4. Delivery, in speech. Obs. B. Jonson. Absolution day, R. C. Ch., Tuesday before Easter; in the early church, Good Friday.

4. Delivery, in speech. Obs. B. Jonson. Absolution day, R. C. Ch., Tuesday before Easter; in the early church, Good Friday.

4. Delivery, or without limitation or condition; quality of that which is immediate, assertorial, or downright. The absolutism of green does not eternally prevail. Harper's Mag.

2. Doctrine of that which is absolute, independent, or unconditional; specif.: a Philos. The philosophy of the Absolute. See absolute, or predestination. o Polit. Science. The doctrine or existence of unconditional power and sovereignty vested in a monarch, autocrat, or oligarchy.

4b'so-lut'ist (-it,), n. 1. One who favors an absolute or autocratic government.

2. Metaph. One who rests his philosophy upon a doctrine of the absolute.

The absolute.

10/50-lut'ist, ab'so-lu-tis'tic (-lū-tis'tīk), a. Of or pert. to absolutism; arbitrary; despotic; as, absolutist principles.

Benevolence has the two ideals, the paternal, the absolutistic, and the democratic:... the one looking to the strong to do things for the people, the other looking to the people to do things for themselves.

ab-solv-to-ry (ab-solv-te-te-ri), a. [L. absolutorius.] Serving to absolve. "An absolutory sentence." Ayiiffe.
ab-solv-(\( \delta \)- solv-to-ry (\( \delta \)- solv-to-ri), a. [L. absolutorius.] Serving to absolve. "An absolutory sentence." Ayiiffe.
ab-solve' (\( \delta \)- solv-to-ry (\( \delta \)- solv-ry (\delta \)- solv-ry (\( \delta \)- solv-ry (\( \delta \)- solv-ry (\delta \)- solv-ry (\delta \)- solv-ry (\delta \)- solv-ry (\( \delta \)- solv-ry (\delta \)- solv-ry (\delta \)- solv-ry (\( \delta \)- solv-ry (\delta \)- solv-ry

sonare to sound.] Discordant; contrary; — opposed to consonant. "Absonant to nature." Quarles.

ab-sorb' (3b-sôrb'), v. t.; Ab-sobbe' (-sôrbd'); Ab-sorb'

ING. [L. absorbere; ab + sorbere to suck in, akin to Gr.

poperv: cf. F. absorber.] 1. To swallow up; to engulf; to overwhelm; to cause to disappear as if by swallowing up; to use up; to include. "Dark oblivion soon absorbs them all."

overwhelm; to cause to disappear as if by swallowing up; to use up; to include. "Dark oblivion soon absorbs them all."

The large cities absorb the wealth and fashion. Irving.

2. To suck up; to drink or take in; to imbibe, as a sponge, the lacteals of the body, the roots of plants, etc.

We commonly say that dry air can absorb vapor. .. Strictly the air does not absorb lin sense 4, below! vapor, but the water vaporizes regardless of the presence of the air.

R. N. Tarr.

3. To engross or engage wholly; to occupy fully; as, absorbed in study or the pursuit of wealth.

Let us absorb our entire beings in this one aim. Farrar.

4. To take up by cohesive, chemical, or any molecular action, as when charcoal absorbs gases. So heat, light, and electricity are absorbed by various substances.

5. To take up by purchase or use; as, in financial cant, an issue of stocks or bonds is said to be absorbed when it has passed into the hands of the public by sale, and assimilated when its general reselling has ceased.

Syn.—Engage, occupy, swallow up, sink, plunge, bury, engulf, lose.—Absorbs, IMMERSE, ENGROSS agree in the idea of the entire occupation of one's time or attention. One is BRSORED who is so engaged or taken up with something as to be oblivious of all else; as, to be absorbed in a book, in contemplation; cf. an absorbing story. One is IMMERSED in something who is, as it were, sunk in it, and lost for the time to all other considerations; as, to be immersed in rich foreshadowings of the world "Tempisson.) One is ENGROSSED whose interest or faculties are exclusively occupied by some object or employment; as, "Your professorship... will not engross you wholly" (Concept); cf. an engrossing pursuit. See ABSENT, TENSE; cf. DP.

Manual occupations do not engage the mind sufficiently...

ployment as, "Your professorship... will not engross you wholly" (Conper); cf. an engrossing pursuit. See ABSENT, TENSS; cf. DIP, tions do not engage the mind sufficiently. But composition in the passage; et al. Coth over the Danuhe, when the summons of the dinner bell reluctantly dragged me from my intellectual feast.

This foolish road bill, which has engrossed the whole attention of everybody lately,
ab-sorbed' (\$\frac{1}{2}\) \text{Sofb}\, d\), \( \frac{1}{2}\) \text{Malpole.}

ab-sorbed' (\$\frac{1}{2}\) \text{Sofb}\, d\), \( \frac{1}{2}\) \text{Monorbed}\, attention. \( Dickens. \)

He eyed the coming tide with an absorbed attention. \( Dickens. \)
ab-sorben' (\$\frac{1}{2}\) \text{Monorbed}\, attention. \( Dickens. \)
\( Absorben' (\$\frac{1}{2}\) \text{Monorbed}\, and a brilliancy is imparted to the colors. \( Darwin \)
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\( Absorben' (\$\frac{1}{2}\) \text{Monorbed}\, and a brilliancy is imparted to the colors. \( Darwin \)
\( Absorbed' (\$\frac{1}{2}\) \text{Monorbed}\, and a brilliancy is impa

etc. **b** A substance (e. g., iodine) that acts on the absorbent vessels so as to reduce enlarged and indurated parts. **c**Any substance that mechanically absorbs excreted matter.
3. pl. Anat. The lymphatics;—so called from the important part they play in absorption (which see).
ab-sorb'ing (3b-sôr'b'ing), p. a. That absorbs; engrossing; as, an absorbing pursuit.—ab-sorb'ing-ly, adv.
absorbing well, Civil Engin., a well or shaft for surface drainage, sunk to an absorbent or permeable stratum.
ab-sorp'i-tom'c-ter (3b-sôrp'shi-lom'c-ter), n. [See absorrtion; -meter.] Physics. An instrument for the measurement of the absorption of gases by liquids.—ab-sorp'tionet'ric (-5-mëV'rik), a.
ab-sorp'tion(-sôrp'shiān), n. [L. absorptio, fr. absorbere. See absore.] 1. Act or process of absorbing or of being absorbed; as, the absorption of bodies in a whirlpool, of gases in liquids, of a smaller tribe into a larger, etc.
2. Entire engrossment or occupation of the mind; as, absorption in some employment.

gases in liquids, of a smaller tribe into a larger, etc.

2. Entire engrossment or occupation of the mind; as, absorption in some employment.

3. Physiol. The imbibing of fluid (as nourishment in dissolved condition) by living cells or tissues; particularly, the passage of the digested food through the epithelial cells and other tissues of the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal into the blood or lymph, for transference to the various parts of the body. Though in some measure a process of somosis, absorption is influenced by the activity of the living cells through which the material passes, certain substances being selected and others rejected, or taken up only in relatively small quantity, and many of them subjected to important chemical changes, destructive or constructive. Absorption is most active in the small intestine, though some substances are absorbed from the stomach. In the large intestine much water is absorbed. Most absorbed substances are carried off chiefly by the blood; fats, however, by the lymph. Cf. cHLE.

absorption bands. Physics. Dark bands in a spectrum due to selective absorption of the light. The absorbing media are generally solids or liquids through which the light of the spectrum has been transmitted.

absorption dynamometer. Any of several forms of dynamometer in which the energy measured is absorbed by frictional resistances and is not transmitted to other machines to do useful work, as in the transmission dynamometer. See Prony Brake.

absorption lines. Physics. Dark lines in a spectrum, due to selective absorption of the light. The absorbing media are generally incandescent gases or vapors. Clusters of lines closely grouped sometimes appear as bands, and true absorption bands may be so narrow and well defined as to be taken for lines. See absorption Bands, Fraunhofer

absorption bands may be so harrow and wen deduced as be taken for lines. See absorption bands, Fraunhoffer Lines.

ab-sorp'tive (-tiv), a. Having power, capacity, or tendency to absorb.—ab-sorp'tive-ness, ab'sorp-tiv'-ty, n.

ab-stain' (3b-stan'), v. i.; Ab-stained', stand'); Ab-stain'.

IME. abstemen, abstemen, OF. astemir, abstemir, F. abstemir, fr. L. abstinere, abstemin, v. t. & v. i., to keep from; ab, abs + tenere to hold. See Tenneble.] To hold one's self aloof; to forbear or refrain voluntarily, esp. from an indugence of the passions or appetites; —with from.

Not a few abstement from voting. Macaulay.

Who abstemins from meet that is not gaunt? Shak.

Syn.—Withhold, desist; give up, deny one's self, relincush.—Abstain. Replains agree in the idea of a self-imposed check or arrest upon action. To Abstain is deliberately to withhold one's self from an object or action. often with the implication that indulgence in it would be hurtful or wrong as, to abstain from meet on Friday: "abstain from fieshly lusts" (1 Pet. ii. 11). Refrain is not so emphatic as abstain, and applies with less frequency to the appetites or passions. It often implies the checking of a momentary impulse or inclination; as, to refrain from alughter. In deed, to refrain from an action often means merely its voluntary nonperformance; as, "a time to embrace and a time to refrain from embracing" (Eccl. iii. 5). See abstrikence.

Avoid.

The lamentable difficulty I have always experienced in saying.

Avoid.

The lamentable difficulty I have always experienced in saying no! and in abstaining from what the people about me were doing.

Coleridge.

Coleridge,
Hast thou . . . loved so well a high behavior.
In man or maid, that thou from speech refrained,
Nobility more nobly to repay?

ab-ste'mi-ous (ab-ste'mi-fes), a. [L. abstemius; ab, abs +

root of temetum intoxicating drink.] 1. Abstaining from

root of temetum intoxicating drink.] 1. Aostaining from wine. Orig. Latin sense.

\*\*Inder his special eye\*\*

\*\*Abstemnous I grew up and thrived amain. Milton.\*\*

2. Sparing in diet; refraining from a free use of food and strong drinks; temperate; abstinent; sparing in the indulgence of the appetite or possions.

Instances of longevity are chiefly among the abstemious.

\*\*Arbuthnot.\*\*

3. Sparingly used; used, or in conformity, with temperance or moderation; as, an abstemions diet.

4. Marked by, or spent in, abstinence; as, an abstemions life. "One abstemious day." Pope.

5. Promotive of abstinence. Rare.

Such is the virtue of the abstemious well. Dryden Syn.—See Abstinence.
— ab-ste'mi-ous-ly, adv.— ab-ste'mi-ous-ness, n. ab-sten'tion (&b-stěn'shūn), n. [F. See Abstain.] Act of abstaining; a holding aloof.
ab-sten'tious (-shūs), a. Characterized by abstinence; absten'tious (-shūs), a. Characterized by abstinence;

ab-sten'tious (-shiss), a. Characterized by abstinence; self-restraining.

\*\*Bab-sten's (ab-stur'), v. t. [L. abstergere, abstersum; ab, abs + tergere to wipe: cf. F. absterger.] To clean by wip-abs + tergere to wipe: cf. F. absterger.] To clean by wip-ing; to wipe away; to cleanse; hence, to purge. Obs. or R. ab-ster'gent (ab-stur'jent), a. [L. abstergens, p. pr.] Serving to cleanse; detergent: — n. A substance used in cleansing; a detergent; as, soap is an abstergent.

\*\*ab-ster'sion (ab-stur'shan), n. [F. abstersion. See Abstersion. See Abster'sive (-siv), a. [Cf. F. abstersi). See Abstersion (-siv), a. [Cf. F. abstersi). See Abstersion, being performed. Scott. ab-ster'sive (-siv), a. [Cf. F. abstiresion. See Abstersion being cleansing; purging. \*\*Bacon. — n. Something cleansing. — ab-ster'sive-ness, n.

The strong abstersive of some heroic magistrate. Milton. ab'sti-nence (ab'sti-nence, L. abstimentia, fr. abstinere. See Abstinentia].

\*\*abstor-bittion (ab'sor-bish'an), || abs'que (ab z' k w). [L.]

staining; voluntary forbearance; esp., the refraining from indulgence of appetite, or from customary gratifications of animal or sensual propensities. Specif., habitual abstaining from intoxicating beverages, — called also total abstinence. The abstinence from a present pleasure that offers itself is a pain, nay, ofteatimes a very great one.

The abstinence from a present pleasure that offers itself is a pain, nay, ofteatimes a very great one.

Penance, fasts, and abstinence.

To punish bodies for the soul's offense.

Prenance, fasts, and abstinence.

To punish bodies for the soul's offense.

Dryden.

Specif.: Economics. The sacrifice involved in abstaining from the unproductive consumption of wealth, in order to accumulate capital.

Another of Mr. Mill's fundamental propositions is, that capital originates in abstinence. In this assertion it is permanent capital that is referred to. Not a little care needs, however, to be used, if we are to have a clear idea of the function termed abstinence; for concerning it there are current many old contusions and some modern ones. ... Abstinence is nothing more than electing to take our income in the form of wealth-reating goods, instead of in that of pleasure-giving goods.

Syn.—Abstention, soberness, moderation; self-restraint, self-denial, forbearance. —ABSTINENCE, TEMPERANCE, ABSTEMOUNNESS, SOBERTY agree in expressing restraint in the gratification of appetites or passions. ABSTINENCE and TEMPERANCE are chiefly used with reference to strong drink, and are often employed as convertible terms, though temperance in its more exact sense implies simply habitual moderation; as, "The rule of 'Not too much,' by temperance can the supplies of avoidance of excess in the use of intoxicants, is of very general application; as, sobriety of demeanor, sobriety in dress. See FRUGAL, MODERATE.

If all the world

Should, in a pet of temperance, feed on pulse,

Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but frieze. Milton, Mr. Wrench, generally abstemious, often drank wine rather freely a

5. Abstracted; absent in mind; absent-minded. "Abstract, as in a trance."

65. Abstracted; absent in mind; absent-minded. "Abstract, as in a trance." Milton.
6. Philos. a Separated from closely associated ideas or perceptions; as, the solidity of marble when contemplated apart from its color or figure is an abstract conception; also, symbolically representing to the mind something which is not (or may not be) immediately perceived; as, an abstract idea of a horse, or of France. b General as opposed to particular; as, "reptile" is an abstract or general name.

A concrete name is a name which stands for a thing; an abstract name is a name which stands for a thing; an abstract to the has grown up in more modern times, which, if not introduced by Locke, has gained currency from his example, of applying the expression "abstract name" to all names which are the result of abstraction and generalization, and consequently to all general names, instead of confining it to the namesor attributes J. S. Milt.
7. Dealing with a subject in the abstract or dealing with an abstract subject; — applied to sciences, esp. to the pure as distinguished from the applied sciences.

Syn.—See General.

abstract idea. See def. 6, above.—a. noun, Gram., a noun or name denoting an attribute, as a quality, activity, or state, considered apart from its substance or that which manifests the activity, state, or condition; as, sweetness, wission, motion are abstract nouns.—a. numbers. Math., numbers used without application to things, as 6, 8, 3; but when applied to any thing, as 6 feet, 10 men, they become concrete.—a. mathematics. See MATHEMATICS.—a. rhythm. See RHYTHM.—a. unit, the unit of numeration; one taken in the abstract; the number represented by 1;—distinguished from concrete, or denominate, unit, that is, a unit in which the kind of thing is expressed, a unit of measure or value, as 1 foot, 1 dollar, 1 pound, and the like.

ab'stract (ab'strakt), n. [See Abstract, a.] 1. That which comprises or concentrates in itself the essential qualities of a larger thing or of several things. Specif.: A summary or an epi

comprises or concentrates in itself the essential qualities of a larger thing or of several things. Specif.: A summary or an epitome, as of a book, or of a statement; a brief.

An abstract of every treatise he had read.

Of all perfection, which the workmanship of Heaven hath modeled.

2. State of separation from other things; as, to consider a subject in the abstract, or apart from associated things.

3. An abstract term; also, an abstract idea.

The concretes "father" and "son" have, or might have, the abstracts "paternity" and "filiety."

All our abstracts must be confessed to be but imperfectly imaginable things.

Wm James.

4. Pharm. A preparation made by mixing powdered solid

All our abstracts must be confessed to be but imperfectly imaginable things. Wm James.

4. Pharm. A preparation made by mixing powdered solid extract of a vegetable substance with sugar of milk in such proportion that one part of the final product represents two parts of the original substance.

Syn.—Abridgment, synopsis, digest. See compendium. abstract of title, Law, an epitome of the successive conveyances and other facts upon which a person's title to a piece of land rests. In the absence of express stipulations the vendor or mortgagor is, in England, required by law to furnish an abstract to the vendee or mortgage at his own expense; in the United States, it is customary for him to do so.—in the abstract, with reference to theoretical considerations only; apart from practical or actual conditions.

ab'sor-bi'tion (ah'sor-bish'an). | Lab'que (a h z ' k wē). | L.|

ab sorpti (āh-sorpt'), a. (L. ab | Lab'que (a h z ' k wē). | L.|

without. | Lab' (ah-sorpt'), a. (L. ab | Lab'que (ah z ' k wē). | L.|

without. | Lab' (Lab' (ah-sorpt'), a. (L. ab | Lab'que (ah z ' k wē). | L.|

without (his:- technical words of denial in a special traverse, absorption spectrum. See viection of denial in a special traverse, absorption spectrum. See viection in absorption spectrum. See viection of denial in a special traverse, absorption spectrum. See viection in petition of vastical see (ab-skwotto-labe, absorption) absorption absorptio

any condition: unconditionally abster tion-ist, n. See ist. abs. re. Abbr. Absente reo. abstain v. t. To binder: abster v. t. [L. absterrer.] rodete. Obs. ? R. [Obs. withhold. Obs. abstained. Ref. Sp. abstained. Rate. Abstained. Ref. Sp. abstained. Ref. Ref. Sp. abstained. Ref. Sp. abstained. Ref. Sp. abstained. Ref.

Stract' (äb-sträkt'), v. t.; AB-STRACT'ED; AB-STRACT'ING. [See ABSTRACT, a.] 1. To withdraw; separate; take away. He was incapable of forming any opinion or resolution abstracted from his own prejudices.
To draw off in respect to interest or attention; as, his mind was wholly abstracted by other objects.
To separate, as ideas, by the operation of the mind; to consider by itself; to contemplate separately, as a quality or attribute; as, to abstract the notion of dimension from that of space.
To derive or take by way of descent from ancestors. Obs.
To epitomize; summarize; abridge. Franklin.
To take secretly or dislonestly; to purloin; as, to abstract goods from a parcel, or money from a till. Von Rosen had quietly abstracted the bearing reins from the harms.
To separate, as the ways calcile or sully largets.

harness.

7. Chem. To separate, as the more volatile or soluble parts

7. Chem. To separate, as the more volatile or soluble parts of a substance; to extract.

ab-stract', v. i. To perform the process of abstraction or of abstracting something.

I own myself able to abstract in one sense. Berkeley.

ab-stract'ed, p. a. 1. Separated or disconnected; withdrawn; removed; apart.

The evil one abstracted stood from his own evil. Milton.

2. Separated from matter; abstract; ideal. Obs.

3. Abstract; abstracts; difficult. Obs. Johnson.

4. Inattentive to surrounding objects; absent in mind. "An abstracted scholar."

The young stranger had been abstracted and silent. Blackw. Mag.

Syn.—See Absent.

—ab-stract'ed-ly. adv. — ab-stract'ed-ness. n.

Syn.—See Absent.—ab-stract'ed-ness, n.
ab-stract'od-ly, adv.—ab-stract'ed-ness, n.
ab-stract'ion (ab-strak'shin), n. [L. abstractio; cf. F.
abstraction.] 1. Act of abstracting, or state of being abstracted.
A wrongful abstraction of wealth from certain members of the
community.

A wrongful abstraction of wealth from certain members of the community.

2. A separation from worldly objects; a recluse life; as, a hermit's abstraction.

3. Melaph. Act or process of leaving out of consideration one or more qualities of a complex object so as to attend to others. Thus, when the mind considers the form of a tree by itself, or the color of the leaves as separate from their size or figure, the act is called abstraction. So, also, when it considers whiteness, softness, virue, existence, as separate from any particular objects. Abstraction separates the parts or qualities of things wholly for the sake of considering them in themselves, or in their relation to like parts or qualities in other things. Abstraction is thus necessary to classification, by which things are arranged in genera and species; since in classifying we separate in idea like qualities of certain objects from other qualities which are different, and arrange the objects having the same qualities in a class or collected body. Abstraction is thus distinguished from analysis, for while it is an analytic process, it is not concerned, as is analysis, with the relations of parts to a whole, but with their relations to other things.

4. That which is abstracted; hence, an abstract idea or term; loosely, a theory, as, to fight for mere abstractions. In Latin as in English it is somewhat of a rarity to use the plurals of very abstract abstractions.

The mechanical theory of the world we have traced to a natural prejudice supposed to be the special infimity of metaphysicians of parts of the plurals of very abstract abstractions.

The mechanical theory of the world we have traced to a natural prejudice supposed to be the special infimity of metaphysicians of parts of the plurals of very abstract abstractions.

The mechanical theory of the world we have traced to a natural prejudice supposed to be the special infimity of metaphysicians.

prejudice supposed to be the special infirmity of metaphysicians — that of ascribing objective existence to abstractions. Now, if everthere were abstractions, the time and space and mass of abstract dynamics are such.

5. Chem. Separation of volatile parts by distillation. Obs.

6. Absence or absorption of mind; inattention to present objects, occurrences, etc.

7. A surreptitious taking of the property of another; purloining. Euphemistic.

abstractive (ab-strak'tiv), a. [Cf. F. abstractif.] Having the power of abstracting; of an abstracting nature. "The abstractive faculty." I. Taylor.

abstractive faculty." I. Taylor.

abstractive faculty." I. Taylor.

abstractive faculty." Adv.—ab-stractive-ness, n.

ab'stract-ly (ab'strakt-ll), adv. In an abstract state or manner; separately; absolutely; by itself.

ab'stract-ness, n. Quality or state of being abstract.

ab-strict'ed (ab-strik'ted), a. Bot. Cut off by abstriction.

ab-strict'on (-shān),n. [L. ab off + strictio, -anis, a binding tight. See strik'ted), a. Bot. Cut off by abstriction.

2. Bot. a The formation of spores by the cutting off of successive portions of the sporophore through the growth of septa. See coniding, Illust. b = Abscission.

ab-struse' (ab-stros), a. [L. abstrusus, p. p. of abstrudere to thrust away, conceal; ab, abs+trudere to thrust; cf. F. abstrus. Cf. intradic. Obs.

The eternal eye whose sight discerns. Millon.

2. Remote from apprehension; difficult to be comprehended or understood; recondite; as, abstruse learning.

Profound and abstruse topics.

Milman.

Syn.—See RECONDIES.

ab-struse' (2b-strad'), a. [L. absurdus harsh-sounding, incongrous, absurd; ab + (perh.) a deriv. fr. a root meaning "to sound"; cf. L. surdus dull-sounding, silent, deaf: cf. F. absurde. Cf. sura.] 1. Inharmonious; untuneful. Obs. & R.

2. Contrary to reason or propriety; obviously and fatly opposed to manifest truth; inconsistent with the plain dictates of common sense: nonsensical; ridiculous; as, an absurd person; an absurd opinion; an absurd dream.

This pr

ab-straction. An idealist. ab'strac-ti'tious (&b'straction. the principle of abstraction. The principle of abstraction of abstraction of abstraction of abstraction. The principle of abstraction of abstraction of abstraction of abstraction. The principle of abstraction of abstraction. The principle of abstraction of abstraction of abstraction of abstraction of abstraction. The principle of abstraction of abst

ab-stract'er, n. One who abstracts, or makes abstracts, abstract (absurd', n. An absurdity. Obs. abstrac'tional, a Pertaining cies of Cassia (C. absus); also, its

3. Logic. Contradictory; fallacious by reason of contradiction. See REDUCTIO AD ABSUEDUM.

Syn.—Irrational, ridiculous, preposterous, inconsistent, incongruous. See FOOLISH.

— ab-surd'ly (2b-sûrd'II), adv.— ab-surd'ness, n. ab-surd'ty (2b-sûrd'II), adv.— ab-surd'ness, n. ab-surd'ty (2b-sûrd'II), adv.— ab-surd'iness, n. ab-surd'ty (2b-sûrd'II), adv.— ab-surditas: cf. F. absurdite.] 1. Quality or state of being absurd. "The absurdite.] 1. Quality or state of being absurd. "The absurdity of the actual idea." Locke.

2. That which is absurd; an absurd action; a logical contradiction. "Some strange absurdity." Shelley.

A-bu'dah (3-boo'dà), n. In James Ridley's (1736-65)

"Tales of the Genii," a merchant of Bagdad, who dreams that every night a box or chest enters of itself into his chamber and discloses a hag who drives him to seek the talisman of Oromanes, which will insure happiness. Helearns finally that the real talisman of Oromanes true happiness, can be enjoyed only by immortals, and that man's sole puirsuit should be to know and obey the will of God.

A'bu Has'san (3'boō hās'ān). In the "Arabian Nights." a merchant of Bagdad, who, in fulfilment of a wish to be the caliph for one day, expressed to the disguised caliph Harun-al-Rashid, is carried in his sleep to the latter's bed and on awaking is made to believe himself the caliph.

a-bu'll-a (d-bōo'll-ā; ā-bū'-), n. [NL.; Gr-ā-not-i-root of βούλεσθαι to will: cf. āβουλα thoughtlessness.] Med. Impairment or loss of will power. It is a characteristic of some forms of insanity.—a-bu'llo (11k), a.

a-bun'dance (ā-būn'dāns), n. [ME. (h)uhundance, abundance, F. abondance, L. abundantia, fr. abundance, See ABOUND.]

1. An overflowing fullness; ample sufficiency; great plenty; profusion; copious supply; superfluity; wealth;—strictly applicable to quantity only.

It is iamentable to remember what abundance of noble blood hath been shed with small benefit to the Christian state. Radevyh.

2. Solo Whist.—ABONDANCS.

Syn.—Exuberance, plenteousness, plenty, copiousness,

hath been shed with small benefit to the Christian state. Raleigh.

2. Solo Whist. — BADNDANCE.

Syn. — Exuberance, plenteousness, plenty, copiousness, overflow; riches, affluence, wealth.

a-bun'dant (-dānt), a. [ME. (h)abundant, aboundant, F. abondant, fr. L. abundans, p. pr. of abundare. See Abound. Fully sufficient; plentiful; in copious supply; — followed by in, rarely by with. "Abundant in goodness and truth." Ex. xxiv. 6. — Abun'dant-1y, adv.

Syn.—Ample, copious, plenteous, exuberant, overflowing, rich, teeming, profuse, bountful, liberal. See Flenyiful. abundant number. Math... a number the sum of whose aliquot parts exceeds the number itself. This is opposed to a dedictent number, as 14, whose aliquot parts are 1, 2, 7, the sum of which is 10; and to a perfect number, which equals the sum of its aliquot parts, as 6, with aliquot parts 1, 2, 3 a-bur'don (d-būr'b'n), adv. & a. [a. on, in + burton.]

Naul. With the length athwartship, as barrels, boxes, etc.

a-buse (a-būr), v. 1; A-busen' (d-būa'd); A-bus'ns. [F. abuser; L. abusus, p. p. of abuti to abuse, misuse; ab + uti to use. See uss.] 1. To put to a wrong use; to misapply; to misuse; to put to a bad use; to use for a wrong purpose or end; to pervert; as, to abuse one's authority.

This principle (if one may so abuse the word) shoots rapidly into oppularity.

2. To use ill; to maltreat; to act injuriously to; fo punish or to tax excessively; to hurt; as, to abuse prisoners; to abuse one's halth, one's patience.

3. To falsify, as by coloring; to adulterate. Obs.

4. To revile; to reproach coarsely; to disparage.

The ... tellers of news abused the general. Macaulay.

5. To dishonor. "Shall flight abuse your name?" Shak.

6. To violate; ravish; defile. See Abuse, n., 5. Spenser.

7. To deceive; to impose on. Obs.

Their eyes red and staring, cozened with a moist cloud, and abused by a double object.

Syn.—Maltreat, injure; revile, reproach, vilify, vituperate, asperse, traduce, malign.

2. Physical ill treatment; injury. "Rejoice. . at the abuse of

The two parties, after exchanging a good deal of abuse, came to blows.

5. Violation; rape; ravishment, including, under some statutes, injuries resulting from indecent assault not amounting to rape; as, abuse of a female child.

6. Deceitful practice; deception; cheat. Obs. Or is it some abuse, and no such thing? Shak. Syn.—Berating, rating, scolding, vilification, aspersion, reproach, upbraiding, contumely, insult, scurrility, opprobrium.—Abuse, vituperation, obloquy, objurgation, invective. Abuse is generally prompted by anger and vented in harsh or scurrilous words; vituperation suggests the overwhelming of some one with a torrent of abuse; obloding to bring disgrace upon its object. Objurgation applies to a sharp berating or scolding; invective implies rather a vehement and bitter denunciation or attack, which is

to a sharp berating or scolding; INVECTIVE implies rather a vehement and bitter denunciation or attack, which is roads, in which two or more rack rails (constituting an Abt rack) are used and so arranged that the tech are not opposite to the tech are not opposite to the tech are not opposite to the tech are not opposite of the two tech are not opposite of the t

often public, and may be in a good cause and expressed in refined language. See ASPEREE, OPPROBBIOUS; cf. LAMPOON. At the justest censures, [they] kindle at once into violent and undisciplined abuse.

That hunt of obloquy, which ever has pursued me with a full cry through life.

The angry objurgations of officers.

What a difference between Pope's little poisonous barbs, and Dryden's strong invective?

What a difference between Pope's little poisonous barbs, and Dryden's strong invective?

Tennyson. abuse of process, Law, the wrongful employment of a regular judicial proceeding, as in case of frivolous or vexatious actions. The proceeding must be both malicious and without probable cause to constitute abuse of process.

a bur'sion (ā-bū'xhūn), abusioum, n. [OF. abusion, fr. L. abusio misuse of words.] Obs. Abuse; misuse; specif.: a Perversion; deception; cheat. b Misuse of terms; catachresis. c Wrong; outrage. d Reviling; insult.

a bur'sive (ā-bū'si'v), a. [Cf. F. abusif, fr. L. abusivus.]

1. Wrongly used; perverted; misapplied.

I am. necessitated to use the word Parliament improperly, according to the abusive acceptation thereof.

2. Given to misusing; also, full of abuses. Archaic. "The abusiva prerogatives of his see."

4. Containing, or serving for, abuse; vituperative; reproachful; scurrilous. "An abusive author."

4. Containing, or serving for, abuse; vituperative; reproachful; scurrilous. "An abusive lampoon." Johnson. 5. Tending to deceive; fraudulent; cheating. Obs. "An abusive treaty."

Syn.—Scurrilous, opprobrious, insulting, reviling.

abusive treaty."

Syn. — Scurrilous, opprobrious, insulting, reviling.

abusive treaty."

Syn. - Scurrilous, opprobrious, insulting, reviling.

-a-bu'sive-ly, adv. -a-bu'sive-ness, n.

a-bu'(à-būt'), v. i.; A-But'fed ; A-But'fing. [OF. abouter, aboter, to fix the limits of, to border, border on, F. abouter to place end to end; a-(L. ad) + OF. boter, buter, to push, F. bouter, of LG. origin. See butt to strike with the head. The word was perh. confused somewhat with F. abuter to put end to end, to come to an end, to aim, but thing aimed at, purpose (cf. butra a target). To project; to terminate or border; to be contiguous; — with on, upon, or against; as, his land abuts on the road. Usually abut implies contact, but this is not always so. Cf. addacent.

a-but'(à-būt'), v. t. 1. To end at; to border on; to reach or touch with an end; as, two lots abutting each other.

To cause to abut; to cause to meet end on; as, to abut a timber against a post; to abut two timbers end to end.

A-but't-lon (à-būt't-lon), n. [NL., fr. Ar. aubūtiūn] Bot.

A large genus of malvaceous plants, natives of warm regions, having axillary spreading or bell-shaped flowers without involucels, varying greatly in size and color. They are known as Indian mallows, and many cultivated species are called flowering maple. Also [l. c.], a plant of this genus.

a-but'ment (à-būt'mēnt), n. [Cf. OF. aboutement.] 1. Act

this genus. a-but'ment (a-but'ment), n. [Cf. OF. aboutement.] 1. Act or state of abutting.
2. That on or against which a body abuts or presses, as: a

2. That on or against which a body abuts or presses, as: a Arch. The part of a buttress, pier, wall, etc., which receives thrust or lateral pressure, as of an arch (see ARCH, Illust.), vault, or strut; specif, of a bridge, the support at either end of the entire bridge. By extension, an anchorage for the cables of a suspension bridge. b Mech. A fixed point or surface from which resistance or reaction is obtained, as the cylinder head of a steam engine, the fulcrum of a lever, etc.

abutment arch or pier. The arch or pier of a bridge next the shore

crum of a lever, etc.

abutment arch or pier. The arch or pier of a bridge next the shore.

a-but'tal (-āl), n. 1. The butting or boundary of land, particularly at the end; a headland.

2. Position in which a thing abuts; act of abutting; as, car rails should be laid so as to come in abuttal.

a-but'ter (-ēr), n. One that abuts. Specif., the owner of a contiguous estate; as, the abutters on a street.

a-but'ting, p. a. That abuts or adjoins.

Syn.—See ADJACENT.

abutting joint, a joint in which one piece is placed end on, or abuts, against the other, as where, in carpentry, one piece is joined to the side of another so that the grain of each piece is at an angle to that of the other.

ab-wab' (3b-wāb'), n. [Hind., fr. Ar. abwāb doors, sources of public revenue, pl. of bab door.] Any of various fines, cesses, or imposts levied by native chiefs upon landowners or subjects. India.

a-by' (i-bi'), v. t. d. i. pret. d. p. p.

a-byee') A-Bought' (ā-bit'). [AS. ābyc. Abutting Joints.

gan to pay for; ā- (cf. Goth. us-, G. er-, orig. meaning out) + bycgan to buy. See BUY; cf. ABIDE.] 1. To buy. Obs.

2. To pay for; to suffer for; to atone for; to make amends for; to give satisfaction. Archaic.

Its success led them to undervalue those who have been of most use to them—but they shall dearly abye it.

3. To endure; abide.

But naught that wanteth rest can long aby. Spenser

a-bysm' (d-biz'm'), n. [OF. abisme, F. abūme, LL. abyssimus, a superl. of L. abyssus, Gr. āβυσσος. See ABYSS.]

The bottomless gulf or pit of the old cosmogonies; hence, lit. or fig., any unfathomably deep space or gulf. See ABYSS.

"The abysm of time the images of perished things. Stevenson.

The abysm of field.

The surviving memory, signaling out of the dark backward and abysm of time the images of perished things.

Stevenson.

The surviving memory, signaling out of the dark backward and abysm of time the images of persished things.

\*\*Reverson.\*\*

\*\*ne ab uno disce ownes Danaum (msidas), from one offense or abus'-bus, a. Abus've. Obs. crime learn all (the wiles) of the abus' six. Abus've. Obs. abus' six. Abus've. Obs. crime learn all (the wiles) of the abus' six. Abus've. Obs. abus' six. Abus'

**a-bys'mal**  $(\dot{a}$ -bĭz'mǎl), a. **1.** Pertaining to or resembling

an abyss; bottomless; unending; profound.
Geology gives one the same abysmal extent of time that astronomy does of space.

The empty horror of abysmal night. G. Santayana

2. = ABYSSAL. a-byss' (a-bis'), n. [L. abyssus a bottomless gulf, fr. Gr.

2. = AFYSAL.

2. = AFYSAL.

2. = AFYSAL.

2. = Dyssy (&-Dis'), n. [L. abyssus a bottomless gulf, fr. Gr. aBvoros bottomless; a - not + Bvoros depth, bottom.]

1. The bottomless or infernal pit; hell; hence, any deep, immeasurable space. The bottomless gulf of other old cosmogonies; the bottomless or infernal pit; hell; hence, any deep, immeasurable space. The bottomless gulf of the old cosmogonies, called abysm and later abyss, was specifically imagined to be: a A confined subterraneous body of water, which (as related in the Old Testament) was once an ocean enfolding the earth. b The infernal regions, including the abode of the dead, corresponding to sheel; the place of punishment of the wicked or hell; the deep-placed prison or abode of the evil powers, etc.

[Thou] with mighty wings outspread,
Dovelike sat'st brooding on the vast abyss. Milton.
Thy throne is darkness, in the abyss of light. Dryden.

2. Infinite time; a vast intellectual or moral depth.

In unfathomable abysses of diagrace.

3. Her. The center of the escutcheon; the fess point.

4. The bottom water of the deep sea. See Bassalla.

5. [cap.] Boehmenism. The divine being as the groundless origin of the Byss; — rendering Ger. Ungrund and Urgrund.

a. byss'al (-āl), a. 1. Belonging to, or resembling, an abyss; unfathomable.

2. Of, or found in, the abyssal zone, or deepest part of the sea; as, abyssal noks. = Plutonic Rocks. — a. zone. = Bassalla.

Abys-sin'l-an (aby'-sin'l-ān), a. Of or pert. to Abyssinia.

Abyssinian banana, a banana (Musa ensete) cultivated for its ornamental foliage, the leaves attaining a length of twenty feet. Its fruit is not edible, but the young flower stalks are. — A. Church, the Monophysite church founded, about 300 A. D., by Frumentius, who, as bishop, assumed the titles Abba Sulamah ("tathe of peace"), and Abuna ("our father"), still used by the head, or patriarch, of the church. The church is essentially Coptic in ritual and practice; and its head is a Copt appointed by the Patriarch of Egypt. — A. gold. a = Talkin G

"Mabesh" ("mixed"), which the Arabs formerly gave in derision to the inhabitants of the Abyssinian platean united together into a Christian state.

There are Abyssinians who may certainly be called black, and in whom the negro strain is revealed in the somewhat turnid lips, small nose broad at base, and frizzly black hair. But the majority may be described as a mixed Hamito-Semitic people, who . . . belong fundamentally to the Caucasic division. A. H. Keane.

2. A member of the Abyssinian Church.

3. The speech of Abyssinians. See Hamttic Languages c; Semitic Languages, Elkiopic group; GEEZ.

30. An assimilated form of AD.

40. [L. acus, Gr.-ax6: cf. F.-aque.] An adjective suffix to words of Greek or Latin origin, as elegiac, aphrodisiac, zodiac, demoniac, etc. These adjectives in -ac usually have alternative forms in -acal.

A-cg'cla (&ka'sla), n. [L., fr. Gr. åxaxía; orig., a thorny tree found in Egypt.] 1. Bot. a A genus of mimosaceous trees and shrubs widely distributed in warm regions. Of the 450 species, nearly 300 are Australian or Polynesian, having the normally pinnate leaves reduced to leaflike phyllodes. Some species are noted for producing valuable gums. See oum; catrectu; warte, Hiss.; coons, Illust. Also [l. c.], a plant of this genus. D The common locust. U. S.

2. [l. c.] Gum arabic.

A-cg'clan (-shān), n. Eccl. Hist. A follower of Acacius, Bishop of Cæsarea (4th century A. D.), who headed a party in the Eastern Church intermediate between the extreme Arians and the Semi-Arians. He taught that the Father and the Son were like in will alone. — A-ca'clan.

in the Eastern Church intermediate between the extreme Arians and the Semi-Arians. He taught that the Father and the Son were like in will alone.—A-ca/clan, a. acacia plum. The Australian tree Eucryphia moorei or its fruit. See Eucryphia a'c'a-dome' (& 'ak'd-dem'; ak'd-dem'), n. [L. academia. See ACADEMY.] An academy; specif., the Academy. Poetic. ac'a-dem'ic (-dem'ik) {a. [L. academicus: cf. F. acade\*ac'a-dem'-cal (-l-kil) { mique. See ACADEMY.] I. [cap.] Belonging to the school or philosophy of Plato, or of the Academy

2. Belonging to an academy or other higher institution of

Academy.

2. Belonging to an academy or other higher institution of learning; scholarly; literary or classical, in distinction from technical or scientific. "Academic courses." Warburton. "Academical study." Berkeley.

3. Conforming to scholastic traditions or rules; conventional; formal; as, academic discussions; academic figures; academical treatment.

4. Fine Art. Resulting from the teachings of an academy, or organized school of art; therefore, rigid and formal but full of knowledge;—often applied to the French artists connected with the Ecole des Beaux Arts, or assumed to be in agreement with its principles.

Syn.—See scholarly.

Academic Legion, a body of armed students, esp. in the revolutionary disturbances in Europe, as at Vienna, in 1848.—A. school. Sculpture, the school of the organized modern teaching of France, represented by Paul Dubois, Antonin Mercié, René de Saint Marceaux, etc. Perfection of technique, elegance, and harmony in details are characteristic of the school.—a. socialist.—socialist of The Chala.

a'Mademillo, n. 1. [aap.] One holding the philosophy of Plato or the Academy.

2. A member of an academy, college, or university; an academician.

a-bys-mally, adv. of Abysmal. | ac/a-de/mi-al, a. Academic.

11

ac/a-dem/1-cals (&k/a-dem/1-kalz), n. pl. The articles of dress prescribed and worn at some colleges and universities. a-cad'e-mi/cian (a-kād'ā-mi/sh'ān), n. [F. académicien. See Academy.] 1 A member of an academy, or society for promoting science, art, or literature, as of the French. Academy, or the Royal Academy of Arts.
2. A collegian. Rave.
2. Chesterfield. ac'a-dem'1-cism (&k'a-dem'1-siz'm), n. 1. [cap.] A tenet of the Academic philosophy.
2. A mannerism or mode peculiar to an academy.
3. Cand'e-my (a-kād'ā-mi), n.; pl.-mies (-miz). [F. académie, L. academia, Gr. àcaō'pie.a. Cf. Academie] 1. [cap.] A garden or grove near Athens where Plato and his followers held their philosophical conferences; hence, the school of philosophy of which Plato was head. The Academy is ordinarily divided into three schools (though sometimes into five), called the Old, Middle, and New Academies. The Old Academy consisted of Plato and his immediate followers, the latter emphasizing ethical, astronomical, and physical studies. The Middle Academy, in the 2d and 3d centuries B. c., was of skeptical tendency, but differed from dogmatic skepticism in that the attainment of probable knowledge was considered possible. The New Academy, from the 1st century B. c. until the closing of the Academy, from the 1st century B. c. until the closing of the Academy, from the statemtury B. c. until the closing of the Academy, from the statemtury B. c. until the closing of the Academy, from the statemtury B. c. until the closing of the Academy, from the statemtury B. c. until the closing of the Academy, from the statemtury B. c. until the closing of the Academy, from the statemtury B. c. until the closing of the Academy, from the statement of the academy of academy of the Academy of Academies of fanaticism."

2. An institution for the study of higher learning; a college or a university. Popularly, a school, or seminary of learning, holding a rank between a college and a common school.

3. A place of education or training in any subject; a school. "

snepherus. academy figure. Paint. A drawing or photograph after a nude model.

shepherds.

academy figure. Paint. A drawing or photograph after a nude model.

Acadia. (a-kā'd'l-a'), n. Also A'ca'die' (à'kà'dē'). [F. Acadie, said to be derived from Shubenacadie, the name of one of the principal rivers of Nova Scotia; in old grants called L'Acadie, and La Cadie.] The original (in the form Acadie) French, and now poetic, name of Nova Scotia, or rather of a tract extending from 40° to 40° north latitude, which during the struggle between the English and French in America changed masters several times before its final cession to England in 1763. In 1755 a great number of the French inhabitants were deported and dispersed among English colonies from Massachusetts to Georgia, many finally reaching Louisiana. See Evange\_Inne.

Undaunted bythe fate of La Roche, this nobleman petitioned the king for leave to coloniez La Cadie, or Acadie, a region defined as extending from the fortieth to the forty-sixth degree of north latitude, or from Philadelphia to beyond Montreal. Parkman.

a.ca'di.a.lite(.lit), n. [Acadia + -lite.] Min. A flesh-red kind of chabazite found in Nova Scotia.

A.ca'di.an (.ān), a. 1. Of or pert. to Acadia, or Nova Scotia, often with an implication of pastoral simplicity.

2. Geol. Pertaining to or designating the middle subdivision of the American Cambrian. See geologay, Chart.

Acadian flycatcher, a small flycatcher (Empidonax virescens) olive-green above and whitish below, tinged with yellow on the belly and sides, common in the southern and middle parts of the eastern United States, — A owl, a very small North American owl (.a. Acadia and whitish below, tinged with yellow on the belly and sides, common in the southern and middle parts of the eastern United States, — A owl, a very small North American owl (.a. Acadian Owl. Acadian Owl.

(Cryptoglaux acadica); the saw-whet Acadian Owl. owl.

A-a/dian, n. A native or inhabitant of Acadia.
ac/a-jou/ (āk/ā-zhōē/), n. [F. See CASHEW.] Bol. a The cashew tree, or its fruit. See CASHEW. b The mahogany tree, or any one of several related trees; also, their timber. ac/a-lephe (-left) n. [See ACALEPHA.] Zoöl. One of the ac/a-le/pha (-left) n. pl. [NL., Ac/a-le/pha (-left) n. pl. [NL., Ac/a-le/pha (-left)] n. [NL., ac/a-le/pha (-left)] n.

(-fan), a. & n. — ac'a-le'phoid
(-foid), a. & n. — ac'a-le'phoid
(-foid), a. (ak'a-li'fa), n. [NL.,
fr. Gr. ἀκαλήφη nettle.] Bot. A
large genus of euphorbiaceous
herbs and shrubs, of wide distribution in warm regions. They
have monœcious spicate or racemose apetalous flowers, the calyx
4-parted, the carpels each 1seeded. The North American
species are weedlike plants, A
virginica being the three-seeded
mercury. See CHEMILLE PLANT.
ac'a-na'ceous (āk'a-na'shūs), a
Acaleph (Pelagia cyaāκανος, fr. ἀκη a point.] Bot.
Armed with prickles or thorns; as, acanaceous leaves.

a cœ'lo us'que ad cen'trum, ac'a-lyc'u-late (-lyk'q-lat), a

A CAPRICCIO

a-can'tha (ā-kān'thā), n. [Gr. ἄκανθα thorn, fr. ἀκή point. See ACUTE.] 1. Bot. A prickie.
2. a Zoöl. A spine or spinous fin. b Anat. (1) The vertebral column. (2) The spinous process of a vertebra. Ac'an-tha'ce-æ (āk'ān-thā'sē-ā), n. pl. [NL. See ACAN-THUS.] Bot. A large family of herbs, shrubs, and trees (order Polemoniales), including 178 genera, of which Acanthus is the type. They have opposite leaves and irregular flowers with 2 or 4 stamens. They are mainly tropical, but Ruellia and Dianthera occur in the United States. Justicia, Aphelandra, etc., are cultivated for ornament.
ac'an-tha'ceous (fk'ān-thā'shūs), α. 1. Armed with prickles, as a plant.
2. Bot. Belonging to the family Acanthaceæ.
a-can'thin (ā-kān'thin), n. Zoöl. A chitinlike substance forming the internal skeleton of radiolarians.
a-can'thin (ā-kān'thin), α. [L. acanthinus, Gr. ἀκάνθυνο, thorny, fr. ἀκανθο. See ACANTUS.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the plant acanthus.
a-can'thine (ā-kān'thi-ōn), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ἀκάνθυν α thorn.] Τταπίοl. A point at the base of the anterior masal spine. See CRANIOMETRY, Illust. — a-can'thi-al (-āl), a. a-can'thi-(-thō-). Combining form fr. Gr. ἄκανθα, thorn.
A-can'tho-ceph'a-la (-sē'fā-la) \ n. pl. [NL. See ACAN-acan'tho-ceph'a-la (-sē'fā-la) \ n. pl. [NL. See ACAN-acan'tho-ceph'a-la (-sē'fā-la) \ n. pl. [NL.] A chas or order of intestinal worms having the proboscis armed with recurved spines. Like the cestodes, they have no alimentary canal, but absorb their food through the body wall. — a-can'tho-den'tho-den's (āk'ān-thō'dā-da's), a. [acantho-tho'da-a (āk'ān-thō'dā-da's), a. [acantho-tho'da-a (āk'ān-thō'dā-da's), a. [acan'tho-den's acan'tho-den's acan'tho-den's one on the pranches.
Ac'an-tho'da-a (āk'ān-thō'dā-da's), n. pl. [NL.] A group Ac'an-tho'da-a (āk'ān-thō'dā-da's), n. pl. [NL.] A group the anterior margin of each fine supported by a stout spine. There are often one or more pairs of spines similar to the fin spines along the lower lateral part of the body between the paired fins of

There are often one or more pairs of spines similar to the fin spines along the lower lateral part of the body between the paired fins of each side.— ac/an-tho/di-ān, ac/an-tho/de-an (āk/ān-tho/di-ān), a.

Ac/an-tho/des (āk/ān-thō/di-ān), a.

Ac/an-tho/des (āk/ān-thō/dēz), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ἀκανθώδης thorny.] Paleon. A genus of small fishes of the order Acanthodii. They are found in the Carboniferous and Permian formations. It is the type of a family, Ac/an-thod/-1-dæ (tböd/-dē), distinguished by having one dorsal fin. a-can'thodi (ā-kān'thoid), a. [acantho-+-oid.] Shaped like a spine; a spiny; spinous.

ac/an-thol/ogy (āk/ān-thō/ō-i), n. [acantho-+-logy.]

Biol. The study or science of spines.—a-can'tho-log'i-cal (ā-kān'thō-lō/j'-kāl), a.

ac/an-thoph'o-rous (āk/ān-thō/y-ō-is), a. [Gr. ἀκανθο-φόρος, fr. ἀκανθα spine + φέρεν to bear.] Spine-bearing.

ac/an-thop'o-dous (āk/ān-thōy/ð-dūs), a. [acantho-+-po-dous.] 1. Zoöl. Spiny-footed.

2. Bol. Having spinous petioles.

Ac/an-thop'ter-yg'14 (-[j'-1]) + Gr. πτερον feather, wing, πτερνγυο fin.] Zoöl. A very extensive and highly specialized order of teleost fishes, including in old classifications all those having the anterior rays of the dorsal and anal fins stiff and spiny, as in the bass, perches, mackerels, etc. In modern classifications it is defined by more fundamental characters, commonly including forms mostly lacking a duct to the air bladder, with no mesocracoid, with the pectoral arch suspended from the skull, the ventral fins attached to the clavicular arch, and the gill opening in front of the perchantions of the marine, and many of the fresh-water spiny-rayed fishes, and also some softrayed forms.—ac/an-thoy-ter-ous (-ia), ac/an-thoy-ter-yg'lous (-ij'l-ān), a. an.

a-can'thous (ā-kān't-hīs), a. ac'an-thoy-ter-an (-ān), ac'an-thoy-ter-yg'lan (-ij'l-ān), a. fr.

a-can'thous (ā-kān't-hīs), a. [See Acan'tha, A fr.

a-can'thous (ā-kān't-hīs), a. [See Acan'tho, cornament originated in antiquity, and the Corinthian capital offers the best type. The term as ap

nication of the classical form.

acanthus leaf. A unit of acanthus decoration. Thus, in the normal Corinthian capital eight larger and eight smaller acanthus leaves start from the necking and surround the bell.

necking and surround the bell.

| a cap-pel/la (ä käp-pel/lä). [It.
| See chafel.] Music. a Lit., in
| church or chapel style;—said of
| compositions sung in the old church
| style, without instrumental accompaniment, or with one in unison Acanthus (Arch). with the voices. **b** A time indication, equiv. to alla breve.

Acanthus (Arch ).

ac'a-de'mi-al, a. Academic.
a-bys's, v. t. To engulf. Rare.
ac'a-de'mi-al, a. Academic.
ac'a-de'mi-al, n. An academic.
ac'a-de'mist. n. [F. academic.]
ac'a-de'mi-al, a. Academic.
ac'a-de'mi-al, n. An academic.
ac'a-demi-al, n. An academic.
ac'a-demic.
ac'a-de'mi-al, n. An academic.
ac'a-de'mi-al, n. An academic.
ac'a-dem'-cally, adv. of Academ'-cally, adv.

A. C. A. Abbr. Associate (of the Institute of) Chartered Ac-

ac'a-cin, ac'a-cine (ăk'd-sĭn), n. Gum arabic. acad. Abbr. Academy.

can or an Academist.
ac'a-dem'-feal-ly, adv, of ACADEMIC, ICAL
acad'-mist, n. [F. academiste.] I. [cap.] An Academic
philosopher.
2. An academician. Obs. or R.
-A-cad'-misn (-miz'm), n.
Ac'a-de'-misn, n. [L., fr. Gr.
'Aκάδημος.] Gr. Myth. A hero
of Attica honored by the Lacedemonians because he told Castor and Pollux where Theseus
had hidden Helen. He is sometimes identified with Cadmus.
'A'ca'die' (á'kā'dē'), n. [F.]
'Acadis.

ao'a-ri'a-sis (ἄk'ά-ri'ά-sis), n. [NL.] Med. The condition of being affected with acarids, as in scables.

a-car'i-die (ἀ-kär'i-sid; ἄk'ά-ri'-), α. [Acarus + -cide.] Having power to kill acarids. — n. An acaricide agent. ao'a-rid (ἄk'ἀ-rid), n. Zoöl. One of the Acarida.

A-car'i-da (ἀ-kär'i-dά), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. ἄκαρι mite, tick.] Zoöl. An order of Arachnida in which there is no distinct demarcation between the cephalothorax and abdomen. It includes the mites, ticks, etc. Many species are of minute size, and are parasitic on man or animals, causing diseases, such as the itch and the mange. Others live in decaying matter or in salt or fresh water.

a-car'i-dan (ἀ-kär'i-dān), n. [See Acarus.] Zoöl. One of the Acarida; the ao'a-rine (ձk'ἀ-rin; -rin), a. Med.

Of or caused by acarids, or mites; as, acarine diseases.

ao'a-rind (x-carus - One of the Acarida; the mite (Psoroptes commu-

ida.—acari-dan, a.
ao'a-rine (kk'ā-līn; -rīn), a. Med.
Of or caused by acarida, or mites;
as, acarine diseases.
ao'a-rod(-roid), a. [Acarus + One of the Acarida; the
-oid.] Zoöl. Resembling a mite.
acaroid resin or gum, a red or yellow balsamic resin from the Australian grass tree, used in paper
size, varnish, and perfumery, and occasionally as a tonic or
stimulant. The yellow kind is often called Bolany Bay gum.
Ac'a-rus (-rūs), n. ; pl. -ai (-rī). [NL., fr. Gr. āκapı the
cheese mite, tick.] Zoöl. A genus including many species
of small mites; hence often loosely [l. c.], a mite.
A-cas'tus (ā-kās'tūs), n. [L., fr. Gr. Āκαστος.] Gr. Myth.
The son of King Pelias of Ioleus. See Pelias.
a-cat'a-lec'tic (ā-kāt'ā-lāk'tīk), a. [L. acatalecticus, Gr.
ἀκατάληκτο not defective at the end; à not + καταληγεν to cease.] Pros. Not defective in the last foot; complete in the number of its syllables; as, an acatalectic verse—
n. A verse which has the complete number of syllables.
a-cat'a-lep'si a. (ā-kāt'ā-lāy's-lā), n. [NL. See ACATALESY.] Med. a Uncertainty of diagnosis. b Inability to
comprehend; feeble-mindedness.
a-cat'a-lep'sy (ā-kāt'ā-lāy's-l), n. [Gr. ἀκατάληντο; ā- not
+ καταλαμβανεν to selze, comprehend.] Incomprehensibility; the ancient Skeptic doctrine that human knowledge never amounts to certainty, but only to probability.
a-cat'a-lep'tic (-lkp'tīk), a. [Gr. ἀκατάληντο;] Pertaining
to, or characterized by, acatalepsy or acatalepsia.
ac'a-tas-ta'si-a (āk'ā-tās-tā'zhī-ā; -zī-ā), n. [NL.: Gr.
ἀκαταστασια confusion; ā- not + κατά down + torπάνα to
place.] Med. Lack of regularity variation from normal,
as in secretion.—ac'a-tas-tat'ic (-tāv'tk), a.
a-cate' (ā-kāt'), n. [Gr. acar, R. achat, fr. Off. acater, F.
acheter, to buy. See cate, cater, n. achat.
ac'a-this'tus (āk'ā-this'tūs), n. [Lt.; Gr. ā-not + καθίζευν
to sit down.] Early East. Ch. A hymn honoring the Virgin.
It was sung (with the people standing) in the fifth week
in Lent, during the commemoration of the repulse of the
Avars from Constantinople by H

3. To become a party by associating one's self with others; to give one's adhesion. Hence, to agree or assent to a proposal or a view; as, he acceded to my request.

The treaty of Hanover in 1725... to which the Dutch afterwards acceded.

Chesterfield.

2. To quicken the natural or ordinary progression or procing to the property of the property of the procession and expression.

Acap'ise Polesure, both as to time and expression acap'su. Acap

ess of; as, to accelerate the growth of a plant, the spread of education, the increase of wealth, etc. 3. To hasten, as the occurrence of an event : as, to acceler

3. To hasten, as the occurrence of an event; as, to accelerate our departure.

4. Mech. To cause to undergo acceleration (see ACCELERATION); esp. (as opposed to retard), to increase continuously the velocity of (a body).

Syn.—Expedite, dispatch, forward, advance, further. accelerate a motion. Mech., motion with a continually increasing or decreasing velocity. (See def. 4, above.)—ac. 10.001/10. [18] and the continually increasing or decreasing velocity. (See def. 4, above.)—ac. 10.001/10. [18] and the continually increasing or decreasing velocity. (See def. 4, above.)—ac. 10.001/10. [18] and 10.001

maths et a), m. [NL. 1a not + a-cak'e-gor'l-cal, a. See A- not Cr. καταμάθητας through knowledge.] Med. Immaired power of precention; inability to comprehend conversation. Ac'a-tan (ak'a-tan), Bib. a-cak'a-pha'si-a (a' kat'a-fa' kn'a' k'-a'), m. [NL. 1a not + Gr. καταφατας afternation of the comprehend conversation.] Med. Defective speech, manifested by faulty syntax, due to brain disease.

ac'a-tap'o-sis, n. [NL.: α not + Gr. κατάστας a gulping down.] Med. Dysphagia. Ra's-tas't-sais (ak'a-tis't-da's), m. [NL.: α not + Gr. κατάστας a gulping down.] Med. Dysphagia. Ra's-tas't-sais (ak'a-tis't-da's), m. [NL.: α not + Gr. κατάστας a cat'lose (-lōs), a. [Gr ακαμάσς ά not + καμάσς stalk or L, caulis saits.] Bod. = acauLescent.

3. Modulation of the voice in speaking; manner of speaking or pronouncing; peculiar or characteristic modification of the voice; tone; as, a foreign uccent; a French or a German accent. "Begulied you in a plain accent." Shak.

The tender accent of a woman's cry.

A foreigner is known at once by his "tune" or "accent," as it is often wrongly called.

4. J. Ellis.

4. A word; significant tone; pl., language; speech.

Winds! on your wings to Heaven her accents bear.

Such words as Heaven alone is fit to hear.

Dryden.

5. Pros. Stress laid on certain syllables of a verse.

6. Music. A regularly recurring stress on a tone (some-

Such words as Heaven alone is fit to hear.

5. Pros. Stress laid on certain syllables of a verse.

6. Music. a A regularly recurring stress on a tone (sometimes a slight protraction of it) to mark the rhythm or time, or meter, as in common time, on the first, and, more feebly, the third beat of the measure; — often called the grammatical accent. The principal grammatical accent has its position marked by the bar just before it.

The famous instrumentalists of the classical school, such as Joachim, Mime Schumen and many there, were accussion to the such as many properties of the classical school, such as Joachim, Mime Schumen and the such as many properties of the respective of the season of the first note of the hard. Grove, Dict. of Music.

b A special emphasis of a tone, even in the weaker part of the measure. C The rhythmical accent, which marks phrases and sections of a period. d The expressive emphasis and dynamic shading of a passage. See also BEAT, RHYTHM, TIME. 6 — ACCENT MARK. If A ACCENTUATION.

7. Distinctive or peculiar mode of expression or representation; a distinguishing or emphasizing mark or character. Any one who is really familiar with the accent and character of Velsaquez.

The strenger threw an accent of pose might hand of a letter, and

The stranger threw an accent of pose into his manner.

Sir Gilbert Parker

a little above it, to distinguish magnitudes of a similar kind expressed by the same letter, but differing in value, as in y, y''. See Arbitrary Signs (Appen.). A mark at the right hand of a number, indicating minutes or seconds of a degree, or minutes or seconds of time; as in 12º 27'', i. e., twelve minutes twenty-seven seconds. C A mark used to denote feet and inches; as in 6' 10'', i. e., six feet ten inches.

9. Print. Any mark on a letter.

accent' (&k-Sut'), v. t.; Ac-CENT'ED; Ac-CENT'ING. [OF. accent']

To mark emphatically; to emphasize.

accent mark. A mark used to indicate an accent; an accent (see ACENT, n., 2); specif; Music. A Any of various symbols denoting stress, as -, for sforando. b A mark placed after a letter designating a note to show in which octave it is found; as, d' is A in the octave ascending from d' or middle C. See Pitch.

accent'(a' & -Sut'), n. [L. ad + canfor singer, canere to sing.] 1. Music. One who sings or plays the leading part; the director or leader. Obs.

2. Zoōl. a [cap.] A genus of European birds (so named from their sweet notes), including the hedge warbler. b A water thrush.

accent'u al (-to-zil), a. Of or pertaining to accent; char-

A water thrush.

a. Con'tu-al ('tū-čl), a. Of or pertaining to accent; characterized or formed by accent; specif., Pros., pert. to or designating meter, feet, etc., the rhythm of which is based upon syllabic accent, as distinguished from that based on quantity.—n. A mark of accent.—ac-cen'tu-al-ly, adv. ac-cen'tu-ale (-āt), v. l.; Ac-Cen'ru-Ar'En (-āt'ēd); Ac-Cen'ru-Ar'ING (-Ing). [LL. accentualus, p. p. of accenture, fr. L. accentus: cf. F. accenture.] 1. To pronounce or mark with an accent or with accents.

2. To bring out distinctly; to make prominent; emphasize. In Bosnia, the struggle between East and West was even more accentuated.

2. To bring out distinctly; to make prominent; emphasize. In Bosnia, the struggle between East and West was even more accentuated

3. C-cen'tu-a'tion (-ā'shūn), n. [LL. accentuatio: cf. F. accentuation.]

2. Eccles. Music. Pitch or modulation of the voice in reciting portions of the liturgy. Seven formulæ of the melodic intervals in accentuation are reckoned: the immutable (monotone), medium (minor third), grave (fifth), acute (solmini-sol), moderate (rising a second and returning), intervogative (falling a second and returning), final (sol-la-sol-la-mi-re). These are called accenti ecclessastici.

3. Psychol. The subjective separation into groups of the like units in a uniform series, as when a succession of like sounds (as in the striking of a clock) seem to come rhythmically, or certain of the squares of a checkerboard seem to stand out with especial prominence.

3. Coen'tus (&k-sēr'tūs), n. [LL. See ACCENT, n.] Music. The part of the church service sung or recited by the priest and his assistants at the altar; — distinguished from concentus. See also ACCENTUATION, 2.

3. Coep' (&k-sēpt'), v. I.; ACCEPT'ED; ACCEPT'ING. [F. accepter, L. acceptare, freq. of accipter; ad + capere to take; akin to E. heave.] 1. To receive (a thing offered) with a consenting mind; as, to accept a gift; — often with of. If you accept them, then ther worth is great. Shak To accept them, then ther worth is great. Shak Peradventure he will accept of me. Gen xxxii. 20.

3. To receive or admit and agree to; to assent to; as, I accept your proposal, amendment, or excuse.

4. To take by the mind; understand; as, How are these words to be accepted? Hence, to recognize and receive as true or significant.

My nomentary self, then, has knowledge in so far as it knows, accept the seather as it knows, accept the seather self-definence as a seather or significant.

true or significant.

My momentary self, then, has knowledge in so far as it knows, recognizes, accepts another self, the self of the moment just past.

Josiah Royce.

5. Com. To receive as obligatory and promise to pay; as, to accept a bill of exchange. See ACCEPTANCE.

\*\*Caccept a UIII Of exchange.

\*\*Ac-yu (â'kā-yūō'). Var. of

\*\*Ac-Mot.
\*\*acc. Abbr. Acceptance: accepted; accordant; according to; according to; according account; accountant; accusative.

\*\*ac'ea (âk'ā), n. [LL., perh. fr. Ak'a, i. e. Acre, in Syria.] A medieval figured silken fabric, decorated with gold.

\*\*ac-ca'ble, rt. [F. accabler.] To crush. Obs.

\*\*Ac'ead (âk'ād). Pr.\*\* Var. of go to the court; — used as the name of a common-law writ, in English practice, to remove a cording; cause from an inferior court not account- of record to a higher court.

ac-ced'ence (&k-sēd'ens), n. Act of acceding, [DENCE. ac'ce-dence, n. Obs. for accidac-ced'er (&k-sēd'ēr), n. One who accedes.

accel. Abbr. Accelerando. accel'er-at'ed (-āt ēd), p. a. of ACCELERATE. —-at'ed-ly, adv. ac-cel'er-a-tiv. Accelerative. Ref. Sp.

accel'er-at'ed (-fit ed), p. a. of ACCELIRATE — at'eddy, adv. ACCEARAN, ARRADIAN, Ac'ead, Alk's-in, D. Bib.
Ac'ead Laren-tina, [L.]
LAREN-TALA (A'a-ron, Bib.
Ac'ea-ron (8k'a-ron), Bib.
Bac-edias ad cu'ri-am (8k'a-cen'tu-a-ble (8k-sin'tu-a-bl), a. That may be accented accen

6. In a deliverative body, to receive in acquittance of a duty imposed; as, to accept the report of a committee. [This makes it the property of the body, and the question is then on its adoption.]

Syn.—Receive, admit. See TAKE.
to accept service, Law, to agree that a writ or process shall be considered as regularly served, when it has not been.—to a. the person or face of, Theol., to treat with partiality or favoritism. "God accepted in oman's person." (Fal. ii. 6.

accept'a-ble (Ak-sep'td-b'l), a. [F. acceptable, L. acceptable] is accepted or received with pleasure; pleasing to a receiver; gratifying; agreeable; welcome; as, an acceptable present, one acceptable to us.—ac-oept'a-bly, adv.

ac-cept'a-ble-ness, n.—ac-cept'a-bly, adv.

ac-cept'a-ble-ness, n.—ac-cept'a-bly, adv.

ac-cept'a-ble-ness, n.—favorable reception; approval; as, the acceptance of a gift, office, doctrine, etc. In law, the acceptance which is required under the Statute of Frauds for the effectual sale of goods over a certain value, usually \$50 or £10, on an oral contract without a written note or memorandum, is not satisfied by mere words or a mental act, but must be consequent upon the actual or constructive delivery of the goods to the buyer or his agent, who must receive them with the intent to take and retain them in his possession as owner.

2. State or quality of being accepted; acceptableness.

"Makes it assured of acceptance."

Shak.

They shall come up with acceptance on mine altar. Is. lx. 7.

3. Com. a An assent and eugagement by the person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn to pay it when due according to the terms of the acceptance. In the British Bills of Exchange Attange is drawn to pay it when due acceptance is defined to be one completed by notification or delivery. It is usually made by writing the word "acceptance is defined to be one completed by notification or delivery. It is usually made by writing the word "acceptance or offer of another so that a contract is concluded and the parties become bound. Cf. contract, of

comes too late.

5. Received meaning; acceptation. Rare. South.

Syn.—Acceptance, acceptation. Rare. South.

Syn.—Acceptance, acceptation. Acceptance the act of receiving (willingly or with consent; see accept.

under taxe); as, the acceptance of a gift, an offer, an invitation. Acceptance received.

acceptances of persons, partiality; favoritism. See Accept.

acceptances of persons, partiality; favoritism. See Accept.

acceptance, (&&&Spitans), n. Acceptance.

Here's a proof of gift.

But here's no proof, sir, of acceptancy. Mrs. Browning.

acceptant (-tant), a. [F.] Acceptancy. Mrs. Browning.

acceptant, n. 1. An accepter.

2. [cap.] Eccl. Hist. Any of the French Roman Catholic clergy who accepted unconditionally the bull Unigenitus, issued by Pope Clement XI., in 1713, against the Jansenist Quesnel and his followers: — opposed to Appellant.

acceptable. Obs. or Archaic.

This is a saying worthy of all acceptation. 1 Tim. i 15.

2. The meaning in which a word or expression is understood, or generally received; as, a term is to be used according to its usual acceptation.

My words, in common acceptation,

Gay.

Syn.—See Acceptance.

Could never give this provocation.

Syn. — See Acceptance.

ao-cept'er (ăk-sēp'tēr), n. 1. One who accepts; a taker.

Cod is no accepter of persons.

Chillingworth.

2. A respecter; a viewer with partiality. Obs. or Archaic.
3. Law. An accepter of persons. Callingworth.
ac-cep'ti-late (&k-sep'ti-lat), v. t.; Ac-ceptilation.
ac-cepti latio.] Rom. Law. A formal acknowledgment (used only in case of verbal contracts) by a creditor or obligee that his clain has been satisfied, which dissolved the obligation whether with or without payment. Hence, a gratuitous discharge; free remission.
ac-cep'tor (&k-sep'ter; -tôr), n. [L.] One who accepts; specif.: a Law & Com. One (usually the drawee) who accepts an order or a bill of exchange. B Physio. Chem. A body which receives and unites with the active oxygen proceeding from autoxidation of some associated substance.
acceptor supra protest. or acceptor for honor, one who accepts a protested bill of exchange, not overdue, on which he is not already liable, for the honor of some party to the bill. He is liable to the holder and all parties subsequent to the one for whose honor he accepts.

accepts: &k-ses'; 277: except in sense 1, apparently always ac-cess' k-ses'; 277: except in sense 1, apparently always ac-cess' before 1800), n. [F. accès, L. accessus, fr. accedere. See Acceder.] 1. A coming to, or near approach; admittance; admission; accessibility; as, to gain access. I did repel his letters, and denied Shal.

2. The means, place, or way by which a thing may be approached; massageway as the accessibility as the procession of the procession of the accession of

1 did repel his letters, and denied

His access to me.

2. The means, place, or way by which a thing may be approached; passageway; as, the access is by a neck of land.

"All access was thronged."

3. Admission to sexual intercourse.
During coverture, access of the husband shall be presumed, unless the contrary be shown.

4. Increase by addition; an accession, as of territory.
I, from the influence of thy looks, receive

Access in every virtue.

5. An attack or fit of disease; specif., formerly, an ague fit.
The first access looked like an apoplexy.

6. A paroxysm; a fit of passion; an outburst; as, an access of fury. A Gallicism.

In an access of irrepressible zeal, they fall upon the 400 prophets who have deceived the nation.

6. Accepté, ng. A coepted. Obs. I acceptétion (Sk-sin/chém)

accept', p.a. Accepted. Ohs. accep' tion (&k-sēp'ehán), p.a. [Lo.] Receipt (as (ak-sēp'tā), n.p.l. [L. acception an accepting; cf. F. [L. acception an accepting; cf. F. [Constants] accept'a-bl. Acceptation acceptance. [for acceptance.] for acceptance. [for acceptance] for acceptance bill. Com. A bill secceptive, p.p., p. p. a. of Acception [Ohs.] Ohs. [Ohs.] accept'(ohs.] Ohs. [Ohs.] Ohs. [O

7. a R. C. Ch. A transfer of votes, as in a papal conclave, from one candidate to another, esp. to one who has received a majority, to give him a sufficient number of votes to elect him. b R. C. Ch. The psalms and prayers recommended to the priest as preparatory to the celebration of the Mass. c Ch. of Eng. & Prot. Epis. Ch. The prayer immediately preceding the prayer of consecration in the communion office; — called also prayer of humble access. access of Parliament, the assembling of Parliament. Obs. accessory (āk-sēs/ā-rī), a. [Ci. -ary in nouns like commissary, and the adj. accessory.] Coming or added as an accession; contributing. — n. That which is accessary. Expression; contributing. — n. That which is accessary. The contributing accessary and the adjective accessory; but present usage favors accessory for both. See Accessory.

— ac-ces/sa-nl-ly (-ri-li), adv. — ac-ces/sa-nl-ness, n. acces/si-ble (-1-b-1), a. [L. accessibitis: cf. F. accessible.]

1. Easy of access or approach; approachable; as, an accessible town or mountain; an accessible person.

2. Open to the influence of; — with to. "Minds accessible to reason."

2. Obtainable table act at

to reason.

3. Obtainable; to be got at.
The best information . . . s

3. Obtainable; to be got at.

The best information . . , at present accessible. Macaulay.

—ac-ces'si-bil'i-ty (-bil'i-ti), n. —ac-ces'si-bily, adv.
ac-ces'sion (&k-sesh'nin), n. [L. accessio, ir. accedere: cf.
f. accession. See Acceding. ] I. A coming to; act of acceding and becoming joined; as, a king's accession to a confederacy.
2. Increase by something added; that which is added; augmentation from without; as, an accession of wealth.

The only accession which the Roman empire received was the province of Britain.

Gibbon.

The only accession which the Roman empire received was the province of Britain.

3. Law. a That mode of acquiring property by which the owner of a corporeal substance becomes the owner of an addition by growth, increase, or labor. In general, additions or improvements made by one person or by the forces of nature to the property of another belong to the owner of the property. It occurs in case of gradual increase, as by alluvion or accretion, regardless of the extent of the addition; in case of the addition of fixtures to land; the increase of animals; and in case of additions or improvement by annexation of material or by labor. Where, however, the thing worked upon is changed to something of a different species, as grapes to wine, grain to beer, etc., the worker becomes the owner, provided he was not a willful trespaser or did not know the materials belonged to another. The laborer also becomes the owner in some cases where the value of the property is so increased that a different rule would be unjust, as where pig iron is made into watch springs, or a picture is painted on another's canvas, the laborer being liable for the value of the other's materials. Internat. Law. Act by which one power becomes party to engagements already in force between other powers.

4. The act of coming to or reaching a throne, an office, or dignity; as, the accession of the house of Stuart;—applied especially to the epoch of a new dynasty.

5. Med. The invasion, approach, or commencement of a disease; a fit or paroxysm; access.

6. R. C. Ch. Act of transferring votes in the election of a pope. See Access, n., 7 a.

871.—Increase, addition, augmentation, enlargement.

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Syn.—Increase, addition, augmentation, enlargement.

80-08/Sion. v. i., Access/sionspi (-ind); Access/sion.ing. To enter or record in a list or book of accessions; as, the librarian has not accessioned these books.

80-08/Sion. al. (-il.), a. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, accession; additional.

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80-08/Sion. al. (-il.), a. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, accession or an accessory; as, accessorial transfer his vote to a candidate more likely to be chosen.

80'08-80'fi-18. (8k'sê-sö'ri-ib), a. Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, accession or an accessory; as, accessorial agency or guilt.

80'08-80'fi-18. (8k'sê-sö'ri-ib), a. pl. -Ri-1 (-i). [LL., accessory.] Anat. a A muscle reenforcing the action of another; as: the || fax'or ac'ess-ac't-us pe'dis, which aids in fiexing the toes: and the || ac'ess-so't-us at d'ld-co-ta'-lem (IVI-o-kōs-ta'lem), which continues the illocostalis upward. b The spinal accessory nerve.

80-08-80-19 (8k-sō's-fi'; 277), a. [LL. accessorius. See Accessor; (accessor) and accessory accounced as an incident or subordinate to a principal; additional; as, accessory accurate, such as a mortgage, guarantee, or pledge, presupposes another principal one; an accessory action.

2. Of persons, assisting or adding as a subordinate; esp., uniting in, or contributing to, a crime, but not as chief actor. See Accessory bud.—a. truth. Bol., an anthocarpous fruit.—a. mineral, any mineral not regarded as an essential constituent of a particular rock, although it may be frequently, or even usually, present.—a. nerve, Anal., the spinal accessory bud.—a. thyroid gland.—a. tone, the medial, or inner.—a. pancr

ac-cep'tress, n., fem. of acceptor accepts (äk-sûrs'), v. t. [L. accersere.] To summon. Obs. or R.—accersitor is an appellation (-sûrst-têr), n.—ac-cer'si-tor (-sûrst-têr), n.—ac-cer'si-tor accesse. † asks-sish'têr), n.—ac-cer'si-tor accesses. † asks-sish'têr), n.—ac-cer'si-tor accesses. † asks-sish'têr), n.—ac-cer'si-tor accesses. † asks-sish'têr), n.—ac-cer'si-tor accessi-tor accessi-t

of felony. The tendency of modern law is to make accessories before the fact principals.

Syn.—Accomplice, coadjutor. See ABETTOR, APPENDAGE.

Bac-diac Ga-tur Ta (&t-chāk/kā-toōrā), n. [It., fr. acciaccare to crush.] Music. a A short grace note, one half step below, and struck simultaneously with, a principal note; used esp. in organ music. b The short appogratura.

ac'cl-dence (&k/sf-dēns), n. [For accidents, pl. of accident (in sense 2).] The accidents, or inflections, of words; the rudiments of grammar.

\*\*Accidence, by which is meant an exposition of the means adopted... for expressing the relations of grammar when recourse is not had to composition or simple position. \*\*Energy. Brit.\*\* ac'cldence, n. [F., fr. L. accidentia.] Accidenta occurrence, circumstance, or quality; accident; chance. Obs. or R. "The cause of this strange accidence." Dekker.

ac'cldency (-dēn-sī), n. [L. accidentia.] Chance or fortuitousness; accidence. \*\*Rare.

He perceives the stability of the thought, the accidency and fugacity of the symbol.

ac'cldent (-dānt), n. [F. accident, fr. L. accidens, -dentis, p. pr. of accidere to happen; ad + cadere to fall. See CADENCE, CASE.] 1. Lit., a befalling; an event that takes place without one's foresight or expectation; an undesigned, sudden, and unexpected event; chance; contingency; often, an undesigned and unforeseen occurrence of an afflictive or unfortunate character; casualty; mishap; as, to die by an accident.

Of moving accidents by flood and field.

Thou cam'st not to thy place by accident; It is the very place God meant for thee.

Trench.

2. Gram. A property attached to a word, but not essential to it, as gender, number, case.

3. Her. A point or mark which may be retained or omitted in a coat of arms.

4. Logic. A quality or attribute, or one not implied by the nature of a thing when taken in its generic character. Accidents are such as may or may not be found true of a given individual; thus, temperance is a separable accident, since a temperate man may later become intemperate.

essence, but are predicated of the species only accidentals of a thing are opposed to its essence: though in the doctrine of the Predicables, accidents in the wider sense in which the accidents of a thing are opposed to its essence: though in the doctrine of the Predicables, accident so used for one sort of accident only, proprium being another sort.

5. Any accidental property, fact, or relation; an accidental or nonessential; as, beauty is an accident.

This accident, as I call it, of Athens being situated some miles from the sea.

6. Unusual appearance or effect. Obs. Chauser.

7. Phys. Geog. & Astron. An irregularity or unevenness of a surface, as of the earth or moon.

Syn.—Chance, contingency; mishap, mischance, misfortune; disaster, calamity, catastrophe.—Accident, casualty agree in designating an unforessen occurrence, usually of an untoward or disastrous character. CASUALTY is usually confined to mischances which involve bodily injury or death; accident for one general application; as, the casualty ward in a hospital; an accident to a locomotive. See miscognume, disaster, calamity, catastrophe.

accidental. Happening by chance, or unexpectedly; taking place not according to the usual course of things; casual; fortuitous; as, an accidental visit.

2. Nonessential; not necessarily belonging; incidental; as, songs are accidental to a play.

3. Music. Designating or pert. to a sharp, flat, or natural, foreign to the key of the passage or piece.

4. Logic. Of the nature of a logical accident; not of the essence or substance of a thing.

Syn.—Undesigned, unintended, chance, unforesen, unexpected, unpremeditated; accessory, collateral, secondary, subordinate; extrinsic, extraneous, additional, adsolitious; dependent, conditional.—Accidental result, conditional.—Accidental result of that which happens without design, or wholly outside the regular course of things; as, an accidental result of chance; as, a accidental advantage; "an accidental dropping or turning of a card "(Poe). Incidental ventual or inadverte

The Irish question is only incidental to the larger question.

Lowell.

It was no casual reëncounter. He had been entited into the place... with some sinister and perhaps deadly purpose. Froude A Columbus is led, from ... fortuitous phenomens which are successively brought to his notice, to have ... faith in a western world.

We are obliged to regard the future as contingent desired accidental chords. Music, chords which contain one or more tones foreign to their proper harmony... a. colors. Optics, complementary colors of afterimages resulting from looking fixedly at colored objects; as, red is the accidental color seen when the eye is turned away from a green object... a. conversion. Logic. See conversion, a tron. Math. See Error... a. lights, Paint., secondary lights; effects of light other than that of the prevalent effect (usually ordinary laylight), such as the rays of the sun darting through a cloud, or between the leaves of trees; ble; additional. Obs.—se-ces'-| Ac'cho (&k'6). Bib. siye. De.

ble: additional. Obs.—ac-ces'sive-ly. adv. Obs.
accessive. A. For excessive, by
confusion.
ac-ces'so-ri-ly. adv. of ACCESSORY.—ac-ces'so-ri-ness. n. See-NESS.
pr., happening.] Accidenta;
incidental. Obs.

the flat blade of a sword.

2. Music. A brace, or line used as a brace, to join two or more staves carrying simultaneous parts. See BRACE.

3. A reversed curve in a pointed arch, of the general form of the brace [\_\_\_\_\_]. It is commonly capped by a finial.

4. Paleography. A curved stroke made under a word to indicate that it belongs in the line above. It is found in Express and reported to produce the stroke made under a word to indicate that it belongs in the line above. It is found in

cumstances, statements to facts, etc.; as, we accommon to the complex to events.

5. Specif., Obs.: a To fit for use; to repair; mend; as, to accommodate a broken coach. b To fit (a person) for a duty. c To render convenience or aid to; to facilitate; as, to accommodate the cure of a disease.

Syn.—Suit, adapt, adjust, arrange. See conform.

ac-com/mo-date, v. i. 1. To adapt one's self; to be conformable or adapted; to come to terms. Rare.

2. To make adaptation, preparation, or adjustment, as of the eyes or the mind.

the eyes or the mind.

It is also possible to accommodate for the reception of impressions from an object without attending to it. G. F. Stout.

ac-com'mo-dat'ing (-dāt'ng), p. a. Affording, or disposed to afford, accommodation; obliging; as, an accommodating man or spirit.—ac-com'mo-dat'ing-ly, adv.

ac-com'mo-da'tion (-dāt'shān), n. [L. accommodatio; or state of being accommodated; act of fitting or adapting, or state of being accommodated; act of fitting or adapting, or state of being fatted or adapted; adaptation; adjustment;—often followed by to. "The organization of the body with accommodation to its functions." Sir M. Hale.

2. Willingness to accommodate; obligingness.

3. Whatever supplies a want or affords ease, refreshment, or convenience; anything furnished which is desired or needful;—often in pl.; as, the accommodations—that is, lodgings and food—at an inn.

A volume of Shakespeare in each pocket, a small bundle with

A volume of Shakespeare in each pocket, a small bundle with a change of line slung across his shoulders, an oaken cudgel in his hand, complete our pedestrian's accommodations. Scott.

4. An adjustment of differences; state of agreement; settlement. "To come to terms of accommodation." Macaulay. Dr. Franklin came home in despair of accommodation; he saw nothing now to do but to fight.

5. The application of a writer's language, ou the ground of analogy, to something not originally referred to or intended. Many of those quotations from the Old Testament were probably intended as nothing more than accommodations. Paley.

6. Com. a A loan of money or credit. b An accommodation bill, note, or indorsement.

7. Physiol. The automatic adjustment of the eye for seeing at different distances, or of the tympanic membrane for hearing high or low tones. In the eye of higher animals accommodation is effected chiefly by changes in the convexity of the crystalline lens.

the effect of moonlight, candlelight, or burning bodies.—
actional point. See PERSPECTIVE.—a. predication, Logic,
predication of an accident.—a. right. Law. See RIGHT.
av. ol.-dn-ftal (ak/si-dah/tal), n. 1. A property not essential;
a nonessential; anything happening accidentally.
He conceived it just that accidentals... should sink with the
substance of the accusation.

2 of Depth Theorems.

substance of the accusation. Fuller.

2. pl. Painl. Those fortuitous effects produced by luminous rays falling on certain objects so that some parts stand forth in abnormal brightness and other parts are in deep shadow.

3. Music. A sharp, fiat, or natural, occurring before a particular note and changing its pitch to one foreign to the key of the piece or passage as indicated by its signature or by such a change immediately preceding.

accid-ont/al-ism ('12'm), n. 1. State or quality of being accidental; also, accidental character or effect. Ruskin.

2. Philos. The theory that events occur without cause. See INDETERMINISM, TYCHISM.

Philos. The theory characteristics.
 Med. A system of medicine founded on the symptoms of disease and ignoring the ætiology.—ac'ci-den'tal-ist, n. ac'ci-den-tal'i-ty (den-tal'i-ty), n. Quality or state of being accidental, or of being beset with accidental attributes. The muddiness and accidentality of the world of sensible thines.

ing accidental, or of being beset with accidental attributes. The muddiness and accidentality of the world of sensible things.

ac'cl-don'tal-ly (-dén'tál-l), adv. In an accidental manner; unexpectedly; by chance; unintentionally; casually; fortuitously; not essentially.

ac'cl-den'tal-ness, n. Accidental state or quality.

accident insurance or assurance. Insurance which indemnifies the insured in case of accident to the person. Under the ordinary policies only those injuries are accidents within the meaning of the policy that are caused by violent, accidental, and visible means, and misconduct or negligence of the insured does not generally bar recovery.

Ac-clp'i-ter (3k-s'p'i-tèr), n. [L., hawk.] 1. Zoöl. A genus of hawks having rather short wings and comparatively long legs and tail. They are of small or only medium size, and very active and courageous. See Hawk.

2. [l. c.] Surg. A bandage applied over the nose, resembling the claw of a hawk.

ac-clp'i-tral (-trăl), a. Of, like, or pertaining to, a hawk.

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ac-claim', v. i. To shout applause. ac-claim', n. Acclamation. Poetic. The tumult of their acclaim

ac/cla-ma'ton (ak'là-mā'shān), n. [L. acclamatio: cf. F. acclamation.] 1. Act of acclaming; that which is said in acclaming; a shout of approbation, favor, or assent; eager expression of approval; loud applause.

No antiphonies or responsories of the people here, but the only plain acclaming value of Amen.

In parliamentary usage, the act or method of voting orally rather than by ballot, esp. in elections; specif., R. C. Ch., the election of a pope or other ecclesiastic by unanimous consent of the electors, without a ballot.

In ecclesiastical councils vote by acclamation is very common, the question being usually put in the form, placet or non placet. This differs from the acclamation with which in other assemblies a motion is said to be carried, when, no amendment being proposed, approval is expressed by shouting such words as Aye or Agreed.

3. Eccl. The responsive chant of the congregation in an-

Eccl. The responsive chant of the congregation in an

Agreed.

3. Eccl. The responsive chant of the congregation in antiphonal singing.

4. An outery or exclamation, as of grief or protest. Obs.

ac-clam'a-to-ry (ā-kiām'ā-tō-rǐ), a. Pertaining to, or expressing approval by, acclamation.

ac-cli'mate (ā-kii'māt), n. t. & i.; Ac-cli'mat-ed (-mā-tēd);

Ac-cli'mat-ino. [F. acclimater; à (L. ad) + climat climate. See climate] To habituate, or cause habituation, to a climate not native; to acclimatize;—often distinguished from acclimatize in biology. (See Citation.)

It must also be remembered that the difference between acclimation and acclimatization lies in the fact that the former is a process of wild nature, while the latter takes piace under the more active guidance or supervision of man. Man acclimatizes with the same agencies with which nature acclimates. L. Il Builey.

accli-ma'tion (āk'lī-mā'shūn), n. Act or process of acclimation fever. Med. & Veler. A disease caused by change of climate, occurring esp. in tropical countries in persons recently arrived from a temperate zone; also, an affection of horses and cattle caused by a change of surroundings, as from country pastures to city stables.

accli'ma-t-za'tion (Ā-kil'mā-ti-zā'shūn), n. Act or process of acclimatizing; state of being acclimatized;

ac-cli'ma-ti-za'tion (ā-kli'ma-ti-zā'shān; -ti-zā'shān), n.
Act or process of acclimatizing; state of being acclimatized; also, a thing acclimatized; also, a thing acclimatized; ac-cli'ma-tize (ā-kli'mā-tiz), r. t. & i.; Ac-cli'Ma-Tizz of (-tizd'), ac-cli'Ma-Tizz of citz'ing). To inure or habituate, or to become inured, to a climate different from that which is natural; to adapt to a foreign or strange climate; —said of man, the inferior animals, or plants. Often distinguished from acclimate. — ac-cli'ma-tiz'er (-tiz'er), n.

from acclimate. — acclimatizer (-tiz/er), n.

| accidenta/Ha, n. pl. [LL] |
| Lac. See Jubistic Act. |
| accidenta/Ha, n. pl. [LL] |
| accidenta/Ha, pl. [LL] |
| accident

ac'cli-nate (&k'lY-nat), a. [L. acclinatus, p. p. of acclinate to lean against.] Sloping or bending upward.
ac-cliv'1-ty (a-kly'-t), n.; pl.-thes (th). [L. acclivilas, fr. acclivils, acclivils, ascending; ad + clivils a hill, slope, fr. root kli to lean. See Lean.] A slope or inclination of the earth, as the side of a hill, considered as ascending, in opposition to declivily, or descending; an upward slope; ascent. Syn.—Acclivity. Declivity. A slope considered as ascending is an acclivily; the same slope considered as ascending, a declivily. Declivity. A slope considered as descending, a declivily. The winding path who led up the acclivity. Parkman.
ac-clivous (à-klivus), a. [L. acclivis, acclivils.] Sloping upward; rising as a hillside; —opposed to declivous.
ac-cloy' (à-kloi'), v. t. [OF. encloyer, encloer, F. enclouer, to drive in a nail. See clov.] Obs. 1. To prick (a horse) with a nail in shoeing; hence, to pierce; stab; lame.
2. To satiate; clog; overload; cloy. See clov.
ac-coast' (à-kbst'), v. t. & [See accost, Obs. accost. obs. accos

8. Theol. a The doctrine that divine revelation keeps pace with human power to comprehend it; also, the doctrine that the Scripture writers employed popular speech and not exact expressions and so gave occasionally an apparent support to real errors. b The practice of making Scripture apply to what it would not be properly understood to apply to. 9. Short for accommodation Train. U.S. accommodation bill. draft, or note. A bill, draft, or note made, drawn, accepted, or indorsed by one person for another without consideration, to enable that other to raise money or obtain credit thereby, the acceptance, indorsement, etc., being called an accommodation acceptance, indorsement, etc., being called an accommodation acceptance, indorsement, etc., deing called of a ship at the gangway for use in ascending from, or descending to, small boats.

accommodation ladder. Naul. A light ladder or stairway hung over the side of a ship at the gangway for use in ascending from, or descending to, small boats.

accommodation train or coach. A train or coach stopping at all or neariy all stations. U.S.

accommodation train or coach.

That which accompanies; something to accommodate; of the nature of an accommodation.

accommodation train or coach.

accommodation train or co

2. To go with or attend as a companion or associate; to ke

2. To go with or attend as a companion or associate; to keep company with; to go along with; to consort with; — with with or by; as, he accompanied his speech with a bow.

In sumptuous cars, accompanied his march. Glover. They are never alone that are accompanied with noble thoughts. By the was accompanied by two carts filled with wounded rebels.

Macaulay.

He was accompanied by two carts filled with wounded rebels.

Macaulay.

3. To colabit with. Obs. Sir T. Herbert.

4. Music. To play or sing an accompaniment to or for.

Syn.—Go with, wait upon, follow, convoy, conduct.—Accompany, attend, escora agree in the idea of going with some one, but differ in the implied relation between the parties to the action. Accompany implies companionship and (usually) equality of station; attrempt, the act of waiting upon one (often in a subordinate capacity) with the purpose of serving him if necessary; escora, attendance with a view to affording protection or as a mark of courtesy or honor; as, to accompany a friend, to attend a visiting dignitary, to escort'a lady. See companyon bone. Shak.

Intends his fourney. . . I must attend on Casar. Shak. He was to have gone for his betrothed at dusk, and to have escorted her home. Poe.

4. Paleography. A curved stroke made under a word to indicate that it belongs in the line above. It is found in Roman and monastic manuscripts.

accol·lé' (¾k'ō-l¾'), a. [F. accolé.] Her. 1. Entwined about the neck; also, collared; gorged.

2. Joined or touching at the neck; side by side, as sets of arms on a shield, or profiles on a coim.

accommodate (¾k'om'ō-d¾t), a. [L. accommodatus, p. p. of accommodate.] Suitable; fit; adapted; as, means accommodate to the end. Archaic.

Tillotson. accommodate distribution, Logic, the taking of a term in its total denotation in the universe of discourse with the exception of the subject of the affirmation; as, "London is greater than any city" (that is, any other city) implies the accommodate distribution of "city"

accom/mo-DAT'ng (-d¾t'ing). [L. accommodatus, p. p. of accommodare; ad + commodare to make fit, help; con+modus measure, proportion. See mode.] 1. To render fit, suitable, or correspondent; to adapt; conform; as, to accommodate ourselves to circumstances. "They accommodate their counsels to his inclination."

Addison.

To bring into agreement or harmony; to reconcile; adjust; settle; as, to accommodate differences, a dispute, etc.

To furnish with something desired, needed, or convenient; to favor; oblige; as, to accommodate a friend with a loan or with lodgings; specif., to give or lend credit to by means of accommodation paper.

To show the correspondence of; to apply or make suit by analogy; to adapt or fit, as teachings to accidental circumstances, statements to facts, etc.; as, to accommodate prophecy to events.

Specif., Obs.: a To fit for use; to repair; mend; as, to

Casar through Syria

Intends his journey. . . i nust attend on Casar. Shak. He was to have gone for his betrothed at dusk, and to have escorted her home.

2 To company. V. i. 1. To associate in a company; to keep company. Obs.

3. Music. To perform an accompaniment.

3. Accom'plice (ā-kōm'plis), n. [ac- (perl. for the article a or for L. ad) + complice. See complice.]

3. In an associate in guilt, specif., in the commission of a crime; a particle pator in an offense, whether a principal or an accessory; — used with of or will before the person; with in, sometimes of, formerly to, before the crime. "And thou, the cursed accomplice of his treason."

2. A coöperator; associate. Rare.

Success unto our valiant general,
And happiness to his accomplices!

Syn.—Accessory, confederate: assistant, associate, coadjutor, ally, promoter. See Abettoo.

3. Accom'plish (ā-kōm'plish; formerly ā-kūm'-), v. t.; Accom'plishie (ō-lpishi); Ac-com'plishien. [ME. accomplissen, accomplise, off accomplirs. F. accomplits. L. ad + complere to fill up, complete. See complete, finish.] 1. To complete, as time or distance.

That He would accomplished half a league or more. Prescott.

2. To bring to an issue of full success; to effect; perform; to execute fully; fulfill; as, to accomplish a design, an object, a promise.

This that is written must yet be accomplished in me Luke xxii. 31.

3. To equip or furnish thoroughly; hence, to complete in acquirements; to render accomplished in the Luke xxii. 32.

1. The harmores accomplishing the knights.

1. The armores accomplished for all those ends to which Providence did appoint it.

These qualities. ... go to accomplish a perfect woman.

Cowden Clarke.

4. To gain; to obtain. Obs.

Syn.—Do, achieve, perform, carry out, fulfill, realize;

4. To gain; to obtain. Obs. Syn. - Do, achieve. perform

Syn.—Do, achieve, perform, carry out, fulfill, realize; consummate, perfect; equip, furnish. See Effect.

ac-com/plished(-plisht), p. a. 1. Completed; effected; established

tablished.

After forty years of warshe [Spain] was compelled virtually to acknowledge what had long been an accomplished fact, the independence of the Dutch Netherlands.

J. Fisher.

wexity of the crystalline lens.

ac-clif matement. n. Acclimation. Rare.
ac-clif mature (matur), n. Accimating to Recoler. To cooler. To cooler. To cooler. To cooler. To cooler. Account to mature (matur), n. Acclimation. Rare.
ac-clif mature (matur), n. Account.
ac-cont mature (matur), n. Account.
account mature (mat

2. Complete in acquirements as the result usually of training; —commonly in a good sense; as, an accomplished scholar; but, an accomplished villain.

They...show themselves accomplished bees. Holland.
2. com/plish-ment (ā-kōm/plish-mēnt), n. [F. accomplished, fr. accomplir.] I. Act of accomplishing; entire performance; completion; fulfillment; as, the accomplishment of a prophery etc.

plisshment (ā-kōm'plīsh-mānt), n. [F. accomplishment, tr. accomplish.

plissment, tr. accomplir.] I. Act of accomplishing: entire
performance; completion; fulfillment; as, the accomplishment of an enterprise, of a prophecy, etc.

2. That which completes, perfects, or equips thoroughly;
acquirement; attainment; that which constitutes excellence
of mind, or elegance of manners, acquired by education or
training. "My new accomplishment of dancing." Churchill.

Accomplishments have taken virtue's place,
And wisdom falls before exterior grace.

Syn.—See Acquirement.

30-007d' (ā-kōrd'), v. t.; Ac-cord'ed; Ac-cord'ing. [ME.
accorden, accorden, OF. acorder, F. accorder, fr. LL. accordare; L. ad+cor, cordis, heart. Cf. concord, isee
RRART.] 1. To make to agree or correspond; to suit (one
thing to another); to adjust;—followed by to. Rare.
Her hands accorded the lute's music to the voice. Sidney.

2. To bring to an agreement, as persons; to reconcile; to
settle, adjust, harmonize, or compose, as things; as, to accord suits or controversies.

When they were accorded from the fray.
All which particulars, being confessedly knotty and difficult,
can never be accorded but by ... critical learning.

South.

3. To grant as suitable or proper; to concede; award; as, to
accord due praise to one. "According his desire." Spenser.

30-007d', v. i. To agree or come to an agreement; to correspond; to be in harmony;—followed by with, formerly
also by to; as, his disposition accords with his looks.

My heart accordeth with my tongue.

Syn.—See correspond.

3-cord, fr. OF. acorder, F accorder. See Accord,
F. accord, fr. OF. acord, accord, acorde,
F. accord, in music.] 1. Agreement or concurrence of opinion, will, or action; harmony of mind; consent; assent.

A mediator of an accord and peace between them. Bacon.

These all continued with one accord in prayer. Acts. 14.

2-Harmony of sounds; agreement in pitch or quality of
tone; concord; as, the accord of tones. Specif., a chord.

Those sweet accords are even the angels' lays. S

 Agreement, narmonly, or last correspondence of timings, as, the accord of light and shade in painting.
 Voluntary or spontaneous motion or impulse to act; — preceded by own; as, of one's own accord.
 That which groweth of its own accord of thy harvest thou shalt not reap.
 £cv. xxv. 5.
 £cv. xxv. 5.
 £cv. An agreement between parties in controversy by
 That which groweth of its own accord of thy harvest thou halt not reap.

Lev. xxv. 5.

Law. An agreement between parties in controversy by which satisfaction for an injury is stipulated, and which, when executed, bars a suit.

with one accord, with unanimity.

The rushed with one accord into the theater. Acts xix 29.

Cord'a-ble (a-kôr'da-b'1), a. [OF. acordable, F. accordable] I. Agreeing. Obs.

Chaucer.

Reconcllable; in accordance.

Cord'ance (-dôms), n. [OF. acordance agreement.]

Agreement; harmony; concord; conformity. "In strict accordance with the law."

Music. The scheme of notes to which the strings of an instrument are tuned; as, the accordance of a violin is g—d'—d'—e''.

Syn.—Harmony, unison, coincidence.

ac-cord'ant (-dant), a. [OF accordant, F. accordant.] Agreeing; consonant; harmonious; corresponding; conformable;—followed by with or to.—ac-cord'ant-ty, adv.

Her diet was accordant to her cost.

Strictly accordant with true morality.

Syn.—Sec consonant.

Agreeing; in harmony; harmonious.

Syn.—See CONSONANT.

ac-cording, p. a. Agreeing; in harmony; harmonious.

"This according voice of national wisdom." Burke.

according as, precisely as; the same as; corresponding to the way in which. According as is an adverbial phrase, of which the propriety has been doubted; but good usage sanctions it. See According adv.

Is all things well,

According as I gave directions?

The land which the Lord will give you according as he have needed and the promised.

Ex. 11, 25.

romised. Ex. xii. 25.
a. to, agreeably to; in accordance or conformity with; one sistent with.

promised.

-a. to, agreeably to; in accordance or conformity with; consistent with.

According to him, every person was to be bought Macaulay.

Our zeal should be according to knowledge. Sprat.

-a. to Hoyle, in conformity with the rules of Edmond Hoyle (1672-1769), who first systematized the laws of whist and was until 1864 regarded as the great authority on the game; hence, Collog, according to rule, or a rigid system.

This isn't a country where things are cut and dried and done according to Hoyle.

according, Adv. Accordingly, Obs. Shak.

according, Adv. Accordingly, Obs. Shak.

according, Ty, adv. 1. Agreeably; correspondingly; suitably; in a manner conformable.

2. In natural sequence: consequently; so.

Syn.—Wherefore, so, hence, then. See THEREFORE.

accord'di-on (&-kör'dl-ön), n.

[See Accord.] Music. A

small, portable, keyed wind instrument, in which the wind is forced upon free metallic reeds by means of a bel-

wind is forced upon free metallic reeds by means of a bellows. — ac-cor'dion-ist, n.

ac-cor'dion-ist, n.

ac-cor'dion-ist, n.

ac-cost' (&-k\u00f6st'; 20\u00e5), v. i.

[F. accoster, LL. accostare to bring side by side; L. ad + costa' rib, side. See coast'.] To adjoin; to lie alongside. Obs.

ac-cost', v. t.; Ac-cost'ED; Ac-cost'Ing. 1. To join side to side; to border on; hence, to sail along the coast or side of.

Obs. "So much [of Lapland] as accosts the sea." Fuller.

To approach; to make up to. Archaic. Shak.

To approach; to make up to. Archaic. Shak.

To speak to first; to address; greet. "Him, Satan thus accosts."

Milton.

Syn.—See tyderss.

Syn. - See Andress.

Syn.—See Indeed, n. One who accord'ment, n. [OF. accorde-accomplishes. [Ref. Sn. | Ref. Sn. | Accomplished. accomplishes. [Ref. Sn. | Accomplished. accomplishes. | Accomplished. accordent. | Accomplished. | Accomplished. | Accomplished. | Accomplished. | Accomplished. | Accordent. | Accomplished. | Accordent. | Accordent. | Account. | Account. | Account. | Account. | Account. | Accordent. | Accordent. | Accordent. | Accordent. | Accordent. | Accordent. | Account. | Acc

ac-oost' (&-kost'), n. Address; greeting. Rare. J. Morley.

"Here is an absurdity!" was her morning accost. C. Bronte.
ac-oost'ed, a. Her. Supported on both sides by other charges; also, side by side.

"Ac'couche/ment' (&/koosh/man'), n. [F., fr. accoucher to be delivered of a child, to aid in delivery, OF. acouchier, orig., to lay down, put to bed, go to bed; L. ad + collocare to lay. See collocate.] Delivery in childbed.

"ac'cou'cheuse' (&/koos'shfar'), masc. \n. [F., fr. accoucher.]
ac'cou'cheuse' (&/koos'shfar'), fem. \O me who assists women in childbirth; obstetrician; midwife.
ac-count'(&-kount'), v. l.; Ac-count'ED; Ac-count'Ing. [ME. accounten, OF. aconter; à (L. ad) + conter to count, F. conter to tell, compter to count, L. computare. See count, v. l.] 1. To reckon; compute; count. Obs.

To place to one's account; to put to the credit of; to assign; — with to. Rare.

To value, estimate, or hold in opinion; to judge or con-

2. To place to one's account; we put to the case assign; — with to. Rare.

3. To value, estimate, or hold in opinion; to judge or consider; to deem.

Accounting that God was able to raise him up. Heb. xi. 19.

4. To recount; relate. Obs.

account', v. i. 1. To render, or state the terms of, an account or relation of particulars; as, an officer must account with or to the treasurer for money received.

2. To render an account; to answer in judgment or explanation; — with for; as, we must account for the use of our opportunities.

To render an account planation; — with for; as, we must account to the planation; — with for; as, we must account to the cause of; to explain; — with for; as, idleness accounts for poverty, to account of, to esteem; prize; value; — now used only in the passive. "I account of her beauty."

Never was preaching more accounted of than in the sixteenth can be considered to the property.

Never was preaching more accounted of than in the sixteenth century.

account, n. [ME. account, account, accounte, OF. account, accounte. See Account, nt. 1] 1. A reckoning; computation; calculation; enumeration; a record of some reckoning; as, the Julian account of time; money of account.

A beggarly account of empty boxes.

A reckoning of money transactions; a registry of pecuniary transactions; a written or printed statement of business dealings, or debts and credits, or of a certain class of them, or of other things subjected to a reckoning or review; hence, a right or claim the items of which make up such a statement; as to keep one's account at the bank.

hence, a right or claim the items of which make up such a statement; as, to keep one's account at the bank.

3. Stock Exchange. Usually with the: The fortnightly or monthly reckoning between buyers and sellers (see Account Day), or the period from one such reckoning to another. On the London stock exchange, bargains, except when expressly stipulated as being for cash, are made for the setting or end of the "account"—the "account" being a period of about a fortnight.

A statement in general of reasons, causes, grounds, etc., explanatory of some event; as, no satisfactory account has been given of these phenomena. Hence, the word is often used simply for reason, ground, consideration, motive, etc.; as, on no account, on every account, on all accounts.

5. A statement of facts or occurrences; recital of transactions; a relation or narrative; report; description; as, an account of a battle. "A laudable account of the city of London."

Howell.

6. A statement and explanation of one's administration or even the transaction of the conduct is reconstruction.

6. A statement and explanation of one's administration or

account of a battle. "A landable account of the City of London."

6. A statement and explanation of one's administration or conduct in money affairs, discharge of responsibilities, etc. Give an account of thy stewardship. Luke xvi. 2.

7. Law. A common-law action for a statement of receipts and disbursements and the recovery of any balance due; also, the writ by which it is brought.

8. An estimate or estimation; valuation; judgment. "To stand high in your account." shut. "Shak.

9. Importance; worth; value; advantage; profit. "Men of account." Pope. "To turn to account." Shak.

Syn.—Narration, recital, rehearsal, relation, description, explanation. See NARRATIVE.

account current, an open or running account.—a. rendered, an account presented by a creditor to his debtor, for examination and settlement,—which by an implied or express acceptance becomes an account slated.—a. settled, an account which has been agreed upon by both parties as correct;—used loosely sometimes as about equivalent to account slated, but usually and preferably as implying a more definite mutual agreement, and not merely a tacit or implied acceptance.—a. stated, an account to be kept.—on a. of, on behalf of; to be transacted for.—in a. with, in a relation with requiring an account to be kept.—on a. of, for the sake of; by reason of; because of.—on, or to, s., as an item to be reckoned at settlement; as an installment.—on one's own a., for one's own interest or behalf; at one's risk.

account/a-ble (ā-koun'tā-b'l), a. 1. Liable to be called on to render an account; answerable; as, every man is accountable to God for his conduct.

2. Capable of being accounted for; explicable.

True religion ... intelligible, rational, and accountable,—not a burden but a privilege.

Syn.—Amenable, liable, answerable, See RESPONSIBLE.
account/a-ble (ā-koun'tā-b'l), a. 1. Liable to be called on to render an account; answerable. See RESPONSIBLE.
account/a-ble, [com., a receipt showing that goods or money have been received and ars to be accountable.

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ac-count'ant (-tan-si), n. Art of companion countant.

ac-count'ant (-tant), n. [Cf. F. accomptant, OF. acontant, p. pr.] I. One who renders account; one accountable; specif. Law, the defendant in an action of account.

2. A reckoner; a calculator.

3. One who is skilled in, keeps, or adjusts, accounts; an officer who has charge of the accounts in a public office. The term "accountant" . . is sometimes adopted by book keepers, but this is an erroneous application of the term; it properly describes those competent to design and control the systems of accounts required for the record of the multifarious and rapid transactions of trade and finance.

Encyc. Brit.

4. A narrator. Obs.

accountant general, the head or superintending accountant

of seconds of trade and finance.

4. A narrator. Obs.
accountant general, the head or superintending accountant in various public offices.
account book. A book in which accounts are kept.

account' p. p. Accounted. account'ment, n. See-MENT. Obs. account'ant, a. Accountable account'ant, a. Accountable account'ant, a. Accountable account'ant and ty. Law. See LEATH DUTY. [Obs. account' on the Counting house. Obs. account on the Counting house. Obs. account on the Counting house. Obs. or R.

ACCROACHMENT

account day. London Stock Exchange. Either of the four consecutive days in each half month on which it is customary for settlements to be made, except in the case of government stocks and bonds. See settlements.

account'ing (i-kount'ing), m. Actor system of making up or stating accounts; a statement of accounts, or the debits and credits in financial transactions.

account sales. Com. An account sent by one person to another giving particulars as to sales made by the sender on the other's account or behalf.

account's account or behalf.

ac-oun'ple (i-kin')1, v. t. [Of. acopler, F. accoupler.]

To join; couple. Rare. "The Englishmen accoupled themselves with the Frenchmen."

Actorouplement (-kin')1-ment), n. [Cf. F. accouplement.]

1. Act of coupling, or state of being coupled; union; specif, Arch., the placing of two columns or pilasters very close together but (in modern styles) not so as to coalesce, as in pairs of columns forning a colonnade.

2. That which couples, as a tie or brace. Rare.

accourter ( in acounter, accouster, of uncertain origin; cf. F. accourter, (in acounter, accouster, of uncertain origin; cf. F. conture sewing, seam, fr. (assumed) L. consutura, fr. consuere to sew (cf. sew).] To furnish with dress, or equipments, esp. for military service; to equip; attic; array.

Both accontered like young men. Shak.

For this, in rags accountered they are seen. Dryden. Accourter ment | (-ment), n. [F. accourtement, earlier accon'tre-ment) also accoustrement. See Accourter.

1. pl. Dress; trappings; equipment; specif., Mu., details of personal outfit of the solder, as belts, sword hangers, haversack, and all objects other than clothes and weapons. How gay with all the accourtered they are seen. Dryden. Accourtered in a fortify in the opinion.

Fin accrediter; à (L. ad) + crédit credit. See credit.]

1. To put or bring into credit; to invest with credit or authority; to sanction.

His censure will ... accredit his praises. Couper, These reasons ... which accredit and fortify mine opinion

These reasons . . . which accredit and fortify mine opinion.

2. To send with letters credential, as an ambassador or envoy; to authorize, as a messenger or delegate.

Beton . was accredited to the Court of France. Froude.

3. To believe; to credit; to put trust in.

The version of early Roman history which was accredited in the fifth century.

He accredited . . . stories of apparitions and witch craft. Southey.

4. To credit; to vouch for or consider (some one) as doing something, or (something) as belonging to some one.

Syn. — See CREDIT. to accredit (one) with (something), to attribute something to him; as, Mr. Clay was accredited with these views.

SYN. — See CREDIT. to accredited with these views.

ACCTO-EMENT.] Physiol. Growth by the addition of similar cells or material. — accrescential (the him), a.

accresce (ā-krēs'), v. t. & t. [L. accrescere. See Accresce (ā-krēs'), v. t. & v. [L. accrescere.

The correscence of belief from the unwatched depositions of ageneral, never contradited hearsay.

Colining.

Correscent (Fit), a. [L. accrescent, p. pr.]

uous growth; an accretion. Rare.

The silent accrescence of belief from the unwatched depositions of a general, never contradicted hearsay. Coleridge.

ac-crescent, ever contradicted hearsay. Shuckford.

2. Bol. Growing larger after flowering; — applied chiefly to the calyx, as that of wintergreen (Gauttheria).

ac-crete' (ā-krēt'), v. i., ac-cret'zn (krēt'ēd); ac-cret'rno (-ing). [From L. accretus: p. p. of accrescere to increase.] 1. To grow together.

2. To adhere; to grow (to); to be added; — with to. ac-crete', v. t. To make adhere; to add. Rare. Earle.

ac-crete', v. t. To make adhere; to add. Rare. Earle.

ac-crete', v. t. To make adhere; to add. Rare. Earle.

ac-cretion (ā-krēt'shūn), n. [L. accretio, fr. accrescere to increase.] See accruz.] 1. Growth; organic growth; also, increase by external addition, or by accession of parts externally; an extraneous addition; as, an accretion of earth. A mineral ... augments not by growth, but by accretion. Owen.

2. Result of such growth or accumulation; the matter added. To strip off all the subordinate parts of his narrative as a later accretion.

3. Concretion; coherence of separate particles; as, the accretion of particles so as to form a solid mass.

4. Med. A growing together of parts naturally separate, as of the fingers or toes.

5. Law. a The increase or extension of the boundaries, or the acquisition, of land by the gradual or imperceptible action of natural forces, as by the washing up of sand or soil from the sea or a river, or by a gradual recession in which the boundaries of land are enlarged by this process; hence sometimes, improperly, accession in any sense. In accretion the added land belongs to the owner of the land to which it is added; but this is not so in cases of sudden increase, as by an avulsion or a sudden change of the bed of a stream. b Gain to an heir or legatee by failure of a coheir to the same succession, or a colegatee of the same thing, to take his share. C Scots Law. The perfection of a title, at first imperfect or defective, b

6. Forestry. Increase of a sect in logs.

INCREMENT.

ac-cre'tive (&-krē'tīv), a. Relating to accretion; increasing, or adding to, by growth.

ac-croach' (&-krōch'), v. t.; Ac-croached' (-krōch'); Ac-croach'ing. [ME. acrochen, accrochen, to obtain, OF. acrochier, F. accrocher. Cf. Encroach.] 1. To hook, or draw to one's self as with a hook. Obs.

2. To assume or appropriate; to usurp, as jurisdiction.

They had attempted to accroach to themselves royal power.

Stubba

\*\*Stubba\*\*

\*\*Ac'coz (kk'öz). \*\*Bib.\*\*
ac-crease', v. [OF. acreistre.]
To increase. \*\*Obs.\*\*
ac-crease', n. Increase. \*\*Obs.\*\*
ac-crease', n. Increase. \*\*Obs.\*\*
ac-crea'it-ate, v. t. Obs. or rare for \*\*AccreBitting.\*\*
\*\*Indianal \*\*Dose for the secure growth thinning. \*\*Forestry.\*\* Thinning for receiving for those left standing.\*\*
\*\*ac-creating.\*\*
\*\*Adumentation. \*\*Obs.\*\*
\*\*Adumentation. \*\*Obs.\*\*
\*\*Augmentation. \*\*Obs.\*\*
\*\*Augmentation. \*\*Obs.\*\*
\*\*Augmentation. \*\*Obs.\*\*
\*\*ac-croach'ment, n. [Cf. F. ac-crochement, An encroschment; usurpation. \*\*Obs.\*\*
\*\*Obs.\*\*
\*\*Obs.\*\*
\*\*Acrease', v. [OF. acreistre.]
\*\*acretion borer. = Increment in government, in girth of those left standing. \*\*Acreasing.\*\*
\*\*Correlation.\*\*
\*\*Double.\*\*
\*\*Acrease', v. [OF. acreistre.]
\*\*acretion borer. = Increment in girth of those left standing. \*\*Acreasing.\*\*
\*\*Adv. = Acreasing.\*\*
\*\*Adv. = Acreasing.\*

ACCRUE, N.; cf. ACCRUED' (-krōōd'); AC-CRU'ING. [See ACCRUE, N.; cf. ACCRUE]. 1. To increase; augment. And though power failed, her courage did accrue. Spenser.

2. To come by way of increase; to arise or spring as a growth or result; to be added as increase, profit, or damage, esp. as the produce of money lent. "Interest accrues Abbott.

The great and essential advantages accruing to society from the freedom of the press.

3. Law. To come into existence as an enforceable claim; to vest as a right; as, a cause of action has accrued when the right to sue has become vested.

4. To grow up; to become full grown. Obs., except in Her. accrue', n. [OF. acreiie increase, F. accrue, fr. OF. acreistre, acroistre, p. p. acreit, F. accroitre, p. p. acerit, L. ad + crescere to increase. See crescent; cf. ACCRETION, CREW.]

2. Sewing. An extra mesh or stitch added in network to increase the size.

accrue'ment (-krōōd'), p. a. Added as increase; accumulated as interest or rent; vested as an enforceable right.

accrue'ment (-krōōm'shin), n. Also accru'ment. Act or process of accruing; that which has accrued; increase. accumentation (3k'ū-bā'shim), n. [L. accubatio, for accubitio, fr. accubare to recline; ad + cubare to lie down. See Accume.] 1. Act or posture of reclining on a couch, as practiced by the ancients at meals.

2. Med. Lying-in; parturition.

accorula. 1. Act or posture of reclining at accorula.

as practiced by the ancients at meals.

2. Med. Lying-in; parturition.

2. con'bi-tus (â-kū'bi-tžs), n. [LL., fr. L., a reclining at table.] Eccl. A room in a church used as a private resting place and refectory by the bishop; also, a couch.

2. coul'tu-ra'tion (â-kūl'tū-tā'shūn), n. [ac- + L. cultura culture.] Ethnol. The approximation of one human race or tribe to another in culture or arts by contact.—ac-cultur-1 (ā-kūl'tā-tū), a.

culture.] Ethnot. The approximation of one human race or tribe to another in culture or arts by contact. — accul'tur-al (a-khi'tūr-āl), a.

accumb('(ā-kimb'), v. i. [L. accumbere; ad + cumbere (in comp.) to lie down.] To recline, as at meals. Obs.

accum'ben-cy (ā-kimb'ān-sl.), n. State of being accumbent, or reclining, as at meals. Rare.

accum'bent(-bānt), a. [L. accumbens, -entis, p. pr. of accumbere.] 1. Leaning or reclining, as at meals.

The Roman .. accumbent posture in eating. Arbuthnot.

2. Bol. Lying against anything; — applied chiefly to cotyledons having their edges folded against the hypocotyl, as in many crucifers; in diagrammatic section conventionally represented by the sign: O— Cf. incumbert, conductate (af-cumulate (a-kimfa-fat), v., accu'mu-late'accumulate (a-cumulate to heap. Sec cumulate.) D, of accumulate, ad-cumulate to heap. Sec cumulate. ] To heap up in a mass; to pile up; to collect or bring together; to amass; as, to accumulate a sum of money.

Syn.—Gather, collect, heap up, pile up, store up, aggregate, hoard.—Accumulate, and up. But amassapplies primarily to wealth or resources, and frequently implies more imposing results than accumulate; as, to accumulate authorities, to amass a store of knowledge, to accumulate accumpte need by degrees, to amassa fortune. See Aggreant Qarther, Stock.

The trader's first maxim I reversed, in lavisbing when I ought

GATHER, STOCK.

The trader's first maxim I reversed, in lavishing when I ought have accumulated.

He will attempt a treatise on some important subject, and

materials.

acou'mu-late, v. i. To grow or increase in quantity or number; to collect.

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulative, and men decay. Goldsmith.

Materials are even now accumulating for a science of comparative art.

F. H. Giddings.

Where wealth accumulates, and men decay. Goldsmith. Materials are even now accumulating for a science of comparative art.

R. H. Giddings.

Ro-cu'mu-late (-lāt), a. & p. p. [L. accumulatios, p. p.]

Collected; accumulated.

Rocu'mu-lat'tlon (-lāshūn), n. [L. accumulatio: cf. F. accumulation.]

Rocu'mu-lat'tlon (-lāshūn), n. [L. accumulatio: cf. F. accumulation.]

Act of accumulating, or state of being accumulated; that which is accumulated; as, an accumulation of earth, of evils, of wealth, of honors. Specif: a Law.

The concurrence of several titles to the same thing, or of several circumstances to the same proof. b Finance.

Addition of earnings or profits to the active capital of a corporation, otherwise distributable as dividends; as, an accumulation insurance policy, which is essentially the same as a deferred-dividend policy. c Law. The increase of a fund or property by the continuous addition to it of the interest or income of it. At the common law the accumulation of interest or income is limited by the law of perpetuities; but the period for which "ccumulations may be directed is restricted in England by the Accumulations Acts (1300 and 1892), the longest legal period being in effect 21 years and the period of gestation after the death of the grantor or testator. Similar restrictions are generally imposed by statute in the United States.

accumulation of energy or power, the storing of energy by means of weights lifted, masses put in motion, chemical changes effected, or the like.

3. Law. Designating, or pertaining to, a cumulative judgment, sentence, or the like. See cumulative.

lect or amass; cumulative.

2. Law. Designating, or pertaining to, a cumulative judgment, sentence, or the like. See cumulative.

—ac-cu'mu-la-tive-ly, adn.—ac-cu'mu-la-tive-ness, n. ac-cu'mu-la-tor (-la'tér), n. [L.] One that accumulates. Specii: Mech. a An apparatus by means of which energy or power can be stored, such as a cylinder provided with a weighted piston for storing water under constant pressure for hydraulic presses, elevators, etc., the electrical storage battery (which see), etc. b A contrivance to take up the

force of a sudden strain, as a system of springs, an elastic

force of a sudden strain, as a system of springs, an elastic section in a chain or rope, etc.

\*\*acouta-cy\*\* (&k'd-rā-al)\*\*, n.\*\* [See Accurate.] State or quality of being accurate: freedom from mistakes, this exemption arising from carefulness; exact conformity to truth, or to a rule or model; precision; exactness; correctness; as, the value of testimony depends on its accuracy. The professed end [of logic] is to teach men to think, to judge, and to reason, with precision and accuracy.

The accuracy with which the piston fits the ... sides. Lardner.

\*\*acoutate\*\* (-rāt), a.\*\* [L. accuratus, p. p. & a., fr. accurate to take care of; ad + curare to take care, cura care. See cour.] 1 In exact or careful conformity to truth, or to some standard of requirement, as the result of care or pains; free from failure, error, or defect; exact; as, an accurate acloculator; an accurate measure; accurate expression, knowledge, etc.

2. Precisely fixed; executed with care; careful. Obs.

Syn.—Exact, precise, nice, just, particular. See correct.—acocurset (ā-kūrs'), v. t.; Accursen' (Acurate), adv.

\*\*accurse' (ā-kūrs'), v. t.; Accursen' (-kūrst'), or, poetic or ref. sp., Accurse'. [ME. accursien, accrate, anathematize. "And the city shall be accursed." Josh, vi. 17.

\*\*accursed' (-kūrst'); kūr'sēd) \ p. a. Doomed to destruction in the accurse of the providence of the curse of the curse; execerable; detestable: exceedingly hateful; as, an accursed deed. Shak.—accurse'dly, adv.—accurse'd-ness. n. accurse'cly, adv.—accurse'd.

To taint that hone every good tongue blesses.

2. That of which one is accusaed; the charge of an offense or crime, or the declaration containing the charge.

They set up over his head his accusation. Matt. xxvii. 37 Syn.—Charge, arraignment, impeachment, crimination accursative case of the has an adverbed language, designating the relation of a word denoting, as by its position, that the thing named is the object of action or motion. The accusative case of ten has an adverbed language, designating the chip

The things whereot they now accuse me. Acts XXIV. to lay down their arms.

2. To betray; show. Rare.

3. Elliptically, to charge with the lack (of). Obs. &R.

Sorely thereat he was displeased. ...

And evermore the carle of courtesle accused. Spenser.

Syn.— Impeach, arraign, indict, criminate, reproach, censure, blame. See CHARGE.

accused, p. i. To bring accusation; to prefer charges.

He accused no more, but dumbly shrank before accusing throngs of thought.

accused ('kūzd'), p. a. Charged with an offense; —
commonly in the accused, one charged with an offense; the defendant in a criminal case.

commonly in the accused, one charged with an offense; the defendant in a criminal case.

ac-cus'er (å-kūz'ēr), n. [From accuse; cf. ME. accuser and accusour; the latter fr. OF. acuseor, fr. L. accusator.]
One who accuses, sep. in court, of a crime.

ac-cus'tom (à-kūs'tām), v. l.; Ac-cus'romed (-tāmd); Accus'rom-ino. [OF. acustumer, acustumer, F. accutumer; a(L. ad) + OF. costume, F. coutume, custom. See cusrom.]
To make familiar by use; to habituate, familiarize, or inure; pass., to be wont; to be in the habit; — now only with a person as object (except in p. p.), generally with to. Anger thee not suddenly, for if thou accustom it, it will turn once to thy harms.

acctray (which see), ev. 1 a contriving to take up the accuract, (ak row 'al), n. Accurement, accorder (ak row 'er), n. Law, taccuract (ak row 'er), n. Law, tacct. Abhr. Account curact. Abhr. Account accuract. Abhr. Account accuract. Abhr. Account with accuract. Abhr. Accountatt | accuract. Abhr. Accuract. Abhr. Accuract. Abhr. Accuract. Abhr. Accuract. Abhr. A

ac-cur'al (d-kr\(\tilde{n}\) delta d sc-cum'brous, a. troublesome. Obs.

ac-cum'pa-ni-ment, ac-cum'pa-ny. Accompaniment; accom-pany. Ref. Sp.

once to thy harms.

ac'cus a' trix (kk'd-zk'rtks), n. ac-cus' tomd. Ac cus to med. Ref. Sp. ac-cuse', n. Accusation. Obs. ac-cus' tom, Accusation. Obs. ac-cus' tom, accus' to ac-cus' ant (-2n), n. Accusation cac-cus' ant (-2n), n. [L. accusation, a. [L. accusation, n. ] Dr. cef. F. accusation, a. [C. accusation, n. ] Dr. accusation, n. Accusation, n. [Or. accusation, n. Accusation accusation are accusation are accusation are accusation are accusation are accusation are accustom accusation are accustom accusation are accustom are accustom accusation are accustom accusation are accustom accustom

| a-ce'mi-la (ä-sā'mē-lä ; 138), n. | Sp | A pack mule.

| A. C. E. mixture. Med. An anasthetic mixture - 1 part al. a. Of or pert. to the Acephail. anasthetic mixture - 1 part al. a. Of or pert. to the Acephail. a. Of or pert. The Acephail. a. Of or pert. to the Acephail. a. Of or pert. to the Acephail. a. Of or pert. to the Acephail. a. Of or pert. a. Of or pert. to the Acephail. a. Of or pert. a. Of or pert. to the Acephail. a. Of or pert. a. Of or per

He who accustoms himself to fraud in little things, wants only opportunity to practice it in greater.

What we have been accustomed to do, we acquire, not only a facility, but a proneness to do on like occasions; so that it requires a particular will and effort to lorbear it, but to do it... requires very often no will at all.

Syn.—Habituate, inure, harden, train.

accust'om (å-kin'stm), v.i. Obs. 1. To be wont. Careu.

2. To cohabit; to consort.

We with the hest men accustom openly Milton

ac-cus/tomed (-temd), p. a. 1. Familiar through use; usual; customary. "An accustomed action." Shak. Commonly there is no difficulty in recognizing it by its accustomed signs and works. 2. Frequented by customers. Obs. or R. "A well-accus-

ley and in that of Bennam and Hooker to form the names of most orders; in the classification of Engler and Prantl, now very generally adopted, to form names of families; as, Acauthaceæ, Rosaceæ, etc. aa/cean(-\$a^\*cean(-\$a^\*shān)). [L. -aceus -aceous+-an.] A compound suffix forming adjectives (often used as nouns) from plurals

now very generally adopted, to form names of families; as, Acanthiaceæ, Rosaceæ, etc.

a'cean. a'cean.

a'cean. a'cean.

a-cea'dl-a (a'sē'dl-a'), n. [LL., fr. Gr. ἀκηδια; à- not + κηδια care.] 1. Sloth and surliness,—one of the seven deadly sins. See under deadly surliness,—one of the seven deadly sins. See under deadly spathy and melancholy, especially observed in monasteries.

A-cel'da-ma (a'sēl'dā-ma), n. [Gr. 'λκελδαμά, fr. Syr. ökēl damō the field of blood.] The "potter's field" mentioned in Matt. xxvii. 8 as being bought for a burial place for strangers with the money taken by Judas for betraying Christ, and in Acts i. 18 as the scene of the suicide of Judas; afterward called the "Field of Blood." Fig.: [often l. c.] A field of bloodshed.

The system of warfare... which had already converted immense tracts into one universal aceldama.

De Quincey.

a'ce-naph'thene (āx'ē-nāl'hēn), n. [cactic + naphthene.]

Chem. A crystalline hydrocarbon, C<sub>1</sub>H<sub>10</sub>, found in coal tar. It is a derivative of naphthalene.

a-cen'trous (d-sēn'tris), a. [See A- not, CENTRUM.] Zoöl.

Having the notochord persistent through life and no vertebral centra, as certain primitive fishes.

a'ceous (-ā'shūs). [L. suffix -accus.] An adjective suffix signifying perlaining or belonging to, of the nature of resembling, like; as, oretaceous, of the nature of chalk; herbaceous, herblike; setcaceous, ilke a bristle. The suffix is regularly used in zoology and botany to form adjectives corresponding to nouns in -acca, -acex; as, cetaceous, pertaining to the Cetacea; orchidaceous, of the Orchidaceæ.

A-ceph'a-la (ā-sēl'ā-lā), n. pl. [NL., fr. L. accphalus headless, Gr. acépha-la (ā-sēl'ā-lā), n. pl. [L., pl. of accphalus.]

A-ceph'a-la (ā-sēl'ā-lā), n. pl. [L., pl. of accphalus.]

See Mollusca which includes the bivalve shells, as clams and oysters, which have no evident head. It is equiv. to Bivalvia about 482 A. D. d The Flagellants.

a-ceph'a-la (ā-sēl'ā-lā), n. pl. [L., pl. of accpha-la council at Ephesus, 431 A. D., not following either Joh

A'cer (ā'sēr), n. [L., the maple tree.] Bot. A large and widely distributed genus of trees and shrubs (the maples), type of the family Aceraceæ. Some species yield valuable wood, and many are ornamental. See MAPLE.
Ac'e-ra'ce-æ (8s'e's-ā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. See ACER.] Bot. A family of trees and shrubs (order Sapindales), the maple family, having a watery, often sweet sap, opposite leaves, and small clustered flowers succeeded by a fruit consisting of 2 united samaras. There are 3 genera: Acer, including the maples, Rulac, the box elders, and Dipteronia, a monotypic genus of central Asia.—ac'e-ra'ceous (-shūs), a.
A-cer'a-ta (ā-sēr'ā-tā), n. pl. [NL.; Gr. ā-not + κέρας, κέρατος, horn.] Zööl. A class comprising the Merostomata and Arachnida as subclasses. They have no antennæ.
a-cerb' (ā-sūrb'), a. [L. acerbus, fr. acer sharp: cf. F. acerbe.] Sour, bitter, and harsh to the taste, as unripe fruit; sharp and harsh.
The dark, acerb, and caustic little professor.
C. Bronte
ac'er-bate (ăs'ēr-bāt; ā-sūr'-; 277), v. L. [L.

ac'er-bate (Xs'er-bat; à-sûr'-; 277), v. t. [L. acerbatus, p. p. of acerbare.] To sour; embitter; irritate.

acerbatus, p. p. of acerbare.] To sour; embitter; irritate.
a-cerb'tty (d-sûr'b'-t'), n.; pl. -ties (-t').
[F. acerbite, L. acerbitas. See Acere.]
1. Sourness of taste, with bitterness and astringency, as of unripe fruit.
2. Harshness, bitterness, or severity; as, acerbity of temper, of language, of pain.
Syn. — Aspertty, tartness. See Acermony.
ac'er-ose (4s'er-os: 271), a. [al. acerosus chaffy, fr. acus, gen. aceris, chaff; (b) as if r. L. acus needle: cf. F. acereuz.] Bot. a Acerose Leaves chaffy. Obs. b Needle-shaped; having a sharp rigid point, as the leaf of the pine.
a-cer'vate (a-sûr'vât; &s'êr-; 277), a. [L. acervatus, p. p. of acervare to heap up.] Heaped, or growing in heaps, or closely compacted clusters. — a-cer'vate-ly, adv.
a-cer'vativon (&s'er-x'shàm), n. [L. acervatio.] A heaping up; accumulation. Rare.
a-cer'vative (a-sûr'vâ-tiv), a Heaped up; tending to heap up.

heap up. **a-cer'vu-line** (-vū-lYn; -līn), a. [See ACERVULUS.] Resembling little heaps. **a-cer'vu-lus** (-lūs), n.; pl. -li (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. acervus a heap.] Bol. In certain fungi, a small mass of sporogenous mycelium; — used chiefly in pl. **a-ces'cence** (d-sēs'šns), n. [Cf. F. acescence. See ACESCENT.] Actor process of becoming acid or sour; the process of acetic fermentation. **a-ces'cenc-cy** (-ɛ̃n-sī), n. Quality or state of being acescent; a moderate degree of sourness. **a-ces'cent** (-ĕnt), a. [L. acescens, -entis, p. pr. of acescere to turn sour; incho. of acere to be sour.] Turning sour; readily becoming tart or acid; slightly sour.

a-ces'cent (-2nt), a. [L. acescens, -entis, p. pr. of acescere to turn sour; incho. of acere to be sour.] Turning sour; readily becoming tart or acid; slightly sour.
a-ces'cent, n. An acescent substance.
acet. A combining form from acetum. — ACRTO-.
ac's-tab'u-li-form (&s'\*-tāb'd-li-fôrm), a. [L. acetabulum + form.] Bot. Shaped like a shallow cup; saucer-shaped.
ac's-tab'u-lum (-lim), n. f. L. pl. -LA (-li). [L. a. little saucer for vinegar, fr. acetum vinegar.] 1. Rom. Antiq.
a A little cup to hold vinegar, sauce, etc. b See MEASURE.
2. Anat. & Zoòl. a The cup-shaped socket in the hip bone, which receives the head of the thigh bone. In man, as in many other animals, it is partly formed by each of the three bones, the ilium, ischium, and pubis, which compose the hip bone on each side. b The cavity into which the leg of an insect is inserted at its articulation with the body.
c One of the suckers of the cuttlefish and related animals. d The large posterior sucker of the leeches. e One of the cotyledons or lobes of the placenta in ruminating animals.
3. Music. An ancient earthenware or metal instrument of percussion, played either as a drum or as cymbals.
ac'e-tal' (&s'\(\frac{1}{2}\) (\frac{1}{2}\), \(\frac{1}{2}\), \(\frac{1}{2

avetarus-lya (see starde-lind), n. Also-am'id. [acet-am'ide] (&s'ĕt-&m'id; 'Id; Id; In. Also-am'id. [acet-am'ide]. Chem. A white crystalline solid, CH<sub>3</sub>CO·NH<sub>2</sub>, the amide of acetic acid. See AMIDE.

ac'et-am'i-dine (&s'&t-&m'i-dln; -d&n), n. Also-din. Org. Chem. The amidine of acetic acid, CH<sub>3</sub>C(NH)NH<sub>2</sub>, an unstable substance forming crystalline salts.

ac'et-am'i-lide (&s'&t-&m'i-lid; -l'id), n. Also-lid. [acet-emitide.] Chem. A white crystalline solid, CH<sub>3</sub>CO·NHC, H<sub>3</sub>, derived from aniline and acetic acid, and used in medicine as an antipyretic under the name of antifebrine.

ac'e-ta'ri-ous (&s'ê-ta'ri-ws), a. [L. acetaria, n. pl., salad, fr. acetum vinegar.] Used in salads; as, acetarious plants.

a of tate (\$E'\$-\$\tilde{\text{i}}\$), n. [L. acetum vinegar.] Chem. A salt or ester of acetic acid. — ac'\$-\$\text{i} \text{i} \text{d} \text{(}\text{i} \text{d} \text

nitrile, etc. ac'e-to-ăs'ē-tō-ăs'ē-tāt), n. A salt or ester of

aC'6-10-aC'6-1at6 (as'6-tō-as'6-tat), n. A salt or ester or aceto-acetic acid.

aC'e-to-a-c6'fic (-à-sē'fik; -à-sē'fik), a-c6'fa-c6'fic (à-sē'fik; -sē'fik), a. Chem. Pertaining to acetyl in which a hydrogen atom is replaced by an acetyl group.

ac'e-to-a-ce'fic acid, an acid, CH3COCH2COOH, present in diseased urine, esp. in cases of diabetes.—a. ester, the ethyl ester of the above acid, a colorless liquid with pleasant odor. It is prominent in organic chemistry on account of the desmotropism of its sodium compound, and the numerous condensations of which it is capable.

aC'e-to. [as'ē-tō];-tōl], n. [aceto-+ lst-ol.] Chem. Methyl ketol; also, any of various homologues of the same.

aC'e-to-la'fum (as'ē-tō-lā'tūm), n. [NL., fr. F. acetolat, fr. L. acetum vinegar + (prob.) oleum oil.] Pharm. A distilled aromatized or medicated vinegar.

aC'e-to-na'mi-a, -ne'mi-a (-ne'mi-à), n. [NL. See ACETONE; -æMiA.] Med. A morbid condition characterized by the presence of acetone in the blood, as n diabetes.

ac'e-to-ney'mi.a. -ne'mi.a (-ne'mi-d), n. [NL. See actrone; -æmia.] Med. A morbid condition characterized by the presence of acetone in the blood, as in diabetes.

ac'e-tone (3s'ê-tōn), n. [See actric.] Chem. a A volatile liquid ketone, CH<sub>2</sub>COCH<sub>3</sub>, occurring in crude wood spirit and also obtained by the distillation of certain acetates, citric acid, starch, sugar, or gum. It is used as a solvent for many organic compounds, and in making sulphonal, chloroform, and iodoform. b Any ketone.

ac'e-ton'[C-tōn'[N], a. Org. Chem. Of or related to acetone. acetonic acid, a white, crystalline acid, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>C(OH)CO<sub>2</sub>H, a hydroxy derivative of isobutyric acid.

ac'e-to-nu'ri-a(-tō-nu'ri-a), n. [NL. See acetone; -ueia.]

Med. Excess of acetone in the urine, as in starvation or diabetes.

unapetes. ac'e-to-nyl (%s'\(\delta\)-t\(\delta\)-n\(1\); \(\delta\)-\(\delt

Chem. The univalent radical CH<sub>3</sub>COCH<sub>2</sub>, of which acetone is the hydride.

acetonyl acetone. Chem. A mobile, fragrant liquid, (CH<sub>3</sub>COCH<sub>3</sub>), obtained by heating pyrotritartaric acid with water, and in other ways.

ac'e-te-phe'none (xs'c-tō-fō'nōn), n. [aceto-+phenyl+-one.] Chem. A crystalline ketone, CH<sub>3</sub>COC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, which may be obtained by the dry distillation of a mixture of the calcium salts of acetic and benzoic acids. It is used as a hypnotic under the name of hypnone.

a-ce'tous (a-sē'tūs; 277), a. [L. acetum vinegar, fr. acere to sour.] Pert. to, or producing, vinegar; sour; acid.

Till all France were grown acetous, virulent. Carlyle. acetous acid, vinegar. Obs.—a. fermentation. See Acetic Fermenyation.

ac'etox'fine (xs'st-ōk'sim; -sēm), n. Also-ox'im. [acetone + oxime.] Org. Chem. A colorless, crystalline, volatile substance, (CH<sub>3</sub>), C:NOH, formed from acetone by the action of hydroxylamine.

ac'etox'fy-. [aceto-+oxy-.] Org. Chem. A combining form denoting the presence of the group CH<sub>3</sub>COO.

of green alge (class Chlorophy-| certain actions, in which it was

of acetylene, and calcium hydroxide as a by product. Acetylene polymerizes readily; and various compounds, as alcohol and sugar, can be built up from it by synthesis. acetylene black. A superior grade of lampblack made from acetylene.

acetyline black. A superior grade of lampblack made from acetylene.

acetyline (a-set/1-lid; -lid; 1-lid; 184), n. Also-lid. Chem. A compound formed by the replacement, in acetylene, of hydrogen by a metal; as, cuprous acetylide, C,Gu.

acetylize (a-set/1-liz), v. t. Chem. To acetylate.

acetylize (a-set/1-liz), v. t. Chem. To acetylate.

acetylize (a-set/1-liz), v. t. Chem. A white crystalline substance, Call-NH NHC2H3O, prepared by heating glacial acetic acid and plenylhydrazine together. It is a powerful antipyretic, and is the active principle of the preparations known as pyrodine and hydracetin.

acetylize (a-setylated. It is taken as measure of the stances ordinarily present not being affected.

A-chas/an (a-ke/an), A-cha/lan (ka/yān), a. [L. Achaeus, Achaius; Gr. 'Ayados.] Of or pertaining to Achaia, either, specif., a section of the northern Pelopomesus, or, loosely, Greece in general.—n. One of the people of Achaia; broadly, a Greek. Some scholars view the Achæans of Homer as an immigrant warrior race.

Achæan, or Achaian, League, either of two confederations of Achæan towns. The first league, of which little is known, was dissolved shortly after 300 B.C. The second was organized in 281-30 B.C., in opposition to Macedonian domination and Roman encroachment, and lasted until 146 B.C. At the height of its power (about 225 B.C.) it included, besides other Grecian eities, most of the Peloponnesian cities except Sparta, Elis, and Tegea. The towns remained independent except in their foreign relations.

Acha-men'l-das (kw'z-men'l-da) | n. pl. [L. Achaemenian, fr. Achaemenes, Gr. 'Ayau-karys, O. Per. Hukhāmanish, I reputed founder of the family.] Of, pertaining to, or designating, the Achæmenian Cyrus the Great (The-das) and princes of the ruling house of ancient Persia. The ho

desperation of the miserable fugitives, had reached its uttermost extremity. De Quincey.

A-cha'tes (â-kā'tēz), n. [L.] A faithful companion of Eneas in Vergil's "Eneid," usually mentioned as fidus Achates. Hence, a faithful friend.

Acha'ti'na (ki'a-ti'na), n. [NL., fr. Gr. àxárn; agate.]

Zôöl. A genus of very large pulmonate land mollusks. See Acate shell.

A-chat'1-nel'la (â-kāt'Y-nēl'á), n. [NL., dim. of Achatina.]

Zööl. A genus of pulmonate gastropods, peculiar to the Hawaiian Islands, remarkable for the large number of its suecies and varieties.

naraness. Uos.
acc'er-ous (ase'ras), a. Acerose.
acc'rous (ase'ras), a. [See
ACERATA.] Zoöl a Without
horns. b Without antenne, as
the Arachnida. c Without tenthe Arachnida. c Without ten-tacles, as certain gastropods. a-cer'ra (\(\delta\)-ser'\(\delta\), n. [L.] Rom. Antiq. A receptacle, usually

ft. acetum vinegar.] Used in salads; as, acetarious plants.

seer. + Ache.
Acetarious plants.

seer. + Acetarious providence providence

L. pl. of ACETABLUM.
ac'stab'ular ('dr), a. a Acetabuliform. b Anat. Pertaining to the acetabulum.— acetabular bone, Anat., the cotyloid bone.
Ac'stab'ula'rla ('la'rla'), n.
[NL., fr. L. acetabulum a cup-shaped vessel.] Bot. A genus

of green algo (class Chlorophycew), remarkable for their resemblance to small musirooms.
Ac'e-tab'u-lit'er-a (-lit'er-a),
n.p. [NL. Sea ACETABULUM;
-FEROUS, ] Zool. = DIBEANCHALTA — ac'e-tab'u-l'ous, a.
ac'e-tab'u-l'ous, a. = ACETABULUM;
-EC'e-tab'u-l'ous, a. = ACETABULUM;
-E ac'e-tan'i-on (as e-tan'i-on), n. lac'e-to-ni'uriis (-to-ni'urii), n. lac'e-to-ni'uriis (-to-ni'urii),

Hawaiian Islands, remarkable for the large number of its species and varieties.

no-carp, etc. Vars. of achers, cachernom, achernocarp, etc. Achernom, achernom,

ache, ake (āk; see note below), v. i.; ached, aked (ākt); ach'ing, ak'ing (āk'ing). [ME. aken, AS. acan, both strong verbs, AS. acan, imp. ōc, p. p. acen, to ache.] To suffer pain; to have, or be in, pain, or continued pain; to be distressed. "My old bones ache." Shak. The sins that in your conscience ache. Keble. 18 Historically the verb is spelt ake (pron. āk, āk.), the noun ache (pron. ākh, āk.), this bake and harch, etc. About 17 akt the two began to be confused in pronunciation, and hence in spelling, and ache, but the pronunciation "āk." ache, ake (āk: see note under nerb). n. [ME. ache, AS. ache, ake (āk: see note under nerb). n. [ME. ache, AS.

ache, but the pronunciation "āk." ache, ake (āk; see note under verb), n. [ME. ache, AS. &ce, ece, ft. acan to ache. See ache, v. i.] Continued pain, as distinguished from sudden twinges, or spasmodic pain. "Such an ache in my bones." Shak.

Syn. — See PAIN.

a-chene' (ἀ-kēn'), n. Also akene. [Gr. ἀ-not + χαίνειν to gape.] Bot. A small, dry, indehiscent, one-seeded fruit, having a thin pericarp, as the fruit of the buttercup. It was formerly called

fruit of the buttercup. It was formerly called a naked seed.—a.che'ni-al (à:kē'nī-āl), a.

A'cher-nar (ā'kē'-nār), n. [Ar. ākhir al nahr end of the river (i. e., of the constellation).] Astron. A star in the constellation Eridanus. See star.

A-cher'ni-an (à-kūr'nī-ān), a. Astron. In

A-cher'ni-an (a-kūr'ni-ān), a. Astron. In Achene of Butchemical classification of the stars, denoting tercup in vertilikeness of spectrum to that of Achernar, cal section, and indicating hydrogen, helium, asterium, solvent, and carbon.

Ach'er-on (āk'ēr-ōn), n. [L., fr. Gr. 'Aχέρων.] Class. Myth.

The River of Woe, one of the rivers of Hades; hence, the Nether World itself.

Sad Acheron of server and the stars and the same and the

Ach'er on (&k'ēr-on), n. [L., fr. Gr. 'Αχέρων.] Class. Myth. The River of Woe, one of the rivers of Hades; hence, the Nether World itself.

Sad Acheron of sorrow, black and deep. Milton. Ach'er-on'tic (&k'ēr-on'tik) \ a. [L. Acheronticus.] Of or Ach'er-on'tic (ak'ēr-on'tik) \ a. [L. Acheronticus.] Of or Ach'er-on'tic (ak'ēr-on'tik) \ a. [L. Acheronticus.] Of or Ach'er-on'tical (-ti-kāl) \ pertaining to Acheron; infermal; hence, dismal; gloomy; moribund.

\[ \frac{a}{a} \text{ cheval (a shē-vāv). [F., lit., on horseback.] Lit., on horseback; astride; with a part on each side; — used specif. in designating: a The position of an army with the wings separated by some obstacle, as a river or swamp. A position \( \frac{a}{c} \text{ cheval on a river is not one which a general willingly assumes. \( \frac{b}{c} \text{ cheval on a river is not one which a general willingly assumes. \( \frac{b}{c} \text{ cheval on a river is not one which a general willingly assumes. \( \frac{b}{c} \text{ cheval on a river is not one which a general willingly assumes. \( \frac{b}{c} \text{ chevol} \), v. L., \( \frac{b}{c} \text{ chevel.} \) The position of a bet placed on two adjoining numbers. It pays 17 to 1. \( \text{ Cant. chevel} \) (-chēv'līg). [ME. \( \frac{a}{c} \text{ cheven} \), OF. & F. \( \frac{a}{c} \text{ chevel} \), v. L., \( \frac{c}{c} \text{ chevel.} \) (-chēv'līg). [ME. \( \frac{a}{c} \text{ cheven} \), OF. & F. \( \frac{a}{c} \text{ chevel.} \) (-chēv'līg). [ME. \( \frac{a}{c} \text{ cheven} \), OF. & F. \( \frac{a}{c} \text{ chevel.} \) (-chēv'līg). [ME. \( \frac{a}{c} \text{ cheven} \), OF. & F. \( \frac{a}{c} \text{ chevel.} \) (-chēv'līg). [Me. \( \frac{a}{c} \text{ cheven} \), OF. & F. \( \frac{a}{c} \text{ chevel.} \) (-chēv'līg). [Me. \( \frac{a}{c} \text{ chevel.} \), OF. \( \frac{a}{c} \text{ chevel.} \) (-chēv'līg). [Me. \( \frac{a}{c} \text{ chevel.} \), OF. \( \frac{a}{c} \text{ chevel.} \) (-chēv'līg). [Me. \( \frac{a}{c} \text{ chevel.} \), (-chēv'līg). [Me. \( \frac{a}{c} \text{ chevel.} \), (-chēv'lī

or heroic deed.

[The exploits] of the ancient saints...do far surpass the most famous achievements of pagan heroes.

Barrow.
The highest achievements of the human intellect.

Macaulay. 3. Her. An escutcheon or ensign armorial; now, generally the funeral shield commonly called hatchment.

Syn.—See FEAT.

a-chila-ry (ā-kilā-ri), a. [Gr. ā-not + χείλος lip.] Bot.

Having no lip, as some orchidaceous flowers.

Achill-lo'a (āk'l-lō'ā), n. [NL., fr. L., a plant, perh. the same as achilleos (herba), fr. Gr. η 'Αχίλλειος (βοτάνη); a plant said to have been used by Achilles in treating Telephus.] Bot. A large genus of asteraceous plants, mainly

of the Old World, distinguished by the flattened achenes and chaffy receptacle, and including the common yarrow (A. millefolium) and the sneezewort (A. ptarmica).

Ach'ill-g'an (&K'-12'an), a. [L. Achilleus, Gr. 'AxiAkoso.]

Pert. to or like Achilles, as in youthful strength and beauty, in valor, in invincibleness, or in moody and resentful wrath.

Achillean wrath—an untamable petinance. Emerson.

Ach'ill-g'id (-id), n. The original epic narrative which (according to those who consider the Illad to be a composite or expanded work) forms the basis of the Illad, conprising the books directly concerned with the story of Achilles.

A-chill'les (a-ki'l'\varnotime z), n. [L., fr. Gr. 'AxiAxo's.] The son of Peleus and Thetis, the hero of Homer's Iliad, who became the type to the Greeks of youthful strength, beauty, valor, and chivalry. He took part in the Trojan war, knowing he would be killed, but preferring an early death to a longer inglorious life. In his wrath at being deprived of Brisels by Agamemnon he withdraws from the war, but later returns to it to avenge the death of his friend Patroclus, and slays Hector. His death is alluded to in the Odyssey. By dipping him in the Styx, his mother had made him invulnerable except in the hel, by which she held him. Here he was finally fatally wounded by an arrow shot by Paris. See Amazon, Chiron's C. Hectors.

Achilles of England, Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington (1769-1852). —A. of Germany, Albert III., Margrave of Brandenburg (1414-86). —Achilles' tendon [L. Achillis tendon, Anat., the strong tendon formed of the united tendons of the large muscles in the calf of the leg, and inserted into the bone of the heel; — so called from the mythological account of Achilles being held by the heel. In most quadrupeds it is called humstring (which see).

Achim's-nes (åc-k'im't-nez', -nez', -nez', nez', los.'), n. sing. & pl. A native of the internation of northwestern Sumarra powers now under

cal American gesnériaceous herbs, commonly cultivated for their handsome flowers, resembling gloxinias. Also [l. c.], a plant of this genus.

Ach'i-nese' (δείν'i-nēz'; -nēz'), n. sing. & pl. A native of Achin, a kingdom of northwestern Sumatra, now under Dutch rule. The Achinese are a mixed Malay, Indonesian, and Arab population, somewhat affected by Hindu culture. See Malay of Polinistan.—Ach'i-nese', a. ach'ing, ak'ing (āk'ing), p. a. That aches; continuously painful. See Ache.—ach'ng. y, ak'ing-ly, ak'ng-ly, ah'ng-ly, ak'ng-ly, ak'ng-ly

rickets. A. cho'ri-on (ά-kỡ'ri-ơn), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ἄχωρ scurf.] Bot. A genus or subgenus of fungi, frequently included in the genus Oidium, parasitic on the skin of men and other animals. A. schænieinti causes favus.

mals. A. schenleinii causes favus.

Ach'ras (%k'r\s), n. [NL., fr. L. achras, Gr. axpas, a wild peartree.] Bol. a Syn. of SAPOTA. b A genus of tropical American sapotaceous trees having leathery leaves, small flowers with a 4-5-parted corolla, and mostly edible fruits.

Boy The genus Achras was originally based by Linnaus on the marmalade tree of the West Indies, which he called A. zapota; buthe later described an entirely different tree, the sapodilla, under the name Achras sapota. The first species, A. zapota, was afterward included by Gaertner in the genus Luciane, under the name L. manmosa; and this erroneous nomenclature has become familiar to botanists. But Luciana is retained only as the name of a genus consisting of 2 Chilean and Peruvian species; the marmalade tree is therefore Achras zapota, while the sapodilla is Sapota zapotilla.

Ach'ro-an'thes (ak'rō-an'thēz), n. [NL. See Achroous; Antho.] Bot. A large genus of small terrestrial orchids found in Europe, Asia, and America. A. monophylla, the white adder's-mouth, and A. unifolia, the green adder's-mouth, are natives of the United States. They have greenish, inconspicuous flowers.

a-chroi/o-cy-thæ'mi-a, or -the'mi-a ( $\dot{a}$ -kroi/ $\dot{b}$ -sY-thē'mY- $\dot{a}$ ),

n. [NL.; Gr. ἄχροιος colorless + cyto- + -hæmia.] Med. Deficiency of hæmoglobin in the red blood corpuscles. ach'ro-ite (ἄκ'rō-it), n. [See αcheoous; -ite.] Min. A colorless variety of tourmaline.
ach'ro-mæric (-m&v'ik), a. [Gr. ἀχρώματος colorless; ἀ-not + χρώμα, χρώματος, color.] 1. Optics. Free from color; refracting light without decomposing it into its constituent colors; giving or showing images almost free from extraneous colors; as, an achromatic telescope or microscope; achromatic inages.

2. Biol. a Uncolored; not readily colored by the usual staining agents; — said of tissue. b Composed of achromatin.

3. Music. Without accidentals or modulation. achromatic condenser, Optics, an achromatic lens

3. Music. Without accidentals or modulation.
achromatic condenser, Optics, an achromatic lens used as a condenser.—a. lens, Optics, allens composed usually of two separate lenses, a convex and a concave, of substances having different refractive and dispersive powers, as crown and flint glass, with the curvatures so adjusted that the chromatic aberration produced by the one is corrected by the other, and light energes from the compound lens undecomposed, or matic Lens nearly so.—a prism. Optics, a prism constructed on the same principle as an achromatic lens, so that a ray of white light passed through it is refracted, but is nearly free from color.—a. spindle. Biol. See SPINDLE, Biol.
achlyo-martio, n. At elescope hav-

ach/ro-mat'ic. n. A telescope hav-

racted, but is nearly free from color.—a. spindle. Biol. See SPINDLE, Biol.

achto-matic, n. A telescope having an achromatic object glass.

a-chto-matic (a-krō/mā-tin), n. Biol. The substance of the cell nucleus which is not readily colored by basic stains;
—opposed to chromatin.

a-chto-matic (a-krō/mā-tin), n. State or quality of being achromatic; as, the achromatism of a lens.

a-chto-ma-tize (a-krō/mā-tiz), v. t.; -Tized (-tīzd); -Tiz-Ing (-tiz'ng). To deprive of color; to make achromatic.—

-a-chto-ma-ti-za'tion (-tī-zā/shūn; -tī-zā/-), n.

a-chto-ma-ti-za'tion (-tī-zā/shūn; -tī-zā/-), n.

a-chto-ma-ti-za'tion (-tī-zā/shūn; -tī-zā/-), n.

a-chto-ma-ti-za'tion (-tī-zā/shūn; -tī-zā/-), n.

a-chto-ma-ti-za'tion (-tī-zā/shūn; -tī-zā/-), n.

a-chto-ma-tous (a-krō/mā-tūs), a. [See achromatic.]

Lacking, or deficient in, color; as, achromatous blood.

a-chto-mic (-mīk), a. [Gr. āxρωωα colorless; ā not + xρωμα color.] Free from color; as, achromatous blood.

a-chto-mic (-mīk), a. [Gr. āxρωωα colorless; ā not + xρωμα color.] Free from color; as, achromatous blood.

a-chto-mic (-mīk), a. [Gr. āxρωας colorless; a not + xρωμα color.] Free from color; colorless; as, in Physiol. Chem., the achromate point of a starch solution acted upon by an amylolytic enzyme is the point at which it falls to give any color with iodine.

achto-dep'trin (āk'rā-ā-dēks/tri), n. [Gr. āxρωος colorless + E. deztrin.] Chem. A variety of dextrin not colorable by iodine. See Dextrin.

achto-dep'trin (āk'rā-ā-dēks/tri), n. [Gr. āxρωος colorless + E. deztrin.] Chem. A variety of dextrin not colorable by iodine. See Dextrin.

achto-dep'trin (āk'rā-ā-dēks-tri), n. [Gr. āxρωος colorless + a devention of the side to the proportion of the tide to the proportion of the tide to the proportion of the proportion of the tide to the proportion of the proportion of the proportion of the proportion required to form a neutral or normal compound; as acid sakt; acid colorm, the acide of sa acid acid.—a. Lacidus or the proportion required to form a neutral or n

schaufe. † ACHAFE. A'chaz (ā'kāz). Bib. Ach'azīb (āk'ázīb). D. Bib. Ach'bor (āk'bŏr). Bib. ache (āch), n. [F. See H.] The letter H. | A'che-run'tis pa'bu-lum (&k'-e-run'tys pab'u-lum), [L.] Food for Acheron; — said of a person who deserves to die. Plautus (Casina, II. i. 12). letter H., a. [F. ache, L. aph-ache (äch), n. [F. ache, L. aph-um parsley.] Any one of sev-eral apiaceous plants, as wild celery, parsley, etc. Ohs. A-che'an (à-kē'an). Var. of Ach. Ean. achesoun, n. [OF. acheison, a-chaison, L. occasio.] Occasion, purpose. Obs. Ach'e-ta (&k'č-tá), A-chet'i-dæ (å-kêt''-dē). [NL, fr. L. celery, parsley, etc. Obs.
A-ché an (ā-kē'ān). Var. of
Ach.EAN.
a-check. (ā-kē'ān). Var. of
Ach.EAN.
a-check. Obs.
a-check. Check. Obs.
a-check. Check. Obs.
a-check. Check. Obs.
a-check. Check. Obs.
a-check. Obs.

Ach'e-ta (k/e-ta), A-chet'l-de (k-ky't-dē), [NI], fr. L. acheta, Gr. nxerms (Doric axe-ra) the male cicada, fr. nxerv to soud acher, [Nxerv to soud, fr. nxerv to sou

epoch. See PALKOLTHIC.
schwes - ACHIEVE.
ache'weed' (Edr'w'a'd'), n. | ache
parsley + nuced.] Goutweed.
Achi'a (â-ki'a), D. Bib.
A'chi-ach'a-rus (8'ki-āk'à-rūs),
Bib.
Achiar' (â-chiir'), Var. of
A-chi'a (â-ki'a), Bib.
a-chiev'a-chiev'a-bl. Achieve,
achiev'a-ble, a. See-ABLE.
a-chiev'ance, n. | OF. acherance.] Achievement, Obs.
a-chiev'd Achieved. Ref. Sp.
a-chiev'd Achieved. Ref. Sp.
a-chiev'd Achievement acheachieviar The sound
of ch as in German ach, Bach, mara, etc.

ach'e-no'di-um (& k'e-no'd idim), n.; pl. -Dla (-à), [NL. See
ACHENIUM.] Bot. A cremocarp.
ach'er, ak'er (&k'ër), n. One
that aches.

a-chriol'o-cy-thæ/mi-a, or -th
a-chill-a. Var. of ACHEILLIA.
a-chill', adn. § a. Chilly.
a-chill-drie (is kr/-187'k), a.
Chem. Pert. to or designating
an acid obtained from yarrow
(Achillea millipfolium), perhaps
identical with aconitic scile.
Achillea millipfolium, perhaps
identical with aconitic scile.
Achillea millipfolium it
is an alkaloid and glucoside.
a-chillodyn'ba (ā-killō-din'-1-ā), n. [NL: Achilles + adynia.] Med. Pain in the Achilles'
tendon.
a-chi'llod. Pain in the Achilles'
tendon.

a-chi'lous. Var. of ACHEILOUS A'chim (ā'kkm). Bib. A-chim'a-as (a-k m'ā-ās). D. Bib.

A-chim'a-aa (a-kim'a-aa).

Bib.
A-chim'an (a-ki'mān).
D. Bib.
A-chim'a-lech (a-ki'm'e-lek), A-chim'a-lech (a-ki'm'e-lek), A-chim'a-chim'a-lech (a-ki'm'e-lek), A-chim'a-am (a-kin'a-b-am).
D. Bib.
A'chi-o' a' ki-a'n.
Bib.
Ba'chi-o' te (a''che-ō' iā), n.
Bannatto, or the annatto tree; also, annatto, or the annatto tree.
a-chi'-ta (a-che'-rā), n. The plant
Canna e-dulis.

See CANNA,
TO'S-LES-MOIS.

ctc. Cf. ICH-LAUT, and see Gattle to Prom. § 144.
a-chlor hy'dri-a (å-klör'hf'dri-a),
i [NL. See a-not;
CHLORHYDEIG.] Med. Ahsence of hydrochloric acid from the a-chlor ophyllos.
be a-blo'ro-phyllaf'ceous (å-klör-rof-fi-laf-shia), a. Bot. Achlorophyllous.
a-chlo'ro-phyllous (-fit/ās), a. Bot. Achlorophyllous.
[NL: a-not + chlor + chlor + copsia], Med. Inahility to perceive the color green.

a-cho'te (ä-chō'tā). Var. of activo-ac'y-to'sis (āk'rō-ac'y-to'sis) (āk'rō-ac'y-to'sis), n. [NL.; α-not+Gr. yρόα color + cyto- + -osis.] Ned. Excessive development of lymph or colorless cells, a-chro'ma (ἀ-krō'ma), n. [NL.; α-not+Gr. χρώμα color.] Med. Lack of normal pigmentation; plateness—a-chro'mic (-nink), α. ach'rō-ma'si-a(āk'rō-mā'zhì-a'; -λ-tō-), n. [NL.] a-chro'ma's -a-chro'mic-al-i, αe'normat' (āk'rō-mā'zhì-a'; -λ-tō-), n. [NL.] a-chrom's-a-chro'n'-cal, α. corrupt of (G.) An ach'ro-mat' t-cal-ly, αθυ. achro'n'-cal-ly, αθυ. achro'm'-to-lal-ly, αθυ. achro'm-to-lal-ly, αθυ. achro'm'-to-lal-ly, αθυ. achro'm'-to-lal-ly, αθυ. achro'm-to-lal-ly, αθυ. ach

achorn. † ACORN. a-cho'te (ä-chō'tā). Var. of CODERMA. CODERMA
ach'ro-moph'i-lous (&k'rō-mōf''lūs), a. Physiol. Not readily
colored by stains.
ach'ro-mo-trich'i-a (-mō-tr\k'-

| -opsida | Med. Inability to perceive the color green. achme. + ACME. | Color | Achmes. + ACME. | Color | Achmes. + ACME. | Achmes. + ACME. | Color | Achmes. + ACME. | Achm

dyes are used in an acid bath and chiefly upon animal fibers.—acid dyspepsis. See DYSPEPSIA.—a. gloss, Stonecutting, a polish produced with the aid of acids, as oxalia acid.—a. green, a. magenta. See DYE.—a. process, Iron Metal., that variety of either the Bessemer or the open-hearth process in which the converter or hearth is lined with acid, that is, highly siliceous, material;—opposed to basic process.—a salt. Chem. a A salt in which the replaceable hydrogen of the corresponding acid is only partially exchanged for metallic atoms or basic radicals; as, acid potassium sulphate is an acid salt. b A salt, whatever its constitution, which gives an acid reaction; thus, copper sulphate, which is formed by the union of a strong acid with a weak base, is an acid salt in this sense, though theoretically it is a neutral salt.—a bodium carbonate. Chem.—sodium anexamonated by the acid process.—A tide, physiol., a temporary condition of increased acidity of the urine noticeable after fasting, due to insufficient withdrawal of acid radicals from the blood, owing to nonsecretion of gastric juice.—a. value, Anal. Chem., a value obtained in analysis of oils, fats, etc., being the number of milligrams of potassium hydroxide required to neutralize the free fatty acids in a gram of substance.—a. violet, a. yellow. See DYE.

acid (3s'fd), n. 1. A sour substance.

2. Chem. a Any one of a class of substances which typically are soluble in water, sour in taste, and redden vegetable blues, as litmus: (1) in the older chemistry, an oxide of a negative element or radical which forms salts by direct union with bases; as, sulphuric acid, SO<sub>3</sub>, unites with the base calcium oxide, CaO, to form calcium sulphate, CaO'SO<sub>3</sub>. (2) According to modern views, a compound containing hydrogen capable of being replaced by positive elements or radicals to form salts, or, in terms of the dissociation theory, a compound sold hydracids in distunction from the others, called arygen acids or oxygen; and these are sometimes used, hydrogen nibrate for nitr

callet actate element of rocks.

2. = Acto., a., 3.

ac/1-dif/er-ous (&s/1-dif/er-vs), a. [L. acidus sour + -fer-ous.] Containing or yielding an acid.

ac/1-dif/ic (&s/1-dif/k), a. Min. Producing acidity; converting into an acid; — said of oxygen, etc.

a-cid/1-di-ca/tion (a-sid/1-fi-kā/shān), n. Act or process of acid/thus.

a-cid'i-fi/er (a-sid'I-fi/er), n. Chem. One that acidifies;

a-010'-11'ef' (a-31d'1-11'ef), n. Chem. One that acidines; specif, an element or group whose presence produces acidity; — orig. applied to oxygen.
a-01d'1-1y' (-fi), v. l. & l.; A-CID'1-FIED (-fid); A-CID'1-FY'ING.
[L. acidus sour, acid + -fy.]
1. To make or become acid; to convert into an acid; as, to acidify sugar.

[L. acidus sour, acid + -fy.] 1. To make or become acid; to convert into an acid; as, to acidify sugar.

2. To sour; to embitter.

His thin existence all acidified into rage. Carlyle.

acidim'e-ter (&s'i-dim'e-ter), n. [L. acidus acid + meter.]

Chem. A device, apparatus, or standard solution for ascertaining the strength of acids.

aci-dim'e-try (-trY), n. [L. acidus acid + meter.] Chem. The measurement of the strength of acids, or of the quantity of free acid present in a solution, by titrating, or by measuring the volume of carbon dioxide set free from a carbonate, or by some other method. aci'l-di-met'ric (-dI-met'ric), n. [L. acidus acid - aci'l-di-met'ric (-dI-met'ric), met'ri-cal (-ri-k\vec{a}i), a.

a-cid'1-iy (\vec{a}-sid'\vec{1}-t\vec{1}), m. [L. acidius: cf. F. acidité.]

1. Quality or state of being acid or sour; sourness; tartness; sharpness to the taste; as, the acidity of lemon juice.

2. Chem. Combining power (of a base), that is, the power to unite with one or more equivalents of an acid.

a-cid'u-late (\vec{a}-sid'\vec{1}-lat\vec{1}, v. l., -lat'zed (-lat'\vec{1}\vec{0}); -lat'ving (-lag'\vec{1}\vec{0}); -lat'ving (-lag'\vec{0}); -lat'ving (-lag'\vec{0

taking into their lives acidulous vestals

Stevenson.

Syn.—See sour.

acidulous mineral waters, such as contain carbonic acid.

acidulous mineral waters, lives a score acid.

acidulous mineral waters, such as contain carbonic acid.

The process of coating the surface of a metal plate (as a steveotype plate) with steel-like iron by electrolysis; steeling.

ac'1-er-ate (ăs'1-er-at), v. t.; -Ar'ED (-āt'ēd); -Ar'ING (-Ing). [F. acter steel + -ate.] To convert into steel; as, to acterate from by cementation.—ac'1-er-a'tion (-a'shān), v. ac'1-form (ās'1-fòrm), a. [L. acus needle + -form.] Shaped

link, controlled by a steering pillar, and so devised that in turning a corner the inner wheel turns sharper than the outer, thus insuring positive turning with the motive power from behind.

ac-know' (åk-nö'), v. t. [a-+know; AS. oncnāwan.] Obs.

1. To recognize. "You will not be acknown." B. Jonson.

2. To acknowledge; confess.

Chaucer.

to be acknown (often with of or on), to acknowledge; ac-knowledge (åk-nöl'ēj; -fj; by some, esp. in Englund, -nö'lēj), v. t.; Ac-knowl-Engel (ejid; -jid); Ac-knowl-Enge; cf. Acknow.]

1. To own or admit the knowledge of; to recognize as a fact or truth; to declare one's belief in; as, to acknowledge the being of a God; — often followed by an objective with an infinitive, or by a dependent sentence.

I acknowledge my transgressions. Ps. li. 3. For ends generally acknowledge himself to be fine author of the enterprise.

2. To own or recognize in a particular character or relationship; to admit the claims or authority of; to recognize. In all thy ways acknowledge these.

3. To own with gratitude or as a benefit or an obligation; as, to acknowledge a favor, or the receipt of a letter.

They his grifts acknowledge a deed.

Syn.—Grant, concede, allow, assent, accept, recognize.—Acknowledge a favor, or the receipt of a letter.

4. To own as genuine; to assent to, as a legal instrument, to give it validity; to avow or admit in legal form; to make acknowledge a favor, or the receipt of a letter.

4. To own as genuine; to assent to, as a legal instrument, to give it validity; to avow or admit in legal form; to make acknowledge of something which has been, or might have been, kept back or concealed; as, to acknowledge a secret marriage, one's faults, one's ignorance. Admit, with less suggestion of possible concealment, stresses the notion of granting or conceding, and refers rather to facts than to their implications; to admit a charge may involve merely the granting or conceding, and refers rather to facts than to their implications; to admit a charge may involve merely the granting o

I do not think there is an able writer in verse of the present day who would not be proud to acknowledge his obligations to the Reliques; ... for myself, I am happy in this occasion to make a public avowal of my own. She excused herself for her fault not by admitting and deploring it, but by pleading not guilty.

When a man owns himself to have been in an error, he does but tell you in other words that he is wiser than he was.

Pope.

Confess your faults one to another. James v. 18.

For my own part, I must confess that I do not understand this phraseology.

For my own part, 1 must confess that 1 do not understand this phraseology.

\*\*Maxley.\*\* to confess or admit a thatey.\*\* to acknowledge the corn, to confess or admit a charge, imputation, fault, failure, or the like. \*\*Slang.\*\* acknowl'edged (äk-nöl'ejd; -ijd), p. a. Recognized; confessed; admitted. — ac-knowl'edged-ly, adv.

\*\*acknowl'edg-ment (-ment), n. 1. Act of acknowledging; specif a An admission; avowal; confession. "An acknowledgment of fault." \*\*Froude. b Act of owning or recognizing in a particular character or relationship; admission or recognizion of the existence, authority, truth, or genuineness.

knowledgment of fault." Froude. b Act of owning or recognizing in a particular character or relationship; admission or recognition of the existence, authority, truth, or genuineness.

Immediately upon the acknowledgment of the Christian faith, the eunuch was baptized by Philip. Hooker.

O The owning of a benefit received; courteous recognition; expression of thanks. Shak. d A declaration or avowal of one's act or a fact to give it legal validity; specif., a declaration before a duly qualified public officer, by one who has executed a deed, that the execution was his (free) act and deed. The acknowledgment entitles the deed to be recorded and enables it to be used in evidence without further proof of its execution; but it is not required to make it good between the parties and their privies with notice.

2. That which evidences the act of acknowledging; as: a A thing done or given by way of recognition of something, as a favor, communication, etc., received. b The formal certificate made by an officer before whom one has acknowledged a deed, including as an essential part thereof the signature and seal of the officer.

Syn.—Confession, concession, admission, recognition.

201e (āk/lē), n. [Prob. native name.] A tall Asiatic mimosaceous tree (Xylia zylocarya); also, its very heavy dark-colored wood, known in the trade as ironwood of Pegu.

a-clifnal (ā-klīnāl), a. Without inclination; horizontal.

a-clināl (ā-klīnāl), a. Without inclination; horizontal.

a-clināl (ā-klīnāl), a. Without inclination; horizontal.

A-clinal (ā-klīnāl), having no dip. The activic line is also termed the magnetic equator. Cf. Acontc Line.

A-cmē'a (āk-mē'a-d), distinguished by the possession of one ctenidum (the left).

A genus of limpets including the common New England species (A. testudinalio). It is the type of a family, Acmē'a-de (āk-mē'a-d), distinguished by the possession of one ctenidum (the left).

A'cmē'a-de (āk-mē'a-d), distinguished by the possession of one ctenidum (the left).

a'me'a-de (āk-mē'a-d), distinguished by the

The moment when a certain power reaches the acme of its supremacy.

2. Med. The crisis or height of a disease.

3. Mature age; full bloom of life.

Syn.—See culmnation.

ac'mite (ak/mit), n. [Gr. ἀκμή a point.] Min. A brown or green silicate of sodium and iron (essentially NaFe-(SiO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>) belonging to the pyroxene group and often found in long prismatic crystals characteristically pointed. The variety ægirite, which is common in certain igneous rocks, occurs in bluntly terminated crystals and also in capillary and fibrous forms. H., 6-6.5. Sp. gr., 3.59-3.55.

ac'ne (āk/nê), n. [NL., prob. corruption of Gr. ἀκμή point.] Med. An affection of the skin, due to inflammatory changes in the sebaceous glands. It is characterized by small papules or pustules, affecting principally the face. It occurs most frequently during adolescence. — ac'ne ro-ac'ea. (76-28/sh-2) NL.], Med., a cutaneous disease marked by swelling and inflammation of the face, affecting esp. the nose, often due to excessive use of alcoholic stimulants.

ulants.

ac-no'dal (äk-nō'dăl), a. Pertaining to acnodes.

ac'node (äk'nōd), n. [L. acus needle + E. node.] Geom.

An isolated point not upon a curve, but having coordinates that satisfy the equation of the curve so that it is consid-

that satisfy the equation of the curve so that it is considered as belonging to the curve.

a-cock/bill' (à-kōk/bil'), adv. [acock + bill.] Naut. Having the bill, or end, or ends cocked up, as an anchor hanging by the ring from the cathead ready to let go, or the yards when topped up or tilted towards the perpendicular, as in sign of mourning.

A-cos'la (à-sē'a), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. ākoldos not hollow.]

Zoöl. A suborder of Rhabdocœlida in which a digestive cavity with definite walls is lacking. The food is received into a porous mass of endodermal tissue.

a-cos'lo-mate (à-sē'lā-māt) {a. [See A- not; cos-ac'co-lom'a-tous (ās't-lōm'ā-tūs)} Lom.] Zoöl. Without a cœlom.

a cœlom.

a-cœlous (à-sē'lŭs), a. [Gr. ἄκοιλος not hollow; à- not + κοίλος hollow.] Zoöl. a Destitute of a true stomach, or digestive tract. b Destitute of a body cavity, or celom.

A-cœm'e-tl (ά-sĕm'ē-tl), n. pl. [LL., fr. Gr. (οἰ) ἀκοίμητοι (the) sleepless ones.] Eccl. Hist. The members of an order of Eastern monks of the 5th century who maintained

The process of coating the surface of a metal plate (as a size rectype plate) with steel-like iron by electrolysis; steeling.

26'-da'mla, or -de'mla (88'1de'ml-a), n. [NL.; acid +
ama,-amia] Med. Excessive acidity of the blood.

Ac'd-dap Nil'te (-t'Il''k), a. Biol.

26'-day nama] Med. Excessive acidity of the blood.

Ac'd-dap Nil'te (-t'Il''k), a. Biol.

26'-day nama (100 nama) (36'('-1\day 1), a. ac'dophilous.

26'-day nama (100 nama) (36'('-1\d

with globose vesicles like grape seeds, as certain algae, ac't-me'si-a (äs't-me'si-a), n., ac't-me'si-a (äs't-me'si-a), n., pl. content le (net't'k), a. Vars. of AKINESIA, Ac't-inde (äs't-inde), n. pl. Ac't-me'si-a (tot't-ne't-a), n. pl. TENTACULIFERA, l. — ac't-me', ac't-me'

AGRER, GRANT, RECOGNIZE.

forly-as, a. [L. acinaces a short | Ac't-pen'ser-oi'de-1 (-oi'de-1), n. sword + -folious.] Bot. With | Di. [Nl..] = CHONDROSTEL. acinaciform leaves. Rare. ac't-as'at-ous (8s't-ns'r-as), a. [See acinos]. Bot. Covered | F. [Jid., with the wax lost. See with globose vesicles like grape seeds, as certain algae. ac't-me'st-a. (8s't-ns'st-as'a), a. ac't-tho (8s't-tho). Bib. ac't-ur'st-a. Vars. of ARINESIA, ac's-ur'gy (8s't-fr'ft), n. [Gr. Che't'st), a Vars. of ARINESIA, ack point + epyor work.] Op-

Albizzia. Phil. I.
a-clas'tic (aklis'ftk), a. [See
A-not: clastic.] Optics. Incapable of refracting light.
a-clei'dian, a-cli'dian (akli'kli'din), a. [o-not + Gr. kžer's,
kleiós, collar bone.]
Anat.
Having no clavicles.
a-cleis'tous (a-klis'tŭs), a. [Gr.
A-com'o-tse (a-sem'e-ts), n. pl.

(Che) sieepiess Oues.] Local Annual Corigin unknown.] Among sailors, a river thief.

[ABLE] [ABLE]

in their monasteries, both day and night, uncessing praise and prayer. They were excommunicated in 534 by the Pope for having adopted Nestorianism. Their most fa-mous house was the Studium at Constantinople.

Pope for having adopted Nestorianism. Their most famous house was the Studium at Constantinople.

a cold' (à-kôld'), a. [Prob. p. p. of ME. acolen to grow cold, AS. ācōtian to grow cold; ā, 2 + côlian to cool. See cool. Cold. Archaic. "Poor Tom's acold." Shak. The owl for all his feathers was acold. Keats.

10'olyte (¾k'ô-lit), n. [LL. acolytus, acoluthus, Gr. akô. Acobos following, attending: cf. F. acolyte.] 1. Eccl. One who holds the highest of the four minor orders in the Roman Catholic Church, being ordained to carry the wine and water and the lights at the Mass.

2. Also, an unordained youth who assists in such offices.

3. One who attends; an assistant. "With such chiefs, and with James and John as acolytes." Molley.

4. Astron. An attendant body; a satellite. Rare.

ac'o-nite (¼k'ô-ni'tāl), a. Of the nature of aconite.

ac'o-nite (¼k'ô-ni'tal), n. [L. aconitum, Gr. ākôvīrov: cf. F. aconit.] 1. Any plant of the genus Aconitum, esp. the common monkshood (4. napellus).

2. An extract or tincture from Aconitum napellus.

It is a cardiac and respiratory sedative.

sedative.

tory sedative.

acontrio (-nit/ik), a.

Chem. Fert. to or designating a crystalline tribasic acid, C<sub>M</sub>E<sub>0</sub>0, obtained from aconite and other plants. It is a carboxyl derivative of itaconic acid.

plants, it is a carboxyl derivative of itaconic acid. **a-con'l-tine** (ā-kôn'l-tin; t-tēn; 184), n. Also -tin.

Chem. A white, crystalline, intensely poisonous aconite (Aconitum napellus).

alkaloid from the root and leaves of aconite. **Aco-n'l-tum** (āk'δ-n'l-tim), n. [NL. & L. See ACONITE.] **1.** Bol. A genus of poisonous ranunculaceous herbs of temperate regions; the monkshoods and wolfsbanes. They have pedately divided leaves and blue or purple showy flowers with a very irregular perianth, the upper sepal large and helmet-shaped, concealing the two uppermost hooded petals, the other three petals, when present, minute. Various species are cultivated in gardens. Also [l. c.], any plant of this genus. See ACONITE, 1.

2. [l. c.] Pharm. = ACONITE, 2. **A-con'ti-as** (ā-kōn'shi-ās); -tī-ās), n. [NL., fr. Gr. āκον-τας, fr. āκον dart, dim. āκόν-τον.] Zoōl. A genus of scincoid lizards with the limbs rudimentary or wanting. **a-con'ti-um** (ā-kōn'shi-tim), n., pl. -tia (-ā). [NL., fr. Gr. āκον-τον, dim. of āκων javelin.] 1. Gr. Archæol. A javelin or light dart, used by the cavalry and light infantry.

2. pl. Zoōl. Threadlike defensive organs composed largely of nettling cells (midze), thrown out of the mouth or special pores of certain actinians when irritated. **a'cor** (ā'kōr), n. [L. acor a sour taste.] Med. Acidity, as of the stomach. **a-coy'l-a** (ā-kōr'l-ā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. āκορία; ā-not +κόροτ

a'oor (ā'kŏr), n. [L. acor a sour taste.] Med. Acidity, as of the stomach.

-coy'la (ā'kō'rl-ā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ἀκορία; ἀ-not +κόρος satiety.] Med. Insatiable hunger.

ac'o-rin (āk'ō-rin), n. [See Acorus.] Chem. A glucoside found in calamus root.

a'oorn (δ'kōm; ā'kōrn), n. [AS. scern, fr. scer field, acre; akin to D. aker acorn, G.ecker, Icel. akarn, Dan.agern, Goth. akran fruit, akrs field; — orig. fruit of the field.

The spelling is due to fancied derivation from oak + corn. See Acoru.] 1. The nut, or fruit, of the oak. Acorns are usually seated in a hard woody cup (cupule) of indurated bracts which may be closely appressed, as in the white oak, or shaggy, as in the bur oak. The acorns of some species are edible.

2. Naut. A cone-shaped plece of wood on the point of the spindle above the vane, at the masthead.

3. = ACORN SRELL, 2.

Acorn oup. The involucre, or cupule, of the acorn.

acorn duck. The wood duck. It feeds on acorns.

acorn qup. The involucre, or cupule, of the acorn.
acorn duck. The wood duck. It feeds on acorns.
acorned (a'kôrnd; -kêrnd), a. 1. Furnished or loaded
with acorns; bearing acorns, as a heraldic shield.
2. Fed or filled with acorns. Rare. Shak.
acorn moth. A tineid moth (Blasiobasis glandulella) whose

larva feeds on acoms.

acorn shell. 1. The shell of an acorn.

2. Any of numerous barnacles of the sessile type;—so called from their shape.

2. Any of numerous barnacles of the sessile type;—so called from their shape.

[LL., from Gr. (ai) ἀκοίμηται (the) sleepless ones (fem.)] An order of nuns corresponding to the Acometi. It became extinct in the 1th century.

scole. † Accor. \*\*
scole. † Accor. † Accor. †\*
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scole. † Accor. † Accor. †\*
scole. †\*
scole. † Accor. †\*
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scole

Ac'o-rus (&k'ō-rūs), n. [NL., fr. L., the sweet flag, Gr. άκορος.] Bol. A genus of araceous plants consisting of two species, one of Japan, the other, A. calamus, the sweet flag, widely distributed in temperate regions. They are rushlike plants with the flowers in a close spadix.

a-cos'mism (ā-köz'mīz'm), n. [a-not+Gr. κόσμος world.] A denial of the existence of the universe as distinct from God. The philosophy of Spinoza, in which the physical universe is regarded not as a reality but as a mode of the divine substance, under the attribute of extension, is usually taken as the typical acosmism. Cf. panthism.

a-cos'mist (-mīst), n. One who believes in or teaches acosmism.—ac'os-mīs'tic (&k'ō-mīs'tīk), a.

a-cou'chi (ā-kōō'shī; -chǐ), n., or acouchi resin. [From native name in Quiana.] A resin obtained from various South American balsameaceous trees of the genus Profium. It is similar in its nature and uses to elemi. See Profium. a-cou'chy (ā-kōō'shē), n. [F. acouchi, fr. native name in Quiana.] A small species of agouti (Dasyprocta acuschy). a-cou'me-ter (a-kōō'mē-tēr; ā-kou'-), n. [Gr. āκούευ to hear + -meter.] Psychophysics. An instrument for measuring the acuteness of the sense of hearing.

a-cou'me-ter (a-kōō'stīk; ā-kous'-; 277), a. [F. acoustique, Gr. āκουστικός relating to hearing, fr. āκούευ to hear.] Pertaining to the sense of hearing, fr. āκουστικό relating to hearing, fr. āκουστικό relating to hearing, fr. āκουστικό relating to hearing, a-cous'tic (ā-kōōs'tīk; ā-kous'-; 277), a. [F- acoustique, Gr. āκουστικός relating to hearing, the organs of hearing, or the science of sounds; auditory.

a-cous'tic, n. A medicine or agent to assist hearing.

a-cous'tic, n. A medicine or agent to assist hearing.

a-cous'tic, al (ā-kōōs-tīk), a. Of or pertaining to acoustics or hearing.—a-cous'ti-cal-tī-kāl), a. Of or pertaining to acoustics or hearing.—a-cous'ti-cal-vi-k

acoustics.

a-coustics (à-koōs'tĭks; à-kous'-; 277), n. [See -ics.]

1. Physics. The science of sound, including its production, transmission, and effects. This science is by some divided into diacoustics, treating of sounds coming directly from the sonorous body to the ear, and catacoustics, treating of reflected sounds, or echoes. See sound.

2. Arch. a The sum of the qualities that determine the value of an auditorium with respect to distinct hearing.

b The science of arranging a building for transmission of sound, as a lecture hall.

value of an auditorium with respect to distinct hearing.

b The science of arranging a building for transmission of sound, as a lecture hall.

3. Psychol. The part of psychology which deals with hearing. It includes the psychophysics and psychophysiology of perception of sound, analysis of audition, and the psychology of music.

ac-quaint' (3-kwänt'), v. t.; ac-quaint'ed; ac-quaint'ng.

[ME. aqueinten, accinten, OF. accintier, LL. adcognitare, fr. L. ad + cognities, p. p. of cognoscere to know; com+noscere to know. See quaint, know.] 1. To make (one's self. Nown, as by introducing one's self. Obs.

2. To furnish or give experimental knowledge of; to make (one) to know; to make familiar; -- followed by with.

Before a man can speak on any subject, it is necessary to be acquainted with it.

Before a man can speak on any subject, it is necessary to be acquainted with it.

To communicate notice to; to inform; to make cognizant; -- often followed by with (formerly also by of), or by that, introducing the intelligence.

Acquaint her here with my son Paris' love.

Imust acquaint you that I have received.

New dated letters from Northumberland.

4. To familiarize; accustom. Obs.

Evelym.

to be acquainted with, to be possessed of personal knowledge of; to be cognizant of; to be more or less familiar with; be bon terms of social intercourse with.

Syn.—Inform, apprise, communicate, advise.

ac-quaint' (3-kwänt'), a. [OF. accint. See Acquaint, v.]

Acquainted. Obs. or Archaic.

ac-quainted, or of having intimate, or more than slight or superficial, knowledge; personal knowledge spianed by intercourse short of that of friendship or intimacy; as, I know the man, but have no acquaintance with him.

Contract no friendship, or even acquaintance, with a guileful.

know the man, but have no acquaintance with him.

Contract no friendship, or even acquaintance, with a guileful man.

Sir W. Jones.

Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And never brought to min'? Burns.
A person or persons with whom one is acquainted.
Mine acquaintance are verily estranged from me. Joh xiz 13.
Montgomery was an old acquaintance of Ferguson. Macaulay-In this sense acquaintance was formerly both singular a collective plural, but it is now commonly singular, with the regular plural acquaintances.

Syn. — Familiarity, intimacy, fellowship, knowledge.

acon'u-re'sis (à-kön'n-re'sis), n. (N.L.; Gr. akou'nvoluntary huresis.] Med. Involuntary hassage of urine.

a-con'u-re'sis (à-kön'n-re'sis), n. (N.L.; Gr. akou'nvoluntary huresis.] Med. Involuntary huresis.] Med. Involuntary huresis.] Med. Involuntary huresis.] Med. Involuntary hassage of urine.

a-cop's n.t. (± i. To cool. O.s. a-cop', a.m. (-con'), b.m. (-con'), a.m. (-con')

ac-quaint'an-cy (ö-kwän'tŭn-si), n. State or fact of being acquainted; acquaintance.

I cannot call to mind that I have given you any right to presume on our acquaintancy.

Stevenson.

acquaint'an-cy (Z-kwān'tān-sī), n. State or fact of being acquainted; acquaintance.

I cannot cail to mind that have given you any right to presume on our acquaintance. See to be acquainted with, under acquaint, v.—acquaint'ed.ness, n. acquaint'ed.ness, n. acquest' (\(\bar{a}\)-kwest'), n. [OF. aquest, F. acqueit, fr. Li. acquestus, acquistum, for L. acquistium, p. p. (used substantively) of acquirere to acquire. See acquired; acquisition. Rare. In storied cities, rich with Time's acquest. E. M. Thomas. 2. Law. Property acquired by purchase.

acquest's (A-kwest'), v. i., Ac/Quirescept', ad-quiescer', ad-quiescer', ad-quiescer', ad-quiescer', ad-quiescer', ad-quiescer', ad-quiescer', ad-quiescer', ad-quiescer', be quiescere to be quiet, fr. quies rest: cf. F. acquiescer. See quiet.]

1. To remain at rest (in a place or mental state). Obs.

2. To rest satisfied, or apparently satisfied, or to rest without opposition and discontent (usually implying previous opposition or discontent); to submit, accept, consent, or concur by silence or by omitting to object; hence, to concur; to assent:—followed by in, or, formerly, by with or to.

They were compelled to acquiesce in a government which they did not regard as just.

Syn.—Submit, comply, yield, assent, consent, agree, concur, conform, accept tacitly. See Accept.

acqui-se'cence (-&'z'ns), n. [Cf. F. acquiescence.] Act or state of acquiescing; passive compliance or satisfaction;—distinguished from avowed consent on the one hand, and, on the other, from opposition or open discontent.

Acquiescence and waiver are always question of fact. There can be neither without knowledge. The terms import this foundation for such action. One cannot waive or acquiesce in a wrong while ignorant that it has been committed. Current suspicion and rumor are not enough. There must be knowledge facts which will enable the party to take effectual action; a wrong while ignorant that it has been committed. Current saving many servent and the passing passing acquired (akwir'nest), p. p. d. p.

was an exterior culture mainly. It consisted principally in outward gifts and graces, in looks, manners, accomplishments,
prowess. M. Arnold.
M. Arnold.
M. Arnold.
M. Arnold.
M. Consisted in the consisted principally in outguirere: cf. F. acquisition. See Acquirer.

The acquisition or loss of a province. Macaulay.

Thing acquisition.

The acquisition.

Syn.—See Acquirement; gain; as,
learning is an acquisition.

Syn.—See Acquirement.

acquisit-tive (d-kwiz/t-tv), a. 1. Acquired. Obs.

He died not in his acquisitier but in his native soil. Wotton.

Able or disposed to make acquisitions; acquiring; as,
an acquisitive person or disposition.

acquisitive prescription, Law, acquisition of ownership by
long-continued possession. See prescription of ownership by
long-continued possession. See prescription acquisitive; propensity or desire to acquire and possess.

2. Phren. The faculty to which the desire of acquiring and
possessing is attributed.

ac-quis' (d-kwist'), n. [Cf. Acquest.] Acquisition; gain.

To riches and to poverty he owes

An equal debt; of both he makes acquist. R.W. Dixon.

chi.s.), n. Acquiescence acquiescence, acquiescence.

acquiescence, [F.] Acquiescend, p. pr. of Acquiescend, p. pr

ac-quit' (&-kwIt'), v.t.; ac-quit'TED; ac-quit'TING. [ME. aquiten, OF. aquiter, F. acquitter; a (L. ad) + OF. quiter, F. quitter, to quit. See quit.] 1. To discharge, as a claim or debt; to clear off; to pay off; also, Archaic, to pay or render back; to requite.

A responsibility that can never be ... acquitted. I. Taylor.

A responsibility that can never be ... acquitted. I. Taylor.

2. To pay for; to atone for. Obs. Shak.

3. To perform the duties of; to fulfill or finish. Obs.

4. To pay or cancel the debt of (a debtor or prisoner); to set free, as by ransoming. Obs.

5. To set free, release, or discharge (from an obligation, duty, liability, burden, or from an accusation or charge);

— now followed by of before the charge, formerly by from; as, the jury or the court acquitted the prisoner; we acquit a man of evil intentions.

8 Main of evil mentions.

6. Reflexively: a To clear one's self. Shak. b To bear or conduct one's self; to perform one's part; as, the soldier acquitted himself well in battle; the orator acquitted himself very poorly.

or conduct one's self; to perform one's part; as, the solder acquitted himself well in battle; the orator acquitted himself very poorly.

7. To pay off (a person); to repay; to get quits with. Obs. Syn. — Absolve, exonerate, clear, release. See Exculpate. Cacquit', p. p. Acquitted; set free; rid of. Archaic. Shak. acquit'al. (2i), n. 1. Act of acquitting; discharge from debt or obligation; acquittance.

2. Laux. A setting free, or deliverance from the charge of an offense, by verdict of a jury, sentence of a court, or other legal process. An acquittal by a verdict upon the merits is a bar to a further prosecution. See Jeopardy. acquitting, now usually the clearing off of a debt or obligation; a release or discharge from debt or other liability.

2. A writing evidencing a discharge; a receipt in full; — sometimes distinguished from a release, which is under seal. You can produce acquittances. Shak. Cacquit'tance, v. l. To acquit. Obs.

8. A. cra'ni-a (a'-krā'ni-a), n. [NL:; a- not + Gr. κρανίον skull.] 1. (neut. pl.) Zoöl. The lowest group of Vertebrata, consisting of the lancelets, in which no skull exists.

2. [l. c.] (fem. sing.) Terat. Partial or total absence of the skull.

2. cra'ni-al. (a'-krā'ni-a'), a. Wanting a skull.

2. The skull.

2. ora'ni.al (-či), a. Wanting a skull.

2. ora'si.a (ἀ-krā'zhi-â; -zi-ā), n. [Gr. ἀκρασία.] 1. Excess; intemperance. Obs. except in Med.

2. [cap.] In Spenser's "Faërie Queene" (Book II. Canto XII.), a lovely enchantress whose dwelling is the Bower of Bliss, aituated on a floating island and adorned with everything that can delight the senses. Like Circe (see Circe), she turns her victims into beasts. Her bower is destroyed and she is taken captive by Sir Guyon (typifying Temperance).

A-ora'si-a, n. [NL., fr. Gr. ἀκρασία bad mixture; ά- not - κερανύναι to mix.] Bot. A genus of Myxomycetes typifying the family A-ora'si-a'(ce-æ) (-zi-ā'sē-ē) and order Acrasiales.

ing the family A-cra'si-a'co-æ (-zi-ā'sō-ē) and order Acrasiales.

A-cra'si-a'les (d-krā'zī-ā'lēz), n. pl. [NL. See Acrasia.]

Bol. An order of Myxomycetes, or slime molds. They have no common sporangial wall, and do not form true plasmodia, being parasitic in living plant cells.

A-cra's'pe-da (d-krās'pē-dd), n. pl. [NL.; a-not+Gr. spárnēdo border.] Zoöl. A group of jellyfishes, more or less nearly equivalent to Discophora or Discomedusæ;—so named because they commonly lack a velum.

a'cre (ā'kēr), n. [ME. dær, AS. æcer; akin to OS. accar, OHG. achar, G. acker, Icel. akr, Sw. āker, Dan. ager, Goth. akrs, L. ager, Gr. ayośs, Skr. ajra; prob. orig, pasture land, and akin to L. agere to lead, drive, do. Cf. AGENT.]

1. Any field of arable or pasture land. Obs., except in special phrases, as "God's acre," "Black Acre," etc.

2. A measure of land, orig, the amount plowed by a yoke of oxen in a day, and hence very variable; now, legally, as limited by the statutes of Edward I., Edward III., and Henry VIII., the area of a piece 40 pôles long by 4 broad; that is, 160 square rods (4,840 square yards, 43,560 square feet, or 4,047 square meters), which is the English statute acre and also the acre in use in the United States. The Soctch acre is about 126, and the Irish 1.62, times the above; and they and other acres are still in local use. The "French acre" is the arpent (which see).

3. A measure of length, about 12 rods; an arpent. Canada. a'cre-a-ble (ā'kēr-ā-b'l), a. Of an acre; per acre; as, the acreable produce.

a'cre-age (ā'kēr-ā), n. Acres collectively; as, the acreage

acreable produce.
a'ore-age (a'ker-aj), n. Acres collectively; as, the acreage

of a farm or a country.
a'cred (ā'kērd), a. Possessing acres or landed property;

acred (ā/kērd), a. Possessing acres or landed property;—
used in composition; as, large-acred men.
acre foot. Irrigation Engin. A unit of volume of water
equal to the volume of a prism one foot high with a base
one acre in area; 43,580 cubic feet or 1,232.8 cubic meters.
acre inch. Irrigation Engin. One twelfth of an acre foot.
a'cre-man (ā/kēr-mān), a'kēr-man, n.; pl.-men. [ME.
akerman, AS. zecrman. See Acre, man,] A plowman or
husbandman. Obs. except: O. Eng. Hist. The man whose
duty it was to lead and manage the common plow team.

husbandman. Obs. except: O. Eng. Hist. The man whose duty it was to lead and manage the common plow team.

n.; pl. -TA.(-td). [L] Law of Descent. A thing acquired by purchase.
acquit. A thing acquired by purchase.
acquit ment, n. [Cf. F. acquit.] Discharge; acquittance. Obs. aquitement! Acquittal. Obs. acquittance roll. Mil. = PAT ROLL. Eng.
acquit fare, n. One who acquits acquitter, n. One acquitter, n. One who acquits acquitter, n. One acquitte

A'cres, Bob (böb ā'kerz). In Sheridan's comedy "The Rivals," a country gentleman seeking marriage with Lydia Languish, and celebrated for his bluster combined with cowardice, and his strange oaths, as, "odds triggers and finits," "odds blushes and blooms." ac'tid (āk'rid), a. [L. acer sharp; prob. assimilated in form to acid. See Bager.] I. Sharp and harsh, or bitter and hot, to the taste, or in its effect upon the skin; pungent; irritating; burning; corrosive; as, acrid salts; acrid secretions; acrid poisons.

2. Caustic; bitter; bitterly irritating; acrimonious; as, acrid the property of the same control of the same

acrid secretions; acria proposal acrid secretions; acrid secretions; acrid temper, mind, writing.

Syn.— See sour.

A-crid'1-das (α-krid'1-da) | n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. ἀκρίς, Acrid'1-das (α-krid'1-da) | ακρίδος, locust.] Zööl. The family of orthopterous insects which includes the true locusts and the grasshoppers with short antennæ. See garssnorpen.—a-crid'1-an (α-krid'1-an), α-έn. ac'ti-dine (ακ'ti-din; -den), π. Also-din. [αcrid + -ine.] Chem. A colorless, crystalline, feebly basic compound, C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>N</sub>N, resembling anthracene in structure and occurring with it in coal tar.

coal tar.

coal tar. coal tar.

acridine dyes. Chem. A group of dyes theoretically derived from acridine, though that sub. Graphic Formula of Acridine. stance is not used in their manufacture.

a-cridity (a-krid/1-ti) | n. Quality or state of being acrid-ness (3k/rfd-ness) | acrid; acrimony.

acrid-nevial-ous (3k/rf-mo/n-ins), acrid; acrimoniously.

acrimonieuz. | 1. = Acrin, 1. = (Cf. LL. acrimoniosus, F. acrimonieuz.) | 1. = Acrin, 1. Archaic.

2. Caustic; bitter-tempered; sarcastic; acrid; as, acrimonious dispute. language, temper.

F. acrimonieux.] 1. — ACRID, I. Archaic.
2. Caustic; bitter-tempered; sarcastic; acrid; as, acrimonious dispute, language, temper.
— ac'ri-mo'nious-ly, adv. — ac'ri-mo'nious-ness, n.
ac'ri-mo'ny (äk'ri-mō-ni), n.; pl. -Nies (-niz). [L. acrimonia, ir. acer sharp: cf. F. acrimonie.] 1. A quality of bodies which corrodes or destroys others; also, a harsh or biting sharpness; as, the acrimony of the juices of certain plants. Archaic.
2. Sharpness or severity, as of language or temper; irritating bitterness of disposition or manners.

John the Baptist set himself with much acrimony and indignation to befile this senseless arrogant conceit of theirs. South.
Syn. — Sharpness, bitterness, pungency; roughness, rudeness, severity, crabbedness; sourness, astringency.
— Acrimony, asperity, detendess; sourness, astringency.
— Acrimony, asperity, detendess; sourness, astringency.
— Acrimony, asperity, crabbedness; sourness, astringency.
— Acrimony, asperity, tharshness, acreain irritability and resentifulness of disposition, quick to display itself in words; Harshness implies grating roughness or severity in what is said or done. Acrievity characterizes the utterances of one who is sour and embittered, or, as it were, set on edge; Tartness also suggests acidity of speech or temper, but often of a somewhat piquant character. See Anger; cf. Sour, Pungent, Mordant, Poisonous, Sullien.

Those who conceive themselves insulted by his knowledge never fail to tell with acrimony how injudiciously it was exerted.

Johnson.

His asperity continually increasing condemned him to solitude; and his resentment of solitude sharpened his asperity. Johnson.

There is no wanton harshness in Herbert's best poems.

Athenseum.

The judge's smile seemed to operate on her acerbity of heart like inshine upon vinegar, making it ten times sourer. Hauthorne. In the slight tartness of her words he read a prohibition.

Stevenson.

sunshine upon whegar, making it ten three source. Hathmore In the slight tetriness of her words he read a prohibition.

a-cris'i-a (ā-krīs'ī-ā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ἀκρισία want of judgment.] Med. Undecided character of a disease.

A-cris'-Ia (š-α), m. [L., fr. Gr. ἀκρισία.] Gr. Myth. A king of Argos, father of Danaë, slain by Perseus. See Danaë.

Ao'ri-1a (āk'rī-tā), m. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. ἀκρισία indisease.] do not + κρίνειν to distinguish.] Zoöl. A group in which animals with no known nervous system have been placed.—ao'rī-tan(-tān), a. δ n.—ao'rīte(-tīt), m.

a-crīt'i-cal(ā-krīt'ī-kāl), a. [See A- not; critic-līt). Med.

Having no crisis; giving no indications of a crisis, as acritical symptoms; an acritical abscess.

ao'ro-(āk'rō-). A combining form from Greek ἄκρος, highest, terminal, apex, tip, summit, extreme.

ao'ro-a-mat'io (āk'rō-ā-māt'īk) a. Increased sensitiveness. b Pain in the extremities.

ao'ro-a-mat'io (āk'rō-ā-māt'īk) a. [Gr. ἀκροσματικός, fr. ao'ro-a-mat'io-cal (mat'ī-kāl)) a ἀκροσοσα to hear.] Communicated orally; oral; — applied to the vsoteric teachings of Aristotle, those intended for his intimate disciples, in distinction from his exoteric doctrines, which were adapted to the public generally. Hence: Abstruse; profound.

ao'ro-a-mat'ios ('tsls, n. pl. The acroamatic teachings or writings of Aristotle. or asuthe/si-a (āk'rā-ān/š-s-thō'si-a).

writings of Aristotle.

ac'ro-an'æs-the'si-a, or -es-the'si-a (āk'rō-ăn'ĕs-thē'sī-à) n. [NL. See Acro-; ANÆSTRESIA.] Med. Loss of sensation n. [NL. See ACRO-; ANÆSTHESIA.] Med. Loss of sensation in the extremities.

ammonis.

ac'ri-done, n.Org. Chem. A solid ketone, CsH4<Ci>CsH4, yielding acridine by reduction. ac'risy (kr'ri-si). n. [See A-CRISIA.] Obs. or R. 1. [See A

2. Morf. = ACRISIA.
ac'rite. n. Org. Chem. An alcohol obtained by reduction of acrose. α-acrite is identical with inactive mannite.
ac'ri-to-chro'ma-cy (ik'rī-to-ak'rī-cal, a. Acrobatic. ac'ri-to-chro'ma-cy (ik'rī-to-ak'rī-cal, a. Acrobatic. ac'ro-bt'-cal, a. Acrobatic. ac'ro

in the extremities.

Y/8) [L.] With eager begin in the extremities.

Acritato (Amals, VI. 17).

Acritato (Amals, VII. 18).

Acritato (Amals, VII. 18).

Acritato (Amals, VII. 18).

Acritato (Aritato, Os.

Amara (Amalata) (Aritato, Os.

Amara (Amalata) (Aritato) (Aritato).

Amara (Amalata) (Aritato).

Acritato (Aritato).

Amara (Amalata) (Aritato).

Acritato (Aritato).

Amara (Amalata) (Aritato).

Acritato (Aritato).

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Amara (Ama

ac'ro-bat (ἄκ'rô-bǎt), n. [F. acrobate, fr. Gr. ἀκρόβατος walking on tiptoe, climbing aloft; ἄκρος high + βαίνειν to go.] One who practices rope dancing, high vaulting, or other daring gymnastic feats.
ac'ro-bat'ic (ἄκ'rô-bāt'ſk), a. [Cf. F. acrobatique.] Pertaining to an acrobat. —ac'ro-bat'-bat-ly ('-l-kāl-l'), adv. ac'ro-bāt-ism (ἄκ'rô-bāt-la'm), n. Practice, performance, or profession of acrobats.

taining to an acrobat. — ac'ro-bat'i-cally ('I-kāl'), adv. ac'ro-bat-ism (&k'rō-bāt-iz'm), n. Practice, performance, or profession of acrobats.

Ac'ro-car'pi (\*kār'pi), n. µl. [NL. See Acrocarpous.] Bot. A division of the mosses embracing those in which the capsule terminates the primary axis.

ac'ro-car'pous (-pia), a. [Gr. ἀκρόκαρπος bearing fruit at the top; ἀκρο kiplenet + καρπός fruit.] Bot. Having fruit at the end of the stalk or primary axis; specif., in bryology, having the capsule terminal.

Ac'ro-ce-rau'ni-an (-sê-rô'nī-ăn), a. [L. acroceraunius, fr. Gr. ἀκρα heights + κεραννός thunder-smitten ''peaks (now Kimara) between Epirus and Macedonia. Shelley. ac'ro-chof'sis (-sī-nā'sis), n. [NL.; acro-+ Gr. κάνησκ motion.] Med. Excessive motility, as in hysteria. — ac'ro-ci-net'io (-nēt'īk), a.

Ac'ro-cinf'i-um (-klīn'ī-tm), n. [NL.; acro-+ Gr. κάνη couch; — in ref. to the conical receptacle.] Bot. a Syn. of Heliptreum. If L. c.] pl. -luss (-ima). Hort. Any plant of certain species of Helipterum formerly separated as the genus Acrocimum.

Ac'ro-co'mi-a (-kô'mī-ā), n. [NL.; acro-+ Gr. κόμη hair.] Bot. A small genus of tall pinnate-leaved Central and South American palms.

ac'ro-drome (ak'rō-drōm')

a-cod'ro-mous (āk'rō-drōm')

a-cod'ro-mous (āk'rō-drōm')

a-cod'yn-l-a (āk'rō-drōm')

a-cod'yn-l-a (āk'rō-drōm')

a-cod'yn-l-a (āk'rō-drōm')

a-cod'yn-l-a (āk'rō-drōm')

a-cod'yn-l-a (āk'rō-drōm')

a-cod'yn-l-a (āk'rō-drōm'). n. [NL.; acro-Rhexia, etc.

ac'ro-dyn'l-a (ăk'rō-dĭn'l-a), n. [NL.; acro-

ac'ro-dyn'i-a (āk'rō-dĭn'i-a), n. [NL.; acro+-odyn'i-a.] Med. An epidemic disease
characterized by erythema and pain in the
hands and feet.

ac'ro-gen (āk'rō-jēn), n. [acro-+-gen.] Bot.
A plant of the highest class of cryptogams, including the
ferns, fern allies, mosses, and liverworts; an archegoniate.
They are characteristic of the Carboniferous age.
a-crog'e-nous (ā-krō/i²-nūs), a. [acro-+-genous.] Bot.
a Increasing by growth from the summit or apex. Pertaining to an acrogen. —a-crog'e-nous-ly, adv.
a-crole-in (ā-krō/i²-ln), n. [L. acer sharp + olēre to
smell.] Chem. A colorless, mobile, liquid aldehyde,
CH\_:CH-CHO, obtained by the dehydration of glycerin or
by the destructive distillation of fats. Its vapors are intensely irritating.

by the destructive distillation of fats. Its vapors are intensely irritating.

ac'ro-lith (āk'rō-lYth), n. [L. acrolithus, Gr. ἀκρόλθος, with the ends made of stone; ἄκρος extreme + λίθος stone.]

Arch. & Sculp. A statue whose extremities are of stone, the trunk being generally of wood, and usually covered with metal or drapery. —a-crol'-than (ά-krŏl'ī-thŏn), ac'ro-lith'ic (āk'rō-lYtl'rk), a.

a-crol'o-gism (ά-krŏl'ī-ċ-jYz'n), n. An instance of acrologic construction.

a-crol/o-gism (ā-krŏl/ō-jīz'm), n. An instance of acrologic construction.
acrol-logue (āk'rō-lōg), n. An alphabetic name or symbol formed according to the principle of acrology.
a-crol'o-gy (ā-krōl'ō-jī), n. [acro- + logy]. In the development of alphabetic writing, a principle involving the use of initial sounds or signs in accordance with which letters have been evolved, named, and used. The influence of this principle is seen: (1) in the development of syllabic signs and letters from picture signs by acrophony; (2) in the use of the first letters of the names of symbols as the alphabetic values of the symbols, and in the use of letters as initials of names for the letters; (3) in the use of the initial letters of the names of objects, or of signs derived from these initials, as symbols to denote the objects, as in the case of the numerals 1, 2, 3, derived, according to some, from the initial letters of their Sanskrit names, which they resemble. — acrolog'ic (ākrō-lōj'lc), a. — ac'ro-log'i-cal-ly (āk'rō-mēg'ā-lī), n. [NL. acromegalia; Gr. acpop point, peak + μέγας, μεγάλου, big.] Med. A chronic nervous disease characterized by a gradual and permanent enlargement of the head, thorax, hands, and feet.
a-cro'mi-al (ā-krō/mī-āl), a. Anat. Of or pertaining to the acromion.

acromial process, Anal., the acromion.—a. thoracic artery, Anal., a short branch of the axillary artery supplying the deltoid, pectoral, and serratus magnus muscles.

actro'mi-o-(a-krō'mi-o-). A combining form of acromion, denoting connection with, or relation to, the acromion; as in a-cro'mi-o-cla-vic'u-lar, connected with the acromion and clavicle; a-cro'mi-o-scap'u-lar, pertaining to acromion and scapula, etc.

ACROMION

a-cro'mi-on (ἀ-krō'mi-ōn), n. Also acromion process.
[NL., fr. Gr. ἀκρώμον; ἀκρος extreme + ὅμος shoulder.]

Anal. The outer end of the spine of the scapula. In man it protects the glenoid cavity, forming the outer angle of the shoulder, and articulating with the clavicle.

Ac'ro-my-o'di (½k'rō-mi-ō'di), n. pl. [NL.; ακτο-+ Gr. μνωδης muscular.] Ζοῦl. A group of birds, nearly equivalent to Oscines, having the syringeal muscles attached to the ends of the bronchial half rings; —distinguished from Mesomyodi.—ac'ro-my-o'di-an (-d'-ān), a. & n. —ac'ro-my-o'di-a (-d'-ān), a. & n. —ac'ro-my-o'di-an (-d'-ān), a. & n. —ac'ro-my-od'ic (-bd'lk), ac'ro-my'o-dous (-mi/ō-dŭs), a. ac'ro-nar-oot'ic (-nār-kōt'lk), a. [acrid + narcotic.] Med. Possessing both acrid and narcotic properties. — n. An acronarcotic substance.

a-cron'y-chal | (ἀ-krō'n'-kūl), a. [Gr. ἀκρόνυχος at night-a-cron'y-chal] fall ἀκρος nothe edge + ννψ night.] Astron. Occurring at nightfall, or sunset; — said of the rising or setting of a star; — opposed to cosmical.

EFF The word is sometimes incorrectly written achronical, as if from Gr. χρόνος time.

---a-cron'y-cal-ly, a-cron'y-chal-ly, adv.

---a-cron'y-cal-ly, a-cron'y-chal-ly, adv.

---a-cron'y-cal-ly, a-dron'y-chal-ly, adv.

---a-cron'y-cal-ly, a-dron'y-chal-ly, adv.

---a-cron'y-cal-ly, a-dron'y-chal-ly, adv.

---a-cron'y-chal-gk'r-fō'y-ā'd), n. [acro-+-phony.] The use of a symbol to represent phonetically the initial sound (syllable or letter) only of the name of the object of which it was previously the pictorial sign or hieroglyph. Thus, in the development of writing, the picture of the owl is first used as an ideogram to signify the bird itself, then as a phonogram to represent its name (old Egyptian mulal), and finally, variously modified, it is employed to denote simply the initial sound, m.—ac'ro-pho-net'ic (¼k'rō-fō-ho-k'), m.—ac'ro-pho-net'ic (¼k'rō-fō-ho-k'), m.—ac'ro-pho-net'ic (¼k'rō-fō-ho-k'), m.—ac'ro-pho-net'ic (¼k'rō-fō-ho-k'), m.—ac'ro-pho-net'ic (¼k'rō-fō-ho-k'), m.—ac'ro

erly, any pedestal in the form of a term carrying a bust, esp. when the feet of the imagined statue are seen at the base. **a-crop'o-lis**  $(\dot{a}$ -krōp'ō-lǐs), n.; pl. E. -LISES  $(-\ddot{e}z$ ; -Iz) or Gr. -LESS  $(-\ddot{e}z$ ) in  $(\ddot{a}$ -krōp'ō-lĭs),  $(\ddot{a}$ -krop extreme  $+\pi\delta\lambda_B$  city. The upper fortified part or citadel of a Greek city, specif, that of Athens (the Acropolis); hence, Archwol., any height of a



lan of Acropolis. 1. Parthenon. 2. Statue of Athene Proma-chos. 3. Old Temple of Athena. 4. Temple of Roma. 5. Great Altar of Athena. 6. Erechtheum. 7. Pinakotheke. 8. Propylau. 9. Temple of Nike Apteros. 10. Gate. 11. Chalkotheke (prob-sbly).

city or district fortified or strengthened as a place of refuge,

The plumule in the germination of a b Acrorhagi of Actinia grain;—so called from its spiral form.

ac'ro-spire, v. i. To sprout;—said of grain in malting.

ac'ro-spire, v. i. To sprout;—said of grain in malting.

ac'ro-spire, v. i. To sprout;—said of grain in malting.

ac'ro-spire, v. i. To spire, v. i. [acro-+spove.] Bot. A spore borne at the extremity of the sporophore, as ab-idiospore.—a-crosy'o-rous (d-krosy'pō-rūs; kk'rō-spō'rūs), a.

a-cross' (d-krōs'), adv. [a-on, in + cross: cf. F. en eroir.]

1. From side to side; crosswise; as, with arms folded across.

2. Obliquely; athwart; amiss; awry. Obs.

a-cross', prep. From side to side of; athwart; crosswise of or in a direction opposed to the length; quite over; as, a bridge laid across a river; on the other side of; over. to go across the country, or across country, to go by a direct course across a region without following the roads.

a-crosy'te (d-krōs'filt), n. [Gr. ακροστιχιον; ακρος extreme + στίχος order, line, verse. See district.]

1. a A composition, usually in verse, in which one or more

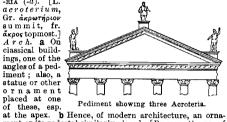
sets of letters, as the initial, middle, or final letters of the lines, when taken in order, form words, phrases, etc.; also, a kind of puzzle in which the object is to guess words that will form a certain acrostic. When a single set of such letters is used the acrostic is single; when two, double; and when three, triple. b A word, phrase, etc., formed from the initial letters of words, as in the case of "Cabal" (def. 6).

2. A Hebrew poem in which the lines or stanzas begin with the letters of the alphabet in regular order (as Psalm cxix.).

2. A Hebrew poem in which the lines or stanzas begin with the letters of the alphabet in regular order (as Psalm cxix.). See ABRCEDARIAN.

3. The extremity (beginning or end) of a line of verse. Obs. a-cros'tic (a-krōs'tik) | a. Pert. to, or characterized by, a-cros'ti-cal(-ti-kin) | a. (NL. See Acros'ti-cal-ly, adv. A-cros't-chum (-ti-kim) | n. (NL. See Acros'rt-al-ly, adv. A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, of very varied habit and wide tropical distribution, distinguished by having the sporangia spread over the entire lower surface of the frond. Two species occur in Florida; some are cultivated. a-cros't-cism (-siz'm), n. Acrostic character or order ac'ro-tar'si-um (&krō-tār'si-wm), n. [NL. See Acro-; TARSUS.] Zoöl. The instep, or front of the tarsus.—ac'ro-tar'si-al (-āl), a. ac'ro-tar'si-dir(-ti-lūt'lt), n. [Gr. ἀκροτελεύτου fag-end, burden, chorus; ἀκρος extreme + πολευτή end.] Eccl. The end of a verse or psalm, or something added thereto, to be sung by the people, by way of a response, as a doxology. ac'ro-te'ri-um (-tōrl-wm), ak'ro-te'ri-on (-ōn), n.; pl. ac rote riu m, Gr. ἀκρωτρίρου aum m it fr.

Gr. ἀκρωτήριον summit, fr. ἄκρος topmost.] Arch. a On classical buld ings, one of the angles of a pediment; also, a statue or other



at the apex. b Hence, of modern architecture, an ornament or its pedestal similarly placed. [By some the use of acroterium is confined to the pedestal alone.] C On classical galleys, the ornamental extremity of either prow or stern; an aplustre or a rostrum. Such ornaments were often taken from captured galleys and kept as trophies, or imitated in stone. See ROSTRUM; cf. GALLEY.— acrotic'i.d. (-di), α.

a-crot'i.c (ά-kròt'ik), α. [Gr. ἀκρότης an extreme.] Med.

a Pert. to or affecting the surface. b Pert. to acrotism. acrotism (ἄk'rō-tlz'm), π. [a not + Gr. κρότης a ratting, beating.] Med. Failure or defect of pulsation.

a-crot'ormous (ά-kròt-ō-mis), a. [Gr. ἀκρότης c ut off sharp; ἀκρος extreme + τέμνεψ to cut.] Min. Having a cleavage parallel with the base.

ac'ry-late (ἄk'rī-lāt), π. A salt or ester of acrylic acid.

a-cryl'ic (ά-krī'īk), a. [acrolein + yl + ic.] Chem. Pertaining to or designating an acid, CH-LO-H. Obtainable from acrolein by oxidation. It is a liquid with an odor like that of acetic acid.

act (¾kt), π. [F. acte, L. actus, and actum, fr. agere to drive, do. See Acent.] 1. That which is done or doing the exercise of power, or the effect of which power exerted is the cause; a performance; a deed.

That best porton of a good man's life,

the exercise of power, or the effect of which power exerted is the cause; a performance; a deed.

That best portion of a good man's life,
His little, nameless, unremembered acts
Of kindness and of love.

Jurisprudence is concerned only with outward acts. An act' may therefore be defined, for the purposes of the science, as "a determination of will, producing an effect in the sensible world." The effect may be negative, in which case the act is properly described as a "forbearnee." The essential elements of such an act are three, viz., an exertion of the will, an accompanying state of conscioueness, a manifestation of the Will.

T. E. Holland

properly described as a "forbearance." The essential elements of such an act are three, viz. an exertion of the will. an accompanying state of consciousness, a manifestation of the will.

2. The result of public deliberation; the decision or determination of a legislative body, council, court of justice, etc.; a decree, edict, law, judgment, resolve, award; as, an act of Parliament, or of Congress. Properly a legislative act is the complete formally declared will of the legislature, the final step in-which is usually the signature of the proper executive officer; and it is properly to be distinguished from a bill, which is strictly the draft of a proposed act, and is properly so called prior to its final enactment as law. Act and statute are generally used synonymously, and bill and law are also often used in the same sense, law, however, being a term of much wider application, and therefore inexact in this use. Under the common law an act took effect by relation as of the first day of the session at which it was enacted, but by statute it is now provided in England (by 33 Geo. III. c. 13, 1793), and generally in the United States, that except when otherwise provided a statute shall take effect only as of the date of the actual completion of its enactment. Acts are broadly divided into general, or public, and special, or private. See under PUBLIC and PRIVATE.

3. A formal writing expressing that something has been done; as, an act of sale.

4. A performance of part of a play; one of the principal divisions of a play or dramatic work in which a certain definite part of the action is completed.

5. A thesis maintained in public, as in some English universities, by a candidate for a degree, or to show the proficiency of a student; also, the occasion of this performance.

6. Metagh. A state of reality or real existence as opposed to a possibility or possible existence. Cf. extellent, acrus. The seeds of plants are not at first in act, but in possibility, what they afterward grow to he.

7. pl. [cap.] Short for Acts

judication, an act of the legislature, etc.

The distinction between involuntary and voluntary investitive facts is expressed by the English law terms "act of law" and "act of party."

— A. of Mediation, Switz, the constitution of Feb. 19, 1802, given by Napoleon, by which the Swiss Confederation was restored. — a. of Providence, Lew. an act of God. Rave.—

A. of Reselssion, Scotl., an act of 1662 rescinding all laws passed during 28 years previous.— A. of Security, Scotl., an act of 1703 and 1704 declaring the independence of Scotland. It was not assented to by the queen till 1704.— A. of Settlement, Evg., an act (12 and 13 William 111. c. 2., 1701 limiting the crown to members of the House of Hanover, provided they be Protestants.— A. of Submission, Ch. of Eng., an agreement passed by Convocation in 1532 called the Submission of the Clergy) which prevented the clergy from meeting in Convocation and from passing any canons without the king's express permission, and ordered all previous enactments to be submitted to the king for approval or rejection. This was embodied in an act of Parliament (25 Hen. VIII. c. 19) in 1534.— A. of Succession. See Limitation of the Crown Act, under LIMITATION.— A. of Supremacy. Eng. Hist. a The act of 26 Hen. VIII. c. 1, 1534, declaring the "only supreme head on earth of the Church of England" to be the Crown. It was repealed in Mary's reign. b The act of 1 Eliz. c. 1, in effect reenacting the previous one, and declaring the Crown to be the "supreme governor" in spiritual as well as temporal matters.— A. of Toleration, Eng., an act of 1639 enabling dissenters (except Roman Catholics and Unitarians) to worship after their own forms.— A. of Uniformity. Eng., any of various acts (as 2 & 3 Edw. VI., 1548; 5 & 6 Edw. VIII. 1541; 1 Eliz., 1559; and, esp., 14 Car. II. c. 14, 1682, which was amended by 35 & 36 Vict. c. 35, 1872) prescribing the use of the "Book of Common Prayer" in public worship in the Established Church, and enjoining uniformity in religious observances.— exc of adjour

of acting things experience.

3. To perform as an actor; to represent unaminate the stage.

4. To assume the office or character of; to play; personate; as, to act the hero.

5. To feign or counterfeit; to simulate.

With acted fear the villain thus pursued.

Dryden.

to act a part, to sustain the part of one of the characters in a play; lience, to simulate; dissemble.—to a. the part of, to take the character of; to fulfill the duties of.

1. To exert power; to produce an effect; as, the

of, to take the character of; to fulfill the duties of.

act, v. i. 1. To exert power; to produce an effect; as, the
stomach acts upon food.

2. To perform actions; to fulfill functions; to put forth
energy; to move, as opposed to remaining at rest; to carry
into effect a determination of the will.

He hangs between, in doubt to act or rest.

Pope.

a-cros'tie. a. [Cl. ACROSS.]
Crosswise; erratic. Obs.
a-cros't-bal (\(\alpha\) k\*(f\*-th) k\*(f\*-t

a. [Acrostichum + -ord.] Bot. Resembling, or pertaining to, the genus Acrostichum.

the genus Acrostichum, ac'ro-sto'li-um (ἄκ'rō-stō'li-um (ἄκ'rō-stō'ly-um), n.; pl. -stolia (-à). [NL. fr. Gr. ἀκροστόλιον.] = ACROTERIUM c.

A. C. B. Abbr. Additional Curates Society; American Chemical Society; American Colonization Society. acsien. + ASK.

1. a A composition, usually in verse, in which one or more no mall. Med. Abnormal small ness of the extremities. acron-mono-for no matric, a learn-mono-for no matric, a learn-mono-for no more verse begin with the letter that ends the preceding verse. acrom'pha-lus (α-kröm' (α-lūs), n. [NL.; α-cro. + Gr. ο μφαλός navel.] Med. Abnormal prominence of the navel. also, the center of the navel. also, the center of the navel. acron. + Λ CONN. acron-uro'sis, n. [NL.; α-cro. + Gr. ο μφαλός α-cro. + Gr. ο μφαλ

Testament.

Med. Neurosis characterized by paræsthesia.] pores. Madrepora is a synonym.

Med. Neurosis characterized by paræsthesia in the extremities.

acrop'a-thy (akrōp'a-th), n.

[acro-+-pathn.] Any diseased state of the extremities which results from the union of a state of the extremities.

[acro-+-pathn.] Any diseased state of the extremities.

[acro-+-pathn.] Any diseased which results from the union of a cro-pol'-t-an (-pol'-t-tan), a.

[acro-sop' (pric (-skōp'rtk), a.

[acro-sop' (pric (-skōp'rtk), a.

[acro-sop' (-ghor, label) (-ghor) (-ghor) (-ghor) (-ghor) (-ghor)

[acro-sop' (-ghor), n. [acro-+-some.] Zool. A minute body or organ situated at the anterior sisting of the typical madre-

3. To behave or conduct, as in morals, private duties, or public offices; to bear or deport one's self; as, we know

To behave or conduct, as in morals, private duties, or public offices; to bear or deport one's self; as, we know not why he has acted so.
 To perform on the stage; to represent a character.
 To show the world how Garrick did not act. Couper.

 To admit of being performed or acted; — said of plays. It is certainly one of the best acting plays going. Perhaps a play to act well should not he too poetical. J. G. Lockhart. to act as or for, to do the work of; to serve as.— to a. on, to regulate one's conduct according to or in reliance upon.— to a. up to, to equal or fulfill in action or practice.
 ac'ta (&k'ta'), n. pl. [L., pl. of actum. See AcT, n.] 1. Lit., things done; deeds; esp., recorded proceedings; official acts; transactions; specif., among the Romans, the acts and orders of a magistrate.
 The record of such transactions, as in: a Rom. Hist. Ac'ta Sena'tus, or Pa'trum, the recorded transactions of the Roman senate; Ac'ta Di-ur'na, claso called Ac'ta Pa'b'lica, Ac'ta Ur-ba'na, Ac'ta Pay'u-li, etc.), a kind of official gazette of the transactions of the courties, amny, etc., and of important births, deaths, etc., posted up in public places during the later years of the republic and under the empires accessing again evidence, or the ac'ta jud'cle'rum (job-dish'r-6'ram), the records of the proceedings of magistrates. b Eccl. Ac'ta Mar'tyrum, real or alleged contemporary accounts of early Christian martyrdoms; specif., the collection "Ac'ta Primor'rum Mar'turum" published by Thierry Ruinart in 1889; and Ac'ta Sanctor'rum, it., deeds of the saints, a collection of biographics of Christian saints and martyrs, such as that begun by the Bollandists in 1843 and now comprising over sixty volumes.
 [cap.] Short for Acta Diurna, Acta Marryrum, etc.
 [cap.] Short for Acta Diurna, Acta Marryrum, etc.

3. [cdp.] Short for Acta Diurna, Acta Martyrum, etc. Acta A-pos'to-lo'rum. = Acts of the Apostles. See New Ibstament.



to 'rum, lit., deeds of the saints, a collection of biographies of Christian saints and martyrs, such as that begun by the Bolland list in 18/3 and now comprising over sixty volumes.

3. [cap.] Short for ACTA DIURNA, ACTA MARTYRUM, etc. Ac'ta A-porto-lo'rum. — Acts of the Apostles. See New Testamar.

Ac'tay'a (āk-tē'ā), n. [L., herb Christopher; cf. Gr. ἀκτάα ἀκταία, the elder tree.] Bol. A small genus of ranunculaceous herbs, the baneberries, having decompound leaves and small white regular flowers in dense racemes, succeeded by white or red acrid and poisonous berries.

Ac'ts' (āk-tē'ā), n. [L., fr. Gr. 'Aκταίω.] 1. Class. Myth. A huntsman (son of Aristeus and Autonoë) who, having surprised Diana bathing, was changed by the goddess into a stag, and was torn to pieces by his own hounds.

2. [NL.] Zoöl. A genus of teetibranchiate gastropods, the type of a family, Ac'ts-on'l-ds (āk'tē-ōn'l-dē), having the visceral loop streptoneurous, and the shell large and spiral, with the spire usually prominent.

Ac'ti-na (āk'chi-ān'), a. Of or pert. to Actium, in Greece.

Actian games, certain games instituted by Augustus at Actium, in Epirus, celebrated every four years in commenoration of his naval victory over Antony and Cleopatra near that place (s. c. 3l), superseding the festival which had been celebrated there triennially in honor of Apollo.

ac'ti-nal (āk'ti-nā'l-ā), a. Gr. ἀκτά, ἀκτύος, ray.]

Zoöl. Pertaining to the part of a radiate animal from which had been celebrated there triennially in honor of Apollo.

ac'ti-nal (āk'ti-nā'l-ā)

Ac'ti-n'r-1a (āk'l-n-1a'l-ā)

Ac'ti-n'r-1a (āk'ti-nā'l-ā)

Ac'ti-n'r-1a (āk'l-n-1a'l-ā)

Ac'ti-n'r-1a (āk'l-n-1a'l-ā)

Ac'ti-n'r-1a (āk'l-n

mg forms from theen darts, darts, 1, 20° and 1, 20° and 2, 20° and actin. See actino.

ac'tine (šk'tin), n. [Gr. àrtis, ac'tine-car'pie, ac'tine (šk'tin), n. [Gr. àrtis, ac'tine-car'pie, ac'tine-fer'pie, ac'ti

phibians closely related to Archeosomus, found in the lower Permian of Europe.

actin'o-drome (&k-t'n'-ô-drōm), ac'ti-nodr'-o-mous, found in the lower Permian of Europe.

actin'o-drome (&k-t'n'-ô-drōm), ac'ti-nodrome (&k-t'n'-ô-drōm), ac'ti-nodrome (&k-t'n'-ô-drōm), ac'ti-nodrome, n. [ectino-ko-to-mous, ] Bot. Palmately veined, ac'ti-note (ac'ti-no-bets), n. Phys. ac'ti-no-bets (ac'ti-no-bets), n. Phys. ac'ti-nodrome, n. [actino-ko-to-drome-bets (ac'ti-no-bets), n. Phys. ac'ti-nodrome-bets (ac'ti-no-bets), n. Phys. ac'ti-nodrome-bets (ac'ti-no-bets), n. Phys. ac'ti-nodrome-bets (ac'ti-no-bets), n. Phys. ac'ti-no-bets (ac'ti-no-bets), n. P

law; as, slander is actionable.—ac'tion-a-bly, adv.

ac'tin-o-zo'on (-5n), n. [NL]

Zoid. One of the Actinozon.
ac-tin'u-la (ak-t'n'0-l-d), n.; pl.

-LE (-16) [NL, dim, fr. Gr.

akr(s, akr1pos, ray.] Zoid. A

polyp stage in the development
of celenterates. The seyphistoma of the Discomeduse is an
example.

| ac'tio-(ak'sh1-5), n.; pl. AcTIONES (-5'nēz). [L.] Law. An
action, or right of action. At
Roman law the actions of the
carliest system of civil procedure were called legis actiones.

They were superseded by the
lac'tio-ad, n. An ardsan collectic current observed during
the activity of a muscle or nerolac'tio-ad, n. An ardsan the
lac'tio-dim, n. An ardsan the
ment, as of a gun, piano, etc.

\*\*Non-ivet: sh-sin agun.\*\*

Non-ivet: sh-sin agun.\*\*

ing ray or rays, radiated structure; and specif. used: a ing ray or rays, radiated structure; and specif. used: a To denote relation to actinism; actinic effect; as in actino-chemistry. b Zool. To form names of genera, families, and larger groups of Anthozoa and echinoderms, and denote the presence of a radiated structure as well as resemblance to actinians; as in Actinozoa, Actinaria, etc.

ac'thno-bac'll-lo'sis (3k'th-nō-bās'l-lō'sis), n. [NL.; actino-+ bacillus +- osis.] Veter. A disease of cattle, in the Argentine Republic, very much like actinomycosis but more fatal, more contagious, and caused by a bacillus.

ac-tino-branch (3k-tīn'ō-brānk) n. [NL. actino-ac'tl-no-branchia (3k'tī-nō-brānk'hī-ā) branchia. See Actīno-; Branchia.] Zoōl. A gill-like organ of certain Actino-ochem'is-try (3k'tī-nō-kĕm'Is-trǐ), n. Chemistry ac'tl-no-chem'is-try (3k'tī-nō-kĕm'Is-trǐ), n. Chemistry

ac'ti-no-chem'is-try (ak'ti-nō-kem'is-tri), n. Chemistry

ac'tin-o-caem'18-try (ak't-no-kem'18-tr), n. Chemistry in its relations to actinism.

ac-tin'o-gram (äk-tǐn'ô-grām), n. [actino- + -gram.] A record made by the actinograph.

ac-tin'o-graph (äk-tīn'ô-grāf), n. [actino- + -graph.] An instrument for measuring and recording variations in actinic effect of light rays (usually of the sun) by their action on a sensitized surface.

ac'ti-noid (äk'tī-noid), a. [actino- + -oid.] Raylike; radiated as no actinic

ac'ti-noid (¾k'tī-noid), a. [actino-+-oid.] Raylike; radiated, as an actinia.
actin'o-lite (¾k-tīn'ō-līt), n. [actino-+-līte.] Min. A bright or grayish green variety of amphibole containing calcium, magnesium, and iron, Ca(Mg,Fe),(SiO<sub>4</sub>), and occurring often in fibrous, radiated, or columnar forms. Sp. gr., 3-3.2.—ac'ti-no-lit'lo (¾k'tī-nō-līt'lo (¾k'tī-nōl'lo (¾k'tī-nōl'

ac'ti-nol'o-gous (&k'ti-nòl'ò-gùs), actino- +-logy.] The science which treats of rays of light, esp. with regard to their chemical effects.

2. Zoöl. Correspondence of similar parts of a radiate animal, as of the different actinomeres; radial homology.
ac-tin'o-mere (¾k-tin'ô-mēr), n. [actino- +-mere.] Zoöl. One of the radial segments composing the body of a radiate animal. —ac'ti-nomer'10 (-mēr'lk), a.
ac'ti-nom'e-ter (&k'ti-n'ō-mēr'), n. [actino- +-meter.] a An instrument for measuring the direct heating power of the sun's rays. b An instrument for measuring the actinic energy of the sun's rays. b An instrument for measuring the actinic energy of light.
ac'ti-nom'e-try (-tr'), n. Measurement of the intensity of heat rays; also, measurement of the actinic energy of light.
ac'ti-no-met'ric (-nò-mět'rīk) } a. [actino- + ac'ti-no-mot'phic (¾k'ti-nò-môt'fix) } a. [actino- + ac'ti-no-mot'phic (¾k'ti-nò-môt'fix) } a. [actino- + ac'ti-no-mot'phic (¾k'ti-nò-môt'fix)] a. (ac'ti-no-mot'fi), n. Ac'ti-no-mot'phic (¾k'ti-nò-môt'fix)] a. [actino- + ac'ti-no-mot'phic (¾k'ti-nò-môt'fix)] a. (ac'ti-no-mot'fi), n. Ac'ti-no-mot'phic (¾k'ti-nò-môt'fix)] a. (ac'ti-no-mot'fix)] actino- + ac'ti-no-mot'phic (¾k'ti-nò-môt'fix)] a. (ac'ti-no-mot'fix)] actino- + ac'ti-no-mot'phic (¾k'ti-nò-môt'fix)] a. (ac'ti-no-mot'fix)] actino- + ac'ti-no-mot'phic (¾k'ti-nò-môt'fix)] a. (ac'ti-no-mot'fix)] ac'ti-no-mot'phic (¾k'ti-nò-môt'fix)] a. (ac'ti-no-mot'fix)] ac'ti-no-mot'fix)] ac'ti-no-mot'fix)] ac'ti-no-mot'fix)] ac'ti-no-mot'fix)] ac'ti-no-mot'fix)] ac'ti-no-mot'fix)] ac'ti-no-mot'fix)] ac'ti-no-mot'fix)] ac'ti-no-mot

žis), a.

ac-tin'o-some (äk-tin'o-som) \ n. [See actino-; -some.]

ac'ti-no-so'ma (äk'ti-nō-sō'ma) \ Zoōl. The entire body of
a simple or compound cœlenterate.

ac'ti-nost (äk'ti-nōst), n. [actino- + Gr. δοτέον bone.]

Zoōl. One of certain small bones directly supporting the
rays of paired fins of teleost and some ganoid fishes. In the pectoral fins there are four in most fishes; in the ventral fins they
are vestigial and often wanting. The actinosts probably represent radialia, and perhaps to some extent basipterygia. They are
called also carpals, pterygiophores, etc. Cf. hypercoracoid.

Ac'ti-no-zo'a (&k'tǐ-nō-zō'ā), n. pl. [NL. See actino-; -zoa.] Zoōl. A class of Cœlenterata consisting of polyps with radial partitions (mesenteries) extending in from the body wall; — formerly used in a wider sense, including also the Ctenophora. The class is divided into the Zoantharia and Alcyonaria, and includes the corals, sea anemones, etc. — ac'ti-no-zo'a1 (-ā), a. -ac'ti-no-zo'a1 (-ā), ac'ti-no-zo'a1 (-ā), ac'ti-no-zo'a1 (-ā), ac'ti-no-zo'a1 (-ā), ac'no-zo'a1 (-ā), ac'ti-no-zo'a1 (-ā), ac't-no-zo'a1 (-ā), ac't

8. The acting of a play; hence, a play. Obs. or R.

8. The acting of a play; hence, a play. Obs. or R.
9. The event or connected series of events, either real or imaginary, forming the subject of a play, poem, or other composition; the unfolding of the drama of events.
10. Paint. & Sculp. Attitude or position as expressive of the sentiment or passion depicted.
11. Operation against an enemy in war; military combat; also, an engagement between troops in war, whether on land or water; a battle; a fight; as, a general action.
12. The natural motion or operation of a thing with respect to its function or particular office; performance of a function; as, the action of a horse; the action of the heart.
13. Mechanism; as, the breech action of a gun; specif., Music, the mechanism in an organ, pianoforte, or similar instrument by means of which the impulse of the player's finger is transmitted to the strings, reeds, valves, etc.

etc.

14. Com. A share of stock, as in a joint-stock company; hence, pl. stocks. A Gallicism. Obs.

The Euripus of funds and actions.

Burke.

joint-stock company; hence, pl. Rotcks. A Gallicism. Obs.

The Euripus of funds and actions.

Burke.

15. Transactions, proceedings, or records, as of a court. Obs.

Syn.—Action, Act, Deed. Action refers primarily to the process of acting; act and deed, to the result, the thing done. A nation is usually regarded as occupying some time, and involving more than one step; an act is more frequently thought of as more array or instantaneous, and as individual; as, the rescue of a ship-wrecked crew is an heroic action; the launching of the lifeboat a brave act; a course of action, the springs of action, and of oregance, caught p in the nat. But the distinction cannot always be made. In the plural, action has frequently an Action of Upright Prano A Key frame; ethical comotation, B Key; C Balance rail; D Balance Key and is loosely synphisms of the life oat a brave and is loosely synphisms. Because if the Lord actions are weighed. (1 Sam. Damper Lifting bar; Q Spring rail; if the Lord actions are weighed. (1 Sam. Damper Lifting bar; Q Spring rail; if actions of the just Hammer; U String; V Damper head; blossom in their dust" (Skirley). Deed refers to a thing as done; it frequently connotes an act as illustrious or as an achievement; as, The deed is worthy doing. (Shak). What, are my deeds forgot? (Shak). See pear, Bartle.

Give thy thoughts no tongue,
Nor any unproportion'd thought his act.

The attempt and not the deed confounds us. Shak.

The attempt and not the deed confounds us. Shak.

The attempt and not the deed confounds us. Shak.

The attempt and not the deed confounds us. Shak.

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The attempt and not the deed confounds us. Shak.

The attempt and not the deed confounds us. Shak.

The attempt and not the deed confounds u

o.A

food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); K=ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh=z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Guma. Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

action rail. Pianos. Either of two rails (the upper, or large, and the lower, or small), running across the plano, to which the action is made fast.

action sermon. Among Scotch Presbyterians, the sermon immediately before Communion.

active (&kt'tiv), a. [F. actif, L. activs, fr. agere to act.]

1. Having the power or quality of acting; causing change; communicating action or motion; acting; — opposed to passire; as, active principles; active powers of the mind.

2. Quick in physical movement; of an agile and vigorous body; nimble; as, an active child or animal.

Active and nervous was his gait. Wordsworth.

3. In action; actually proceeding; working; in force; — opposed to quiescent, dormant, or extinct; as, active laws; active hostilities; an active volcano.

4. Given to action; constantly engaged in action; energetic; diligent; busy; — opposed to dull, sluggish, indelent, or inert; as, an active man of business; active mind.

5. Requiring or implying action or exertion; — opposed to sedentary or to tranquil; as, active employment or service; active scenes.

6. Given to action rather than contemplation; practical; operative; — opposed to speculative or theoretical; as, an active; active that than a speculative tataeman.

6. Given to action rather than contemplation; practical; operative; — opposed to speculative or theoretical; as, an active rather than a speculative statesman.

7. Brisk; lively; as, an active demand for corn.

8. Implying or producing rapid action; as, an active disease; an active remedy.

9. Gram. Pertaining to or designating: a The form, or voice, of the verb which represents the subject as the agent or doer of the action expressed by the verb. (See voice.)

b Verbs asserting that the subject acts upon or affects something else; — distinguished from meuter and passive.

C Verbs expressing action as distinct from mere existence or state; — opposed to neuter; as, go, strike, run, etc., are active verbs, as distinguished from be, exist, etc. See verb.

10. Physics & Chem. Capable of rotating the plane of polarized light; — often preceded by optically. See POLARIZATION, 2.

10. Physics & Chem. Capable of rotating the plane of polarized light; — often preceded by optically. See folarizations, 2.

11. Com. a Interest-bearing; as, an active debt; an active bond. b Designating, or belonging to, the credit side of a balance sheet; as, the active side; an active debt; — opposed to passive. A Gallicism.

Syn.—Quick, energetic, vigorous, busy; alert, lively, ready, prompt; smart, spirited, animated, sprightly.—ACTIVE, AGILE, NIMELE, BRISK agree in the idea of quickness of movement. That which is active (opposed to lazy, inert) is thought of as busy or energetic as well as quick; as, an active child, an active demand. Agile implies dexterity and ease in the management of one's limbs; as, agile as a monkey; "managing their spears with incredible agility" (Evelyn, Nimble suggests lightness and switness; brisk, liveliness and animation of movement; as, nimble as a squirrel, nimble fingers, "a fine brisk stream" (Gray), a brisk fire of questions. See BUSY, INVELY, PROMPT, FAST, VIGILANT.

Stong, active, and muscular, he follows the chase of the deer for days and nights together.

Whose motion, whether rapid or slow, was always perfect grace—agine as a nymph, lotty as queee.

Hanging clogs on the nimbleness of his own soul, that his scholars may go along with him.

See walked briskly in the brisk air. G. Eliot.

active army. See ARMY ORGANIZATION.—a. bond, Finance, a bond bearing a fixed rate of interest from date of issue.—a. captal, money, or property that may readily be converted into money.—a. current, Elec., in an alternating circuit, that component of the current that is in phase with the electromotive force;—opposed to reactive current.—a. debt, a debt on the credit side of an account.—a. electromotive force or pressure. Elec., the electromotive discharging. B Radoactive material.—a. chocking impressed and counter pressures.—a. hyperamia, or hyperamia, congestion due to increase of how of blood to a part.—a. Ist, a list comprising all officers of the army or navy who are performing, or n

he takes the place of the donor, and the trust committed to him is "active."

— a. wealth. = ACTIVE CAPITAL.

active.n. [F. actif.] The assets of a person or corporation: — generally preceded by the. A Gallicism.

active.ly, adv. In an active manner; with or by action; nimbly; briskly; energetically.

active.ly (&k-tiv'1-ti), n.: pl. -THES (\*It2). [Cf. F. activité, LL. activias.] 1. State of action, or quality of being active; specif.: a Physical motion or exercise of force; esp., adroit or vigorous physical action; nimbleness; agility. b Change, development, or interplay not involving physical force; as, thought activity. c Natural or normal function or operation; as, the activity of a volcano; the activity of a cell or of an organ; human activities; creative activity. Cf. self-activity.

Cf. self-activity. Cf. self-activity of a volcano that in ordinary usage the word activity sectionize. v. t. To bring suit als activated by thorium emana-

Now, it would seem that in ordinary usage the word activity

ac'tlon-ise, v. t. To bring suit or legal action against. Rave. ac'tion-ises, a. See LESS.

ac'tion-inses, a. See LESS.

ac'tion-inser' (ak'syo' nār'), n

[F.] An actionary [Shak'] ac'tion-inser' (ak'syo' nār'), n

[F.] An actionary [Shak'] ac'tion-inser' (ak'syo' nār'), n

ac'tion-inser' (ak'syo' nār'), n

ac'tion-inser' (ak'syo') nār'), n

ac'tion-inser' (ak'syo') nār'), n

ac'tion-inser' (ak'syo') nār'), n

ac'tion-inser' (ak'syo') na', n

ac'tion-inser' (ak'ti-inser' (ak'tion-inser') na', n

ac'tion-inser' (ak'ti-inser') na', n

ac'tion-inser' (ak'ti-inser'

is felt to apply with special appropriateness to those cases in which the return of a causal process upon itself is especially prominent or important. To quote Mr. Bradley: "Actimity seems to be self-caused change. A transition that begins with, and comes out of, the thing itself is the process where we feel that it is active." Thus the life and growth of organisms are specially appropriate examples of activity. G. F. Stout. 2. State or quality of vigorous or energetic action; liveliness in doing, functioning, etc.: energy.

3. Anything which is active; an active agent or force.

4. Physics. Rate of working; number of units of work done in unit time.

5. Gyungastica: athletics. Ohs

4. Physics. Rate of working; number of units of work done in unit time.

5. Gymnastics; athletics. Obs.
Syn. — Liveliness, briskness, quickness.
ac'ton (&k'tin), n. [OF. aketon, augueton, F. hoqueton, a quilted jacket, fr. Sp. alcoton, algodon, cotton. Of. corrons.] In medieval armor, a stuffed jacket worn under the mail, or (later) a jacket plated with steel.
ac'tor (&k'te), n. [L. actor, fr. agere to act.] 1. One who acts, or takes part in any affair; a doer.
2. A theatrical performer; a stageplayer.
After a well graced actor leaves the stage. Shak.
3. Law. A pleader; one who conducts a legal action, including: a A plaintiff or complainant; — opposed to reus.
b An advocate or proctor in civil causes. c A public prosecutor. Obs., except in Civil Law.
ac'tress (t-vis; 151), n. 1. A female actor or doer. Obs.
2. A female stageplayer; a woman who acts a part.
Acts (&kts), n. Short for Acts of the Apostles. See New Testament.

TESTAMENT.

Although plural in form, this is used syntactically

Although plural in form, this is used syntactically as a singular.

ac'tu-al (&k'tū-dl), a. [ME. actuel, F. actuel, L. actualis, fr. actus act. See Act, n.] 1. Involving or comprising action; pertaining to, or consisting of, acts or actions; active. Obs., except in actual sin (see below) and actual grace, Theol., "an assistance of God in the performance of actions meritorious for eternal life" (C. W. Currier).

Her walking and other actual performances. Shak. Let your hely and pious intention be actual: that is... by a special prayer or action... given to God.

Ze. Existing in act or reality; really acted or acting or being; in fact; real; — opposed to potential, possible, viring; in fact; real; — opposed to potential, possible, vir

2. Existing in act or reality; really acted or acting or being; in fact; real; — opposed to potential, possible, virtual, speculative, conceivable, theoretical, hypothetical, or nominal; as, the actual cost of goods; the actual case under discussion; actual determination; actual eviction.

After the one power was gone which could resist them, they became the actual or virtual rulers of the entire circuit. Froude.

3. In action at the time being; now existing; present; as, the actual condition of the country.

Syn. — Genuine, positive, veritable. See REAL. actual cautery, Med., cautery effected or acting by actual heat; — opposed to potential cautery.—a. energy. See NENDLY, n.5. — a. fraud. Law. See PRADD.—a. sin, Theol., that kind of sin which is done by ourselves, in contradistinction to "original sin."

Actual sin is any willful thought, word, deed, or omission contrary to the law of God.

—a. whole. See Whole.

trary to the law of God.

—a. whole. See WHOLE.

ac'tu-al, n. Finance. Something actually received; pl., real, as distinct from estimated, receipts. Canl.

The accounts of revenues supplied. were not real receipts; not, in financial language, "actuals," but only Egyptian hudget estimates.

ac'tu-al-lism ('Iz'm), n. [actual + -ism.] Philos. The doctors the theat all evistones in active and positive language.

ac'tta-al-ism (-12'm), n. [actual + -ism.] Philos. The doctrine that all existence is active and spiritual, not inert or dead; the doctrine that the essential nature of the existent is its activities. — ac'tta-al-is'iic (-is't'Ik), a. ac'tta-al-ist, n. 1. One who deals with or considers actually existing facts and conditions, rather than fancies or theories; — opposed to idealist.

J. Grote.

ac'tu-al-ist, n. 1. One who deals with or considers actually existing facts and conditions, rather than fancies or theories; — opposed to idealist.

2. An adherent of philosophical actualism.

ac'tu-al'1-iy (-āl'1-i), n.; pl. -Ties (-t'z). 1. Activity. Obs., except in metaphysics. See actuality Theory, below.

Siep doth seize her actualities. H. More.

2. State of being actual; reality, esp. phenomenal reality; fact; as, the actuality of God's nature.

3. Philos. a Schol. The esse of an existent thing in so far as this is endowed with form. b In Hegelian terminology, a category higher than phenomenal existence, implying relative or total independence or self-sufficiency.

actuality theory. Metaph. The theory that all being is activity; psychologically, the theory that consciousness is entirely process or activity. This theory is characteristic of German idealism, and especially of philosophers who emphasize the rôle of volition, as Fichte, Schopenhauer.

ac'tu-al-ize (āk'tū-āl-iz), v. t.; I-IZED (i-Zd); IZI'NG (izl'Ing).

To make actual; to realize in action. — ac'tu-al-i-za'tion (1-za'shim; i-za'), n.

He among the first had the vision. His was the service also to actualize the dream.

ac'tu-al-iy, adv. 1. Actively. Obs.

Z. In act or in fact; really; in truth; positively.

ac'tu-a'ri-al (āk'tū-ā'ri-āl), a. Of or pertaining to actuaries; determined by actuaries; as, the actuaried value of an annuity. — ac'tu-a'ri-al-ly, adv.

ac'tu-a-ry (āk'tū-ā'ri-la), a. Of or pertaining to actuaries; determined by actuaries; as, the actuaried value of an annuity. — ac'tu-a'ri-al-ly, adv.

2. The computing official of an insurance company; one whose profession it is to calculate insurance risks and premiums; a person skilled in the theories and mathematical problems involved in making these calculations.

ac'ts breakfast. An entertain Very scrive. Obs. — ac'tu-os'-mentgiven by an academic can-

problems involved in making these calculations.

act's breakfast. An entertainment given by an academic candidate on the day of making size the state of the stat

ac'tu-ate (kk'tū-āt), v. t.; αc'tu-at'ed (-āt'ēd); αc'tu-at'ing (-Ing). [LL. actuatus, p. p. of actuare, fr. L. actus act.]
1. To put into action or motion; to move or incite to action; to influence actively; to move as motives do.

Wings, which others were contriving to actuate. Johnson. Men of the greatest shilities are most fired with ambition; ... mean and narrow minds are the least actuated by it. Addison.

2. To carry out in practice; to perform. Obs. Jer. Taylor. Syn.— Impel, incite, rouse, instigate, animate. See move. actu-a'tion (&k'tū-ā'shim), n. [Cf. LL. actuatio.] A bringing into action; impulsion; operation. Bp. Pearson.

|| ac'tus (&k'tū-ā'shim), n. [L.] 1. An act; a thing done.
2. The Latin term used by the Scholastics as a rendering of Aristotle's word ἐνέργεια, energy or activity: thus, actuor in actu (equivalent to Greek ἐνεργεία) means in a state of possibility realized, whereas in potentia (Aristotle's ἐν δυνάμει) signifies in a state of possibility not realized. In liquid water the possibilities of solid ice and aëriform vapor are in potentia and not in actu, whereas in ice the liquid state becomes a mere possibilities. Actus primus (pr'?mūs) signifies the first actuality, or reality of a being considered apart from what it does. Actus secundus (sē-kiuridūs) is act or operation or the thing considered as acting or operant. The first act is the power, and the second act is the exercise of the power. Actus purus (pū'rūs) is pure self-determination, an act not directed upon something else; it is an act which expresses the entire nature of God, God's entire actuality; in God is no mere potentiality, or being which will be realized but is not as yet realized; God is not a becoming but a being refrect from all etermity. Man, on the other hand, is partly real and partly potential; he becomes or grows by realizing his potential.

or grows by realizing his potentialities. W. T. Harris.
3. Civil Law. See Servitude.
4. See Measure.
ac'tus ma'or. [L.] See Measure.—a. non fa'cit re'um, ni'si mens re'a. [L.], Law., an act does not make guilty, unless there be a guilty intent.—a. sim'plex. [L.] See Measure.
ac'u-ate (%k'ū-āt), r. t. [L. acus needle.] To sharpen; to make pungent; to quicken. Obs. or R. "[To] acuade the blood." Harrey.—ac'u-a'tion (a'shin), n.
ac'u-ate (-āt), a. Sharpened; sharp-pointed.
[a-cuer'do (ā-kwēr'dō), n. [Sp.] Sp. Amer. 1. A resolution or decision of a deliberative body or a tribunal.
2. The members of a tribunal taken collectively.
ac'u-1'tion (āk'ū-īsli/ān), n. [Irreg. fr. L. acuere to sharpen.] Act of sharpening. Obs.
a-cu'-t'y (ā-kū'ī-t'l), n. [LL. acuitas: cf. F. acuité.]
Sharpness or acuteness, as of a needle, wit, etc.
A-cu'-a'ta (ā-kū'l-ā-ā'tā), n. pl. [NL. See Aculeate.]
Zööl. A suborder of Hymenoptera including the bees, wasps, and ants;—so called from the sting with which the females and workers are often armed.
a-cu'l-a-de (1ā-āt), a. [L. acuteatus, fr. acutens, dim. of acus needle.] 1 Zööl. a Having a sting. b Of or pertaining to the Aculeata.
2. Bol. Having, or beset with, prickles, or sharp points.
3. Sharp-pointed; hence, severe; stinging; incisive.
a-cu'l-a-ate, n. Zööl. One of the Aculeata.
a-cu'l-a-te, n. Zööl. A sting.
a-cu'men (ā-kū'mēn), n. [L., fr. acuere to sharpen. Cf.

rose and blackberry.
2. Zööl. A sting.
a-cu'men (ā-kū'mēn), n. [L., fr. acuere to sharpen. Cf. acute.] Quickness of perception or discernment; penetration of mind; the faculty of nice discrimination.
Syn.—Sharpness, sagacity, keenness, shrewdness, acuteness, perspicacity. See DISCRIMENT.
a-cu'mi-nate (-mi-nāt), v. l.; A-cu'mi-natr'ing (-ing). [L. acuminatus, p. p. of acuminate to sharpen.] To render sharp or keen. "To acuminate even despair."

Coupper.
a-cu'mi-nate, v. i. To end in, or come to, a sharp noint.

A-cu MI-NAT ING (-Ing). [L. acummatus, p. p. of acuminate even despair."

a-cu'mi-nate, v. i. To end in, or come to, a sharp point. "Acuminating in a cone of prelacy." Millon.

a-cu'mi-nate (-nāt), a. [L. acuminatus, p. p.]
Tapering to a slender point; pointed.

a-cu'mi-nat'(-nāt), a. [L. acuminatus, p. p.]
Tapering to a slender point; pointed.

a-cu'mi-na'tion (-nā'shim), n. A sharpening; termination in a sharp point; a tapering point.

ac'u-pres'sure (āk'd-prēsh'ūr), n. [L. acus needle + premere, pressum, to press.] Surg. A mode of arresting hemorrhage resulting from wounds or surgical operations, by inserting a needle into the adjacent tissues in such a manner as to compress the bleeding vessel.

ac'u-punc'ture (-pūnk'tūr), n. [L. acus needle + punctura a pricking.] Pricking with a needle; a needle prick. Specif.: Med. The insertion of needles into the living tissues for remedial purposes.

ac'u-punc'ture, v. t. To treat with acupuncture. — -punc'tura'tor (-ā'tēr), n.

a-cute' (ā-kūv'), a. [L. acus needle, acus needle, acis sedge. Cf. AGUE, CUTE, EDGE.]

1. Sharp at the end; ending in a sharp point; pointed; — opposed to blunt or obtuse; as, an acute angle; an acute leaf. Acute Leaves.

2. Having nice discernment; perceiving, using, or requiring minute distinctions; penetrating; clever; shrewd; — opposed to dull or stupid; as, an acute observer; acute reasoning.

reasoning.

It is here that the problem of dualism becomes explicit and acute.

James Ward.

acute.

acute-style (a.ku'le-style), a. (a. — acut.kat's. a. acut.kat's. acut.la-storm (-1-fōrm), a. (1., acut.la-storm (-1-fōrm), acut.la-sto

3. Having nice or quick sensibility; susceptible to slight impressions; acting keenly on the senses; sharp; keen; intense; as, acute eyesight or feeling; acute pain.

4. High, or shrill (relatively to some other sound);—opposed to grave or low; as, an acute tone or accent.

5. Med. Attended with symptoms of some degree of severity, and coming speedily to a crisis;—opposed to chronic; as, an acute disease.

6. Marked with no restrict accent, as acute a (4)

verity, and coming specify of chronic; as, an acute disease.

6. Marked with an acute accent; as, acute e (é).

Syn.—Subtile, ingenious, sagacious, sharp-witted, discerning, perspicacious, discriminating. See sharp.

acute accent, a mark (') used to indicate stress, and for various other purposes. See ACCENT, n., 2.—a. angle, Geom., an angle less than a right angle. See ANGLE.—a. anterior pollomyelitis. Med.—INFANTLIE PARALYSIS.—a. arch. Arch.

— LANGET ARCH.—a. bisectrix. Opt. Min. See BISECTRIX.

acute'—anyled (d-kūl'ān'g'ld), a. Having acute angles; as, an acute-angled triangle, a triangle having all its angles acute.

acute.
acute'ly, adv. In an acute manner; sharply; keenly.
acute'ness, n. State or quality of being acute.
acute'to-(a-kū'tō-). Acutely; acute; — used in combination; as in acut'to-no'dose, acutely nodose; acut'to-grave', acute and grave combined.

a-cut'o-(a-kū'tā-). Acutely; acute; — used in combination; as in a-cut'to-no'dose, acutely nodose; a-cut'to-grave', acute and grave combined.

ac'u-tor'sion (ak'tā-firshūn), n. [L. acus needle + torsion.] Med. The twisting of an artery with a needle to arrest hemorrhage.

-a-cy (-a-s'). A suffix denoting quality, state, office, etc. It has various sources of origin, esp. from L. acid (cf. Actous, -t), as in efficacy; or after L. acid corresponding to nouns in -atus (cf. F. -atie, with t pronounced like s), as in primacy, diplomacy; or after analogous Eng. nouns, and even adjectives, in -ate, as in accuracy, privacy.

a-cyc'lic (a-sfk'lfk; -si'klfk), a. [a-not+eyclic.] Not cyclic; not disposed in cycles or whorls; as: a Bol. Of a flower, having its parts inserted spirally on the receptacle. b Org. Chem. Having an open-chain structure; aliphatic.

ac'yl (&s'I), n. [acid + -yt.] Org. Chem. An acid radical, as acetyl, malonyl, or benzoyl. See Benzoyl.

ad. A prefix from Lat. ad to (see at) expressing motion, direction, or change to or toward, adherence or addition, proximity, or merely intensification; as in admit, adjunct, admixture, admonish, assimilate, administer, adoral, adumbral, etc. It appears as ad before a vowel, and before d, h, j, m, v; as a-before so, sy, and st. Before c, f, q, l, n, q, q, r, s, and t, the prefix ad-is assimilated to ac-af-etc. forms in a-, standing for Of-a. F. a, fr. L. ac.

-ad. [L. ad to, toward.] Anat. & Zool. A suffix used to form adverbs indicating direction toward; -ward; as, ceph-forms in a-, standing for Of-a. F. a, fr. L. ac.

-ad. [Gr. -ás, -ásos, a fem. suffix.] A suffix used to form adverbs indicating direction toward; -ward; as, ceph-forms in a-, standing for Of-a. F. a, fr. L. ac.

-ad. [Gr. -ás, -ásos, a fem. suffix.] A suffix used to form adverbs indicating direction toward; -ward; as, ceph-forms in a-, standing for Of-a, F. a, fr. L. ad.

-ad. [Gr. -ás, -ásos, a fem. suffix.] A suffix used to form adverbs indicating direction toward; -ward; as ceph-forms in a-, stan

piece of music in adagio time; a slow movement or division, as of a sonata or symphony.

\*\*Ad'am (\$\vec{a}d'\text{Am}\), n. [Heb. \$Ad\vec{a}m.]\*\*1. The man related in Genesis (\$Gen. i.-v.) to have been progenitor of the human race. Hence used as a masc. proper name. L. \$Adamus (\$\vec{a}\vec{a}\vec{a}'m\vec{a}\vec{s}\vec{s}\vec{s}\vec{s}\vec{s}\vec{a}'m\vec{s}\vec{

 Fig.: "Original sin;" human frailty or unregeneracy.
 And whipped the offending Adam out of him. Shak.

 In Shakespeare's "As You Like It," a faithful old man who accompanies Orlando into exile and offers him The part, according to tradition, was acted

his savings. The by Shakespeare.
4. A jailer.
5. Short for ADA
6. Adam furnitum A jailer.
Short for Adam's ale, or water. Nonce use.

by Shakespeare.
4. A jailer.
5. Short for Adam's Ale, or water. Nonce use.
6. Adam furniture. See Adam, a.
not to know from Adam, not to know at all. Colloq.
Ad'am (&d'an), a. Furniture. Designating a style introduced under George III. by the brothers Adam, English architects. The details are usually those of Sheraton, combined to give a dainty effect initiative of classic art.
Ad'am-and-Eve'. n. The puttyroot (Aplectrum spicatum); slao, any of several other bulbous plants, as Archusabulbosa, Erythronium gigandeum, etc. U.S.
ad'a-mant (&d'a-mant). n. [ME. adamaunt, adamant, diamond, magnet, OF. adamant, L. adamas, adamantis, the hardest metal, fr. Gr. άδάμας, -avros; α΄ not + δαμαν to tame, subdue. In ME., from confusion with L. adamare to love, be attached to, the word meant also magnet, as in OF. and LL. See DIAMOND, TAME.] 1. A stone imagined by some to be of impenetrable hardness; a name given to the diamond and other substances of extreme hardness; but in modern mineralogy it has no technical signification. Now, Poetic or Rhetorical, impenetrable hardness.

Opposed the rocky or

Of tenfold adamant, his ample shield. Milton. My triumphant adamant of soul

Is but the fix'd persuasion of success. Ld. Lytton.
2. Loadstone; magnet. Obs.
At true to thee as steel to adamant. Greene. My tring is adamant to draw him forth. Lyty.
ad'a-man-to-an (&d'a-man-te'an), a. [L. adamantēus.] Of or pertaining to adamant; hard as a damantines.] Of or pertaining to adamant; hard se adamant in the strain of the qualities of, adamant. Truth sits veiled there on the Bench, and never interposes an adamantine syllable.

Cromwell's adamantine courage was shown on many a field of battle.

Cromwell's adamantine courage was shown on many a field of battle.

Cromwell's adamantine courage was shown on many a field of battle.

2. Min. Like the diamond in hardness or luster.

Crowwell's adamantine courage was snown on many a new or battle.

2. Min. Like the diamond in hardness or luster.

3. Dentistry. Of or pertaining to the enamel of the teeth. adamantine spar, corundum, esp. a dark grayish brown variety from India.

2. Dentistry. Of or pertaining to the enamel of the teeth.
adamantine spar, corundum, esp. a dark grayish brown
variety from India.
ad'a-man'tine (-tin; -tēn; 184), n. Chem. Crystallized
boron. It is very brittle, hard, and lustrous.
ad'a-man'to-blast (-tō-blāst), n. [See ADAMANT; -BLAST.]
Anat. One of the columnar cells of the inner layer of the
enamel organ, which produce and deposit the enamel on
the surface of a developing tooth.
Ad'a-mas'tor (ăd'a-mas'tēr; Pg. à'dā-mās-tōr'), n. [Pg.]
The Spirit of the Stormy Cape. — i. e., the Cape of Good
Hope, — a hideous phantom described by Camoëns, in the
fifth canto of the "Lusiad," as appearing by night to the
fleet of Vasco da Gama, and predicting the woes which
would befall subsequent expeditions to India.
Adam Cupid. In Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," a
nickname of Cupid, prob. alluding to the archer Adam Bell
of the old ballads.
A-dam'ic (â-dām'fk) a. Of or pertaining to, or resembling,
A-dam'ic (â-dām'fk) a. Of or pertaining to, or resembling,
A-dam'ic (â-dām'fk) a. Of or pertaining to, or resembling,
A-dam'ic (â-dām'fk) a. [From Adam.]
1. A descendant
of Adam; a human being; also, a person who imitates
Adam in going naked.
2. Eccl. Hist. A member of any one of various sects reputed (probably in most cases falsely) to have gone naked
in their (secret) religious assemblies, in imitation of the
nakedness of Adam and Eve, either for immoral conduct or
in proof of the absence of passion. Among the Adamites were:
an African sect, probably nonexistent, menioned by Epiphanius
as extant in the 4th century; the followers of Picard, of the 15th
century (see Picarn); and sect said to have uppeared in Austia in 1848.—Ad assi-tian (4:12). Sp. gr., 4:34-4:5.
Ad'am-it'o n. [Atter Adam, a French mineralogist.] Min.
A hydrous arsenate of zinc occurring in various colors, and
granular or in crusts. H., 3:5. Sp. gr., 4:34-4:5.
Ad'am-it'o n. [Atter Adam, a French mineralogist.] Min.
A hydrous arsenate of zinc occurring in various colors, and
granular or in crusts. H., 3:5.

Adam (ä-däm'); Pg. Adāo (ā-doun'); G. & Dan. Adam (ā'dām). — Dim. Ade (ād) (Adkin, obs.); Scot. Edie (8d').

\*\*enta', v. t. To give an acute location of accent to. Rov.

\*\*enta' v. v. t. To give an acute location of accent to. Rov.

\*\*acute-base u.lum (āk'n-te.māk'.

\*\*L-dam). n. [NL.: L. acus needle | tenaculum holder.] Surg. A needle holder.

\*\*eu'th-for (ā-kh' sht-ā'tēr). n. [LL.] In medieval times. a sharpener of weapons.

\*\*eu'th-for (ā-kh' sht-ā'tēr). a. | L. acutus + folium leaf.] Bot. Having sharp-pointed leaves.

\*\*eu'th-for bate, a. [L. acutus sharp + E. lobe.] Bot. Having sharp + E. lobe.

2. The projection formed by the thyroid cartilage in the adequate. Var. of Adequate. Cf. Adamite. Adamite. The haddock. Soot. Adamite. An adherent of a dag (adday, n. An Asiatic Var. of Adamite. An adherent of the new result of the state o

ale. Tennyson. ||ad a-mus'sim, or ad'a-mus'sim, adv. |L.| According to a rule or level; exactly.

lowed by to or for.

Appeals adapted to his [man's] whole nature. Angus.

Streets ill adapted for the residence of wealthy persons.

Macaulay.

Streets ill adapted for the residence of wealthy persons.

Syn. — Comply, arrange, accommodate. See Conform.

ad'apta'tion (âd'āp-tā'shin), n. [Cf. F. adaptation, I.L. adaptatio.] 1. Act or process of adapting, or state of being adapted. "Adaptation of the means to the end." Erskine.

2. Specif.: a Physiol. The process by which the eye accommodates itself to changes in the intensity of light by changes in the sensitiveness of the retina. b Biol. Modification of an animal or plant (or of its parts or organs) fitting it more perfectly for existence under the conditions of its environment. It is a gradual process, whose results usually become noticeable only in the evolution of a group or race, or at least only after a long series of generations. It is opposed to the influence of heredity.

3. That which is adapted; a modification for new uses; a change in form or structure. — ad'ap-ta'tion-al (-āl), a. a-dapt'er, a dap'tor (ā-dāp'tēr), n. 1. One that adapts (in any sense).

(in any sense).

He possessed both imagination and wit, but . . . sank into a mere adaptor.

Encyc. Brit.

a-dapt'er, a-dap'tor (d-dap'ter), n. 1. One that adapts (in any sense).

He possessed both imagination and wit, but ... sank into a mere adaptor.

2. Specif.: a Chem. A straight or bent tube, or a vessel with two necks, used in connecting a retort or condenser with the receiver. D Any of various devices used in adjusting or fitting to each other the separate parts of apparatus or instruments, as of incandescent lights, or eyepieces of an optical instrument. c Photog. An attachment to a camera, adapting it to plates of various sizes.

a-dap'don-ism (d-dafyshūn-iz'm), n. The theory of O. Gruppe that religion is not due to an instinct of human nature, but originates from social causes and is propagated through contact of races.

a-dap'tive (d-dap'tiv), a. Suited, given, or tending, to adaptation; showing adaptation; capable of adapting. "This higher species of adaptive power we call instinct." Coleridge.—a-dap'tive-lay, adv.—a-dap'tive-ness, n.

a-daw'int (d-do'lit), n. [Hind. 'adalat, fr. Ar.] A court of justice;—used in various names, esp. Nizamut adaptul and Dewanny adaptul (or Nizamut adaptu and Diwani adaptul; and Obewanny adaptul (or Nizamut adaptul or Suramut adaptul; and 1863), composing the Suider adaptul or Safr adalat), or superme court; also, in Foujdary adawlut (or Faujdarı adalatı), any or various local criminal courts, also now sholished. India a-days' (d-da'), adv. [See Adavs.] 1. By day. Obs. = ADANS.

2. Daily; on each day.

a-day' (d-da'), adv. [See Adavs.] 1. By day. Obs. = adarim. Obs., except in the compound nowadays.

Fielding.

add (åd), v. t.; Add'e. (for on) + day + -s gen. ending. See -s.] By day, or every day; in the daytime. Obs., except in the compound nowadays.

The Lord shall add to me anothers on. Gen. xxx. 24.

2. To join or unite, as one thing to another, or as several particulars, so as to increase the number, augment the quantity, enlarge the magnitude, or so as to form into one augregate; Math., to unite or combine (two or more numbers) into one sum, or quantity; to group isto

3. To append, as a statement; to say further. He added that he would willingly consent to the entire aboltion of the tax.

Macaulay to sadd up, to sum up; to find the sum of.

Ada isal (ada y y a, but a). Bib.

Ada-i'as (8d'&1'ds). D. Bib.

Ada-i'as (8d'&1'ds). D. Bib. [Bib.]

Ada-il (8d'd-il), D. Bib. [Bib.]

Ada-il (8d'd-il'), D. Bib. [Bib.]

B. da-ild (a'thi-leht'; 164), n.

B. J. Achief or commander of a da-ild alter, pride.

A DELINE.

B. daw [Ind. A DELINE.]

B. daw [Ind. fr. Ar. 'ad-dilat a) ada's. [The adawlut, or court, of a kazi. India.

Ad's-ma (8d'd-ind). D. Bib.

Ad's-mah. Bib.

Ad's-mah Teid n. | adamant +

ad'a-man'toid, n. | adamant + -oid. | Cryst. A hexoctahedron,

ad'a-man'toid. n. [adamant + orlevel: exactly.
-oid.] Cryst. A hexoctahedron, a-dane' ad-". Dancing.
ad-am'bu-la' cral (ad-my-bu-la'- kadang' (a-dang'), n. A Malay-dadam'bu-la' cran, any of a dangent of the care and bulard and bulard. — n. In starfishes, any of a series of ossicles lying along the ambulacral grooves.
Ad'am-bood, n. Manhood; humanity. Rare.

Bib.
Ad'a-mi (&d'a-mi; a-d&'mi).

Ad'a-re D. Bib.

D. Bib.

s-dar'me (ä-där'mā), n. [Sp.]

See WEIGHT.

ad'ar-the'u-la'tion, n. [ad-articulation.] = ARTHRODIA.

Ad'a-sa (äd'a-sd.). Bib.

| ad a strak (sk'trá.) [L.] To the stars; to an exalted place; to heaven.

| ad a stra per a spe-ra (äs'pē-pressed) | ad cap-tan'dum, [L.] To the clergy.

dayen, to dawn.] To awaken; arouse. Obs.
a-dawn', adr. Dawning.
Ad'a-zer (&d'a-zer). D. Bib.
a-daz'zle. adr. Dazzling.
ad ba'culum (b&'d-l' m).
[L.] To the rod; — of an appeal to force rather than reason.
Ad'be-si (ad'b-l' l. bel). Bib.
Ad Ca-lor and de-camp.
Jud Ca-lor and de-camp.
Var of AD KALKDAS GR.ECAS.
ad cap-tan'dum. [L.] For the sake of pleasing;—said of an argument addressed primarily to sentiments, desires, or passions.
[ad cap-tan'dum vl.] Sus. [L.]
To catch the crowd.
adocrtain. † ASCERTAIN.

add (&d), v. i. 1. To make an addition. To add to, to augment; increase. "I will add to your yoke." 1 Kings xii. 14.

2. To perform the mathematical operation of addition.
ad'da (&d'a), n. [Prob. native name.] The common Egyptian skink (Scincus officinatis), superstitiously supposed to cure leprosy and other diseases.
ad'dax (kd'aks), n. [L., an animal with twisted horns; of African origin.] A large light-colored antelope (Adda nasomaculatus), of North Africa, Arabia, and Syria.
It is now believed to be the Strepsiceros (twisted horn) of the ancients.
By someitisthought to be the pygarg of the Bible (Deut. 11v. 5).

add'ed, p. p. & p. a.

of ADD.

added damages, Law,
exemplary damages.—a. money,
Sporting, money in
addition to entrance
fees, purse, or stake, fees, purse, or stake, given usually by the track or association as an extra induce-ment for entries. ment for entries.
ad'dend (& d'én d:



ment for entries.

ad'dend (& d'& n d;

&-d&nd'), n. [See ADDENDUM.] Math. A number or quantity to be added to another, called the augend; thus, in a + b, a is the augend and b the addend.

ad-den'(a (&-d&n'd&n), n. Mach. The pitch circle of a wheel.

ad-den'(dum (&-d&n'd&n), n. Mach. The pitch circle of a wheel.

2. Mach. a That part of a tooth of a gear wheel or a rack between the pitch circle or line and the extreme point of the tooth. b Short for ADDENDUM CIRCLE.

Syn.—See APPENDIX.

addendum circle. Mach. The circle touching the extreme points of the teeth of a circular gear wheel.

add'er (Ad'er), n. [See ADD.] One that adds; specif., a machine for adding numbers.

ad'der (Ad'er), n. [ME. addere, naddere, eddre, AS. nædre, adder, snake; akin to OS. nādra, D. adder, OHG.

nādrara, G. nauter, Goth. nadrs, Icel. naðr, masc., naðra, fem., and prob. to W. neidr, Corn. naddyr, Ir. nathair, L. natrix water snake. An adder is for a nadder.] 1. A serpent. Obs.

2. Any of several snakes; esp.: a The common viper of

L. natric water snake. An adder is for a nadder.] 1. A serpent. Obs.

2. Any of several snakes; esp.: a The common viper of Europe (Vipera berus), which reaches about two feet in length, and is the only British poisonous reptile. b A puff adder of Africa. See PUFF ADDER. c In North America, any of several harmless snakes; as, the milk adder, puffing adder, etc. d = sex ADDER.

237 In the Scriptures the name is given to several venomeous serpents, - sometimes to the horned viper (Cerastes).

24(der's-mouth' (&d'erx-mouth'), n. a Aby orchid of the genus Achroanthes. b The snakemouth.

25 adder's-tongue' (-ting'), n. a A fern of the genus Ophioglossum; — so called from the shape of its fruiting spike. b Any of several plants somewhat resembling the above, as the cuckoopint, the lily of the valley, etc. Dial. Eng. C The rattlesnake plantain. d The dogtooth violet.

26 addit'd'.bil, a. [add+-ible. See -ABLE.] Capable of being added.—add'l-bil'-ty'. bil'-t'.), n.

27 add'ic' dd'itt', v. t.; AD-ic''Bri, i.Dirc''ira. [L. addictus, p. p of addicere to adjudge, devote; ad+dicere to say. See deterion.] 1. To adjudge (to); to deliver under decree of a court; fig., to give over or surrender (to). Obs., except as a Roman Law term.

28 To apply habitually; to give (one's self) up or over (to) as a constant practice; to devote; habituate; — with to.

They addict themselves to the civil law. Evelyn.

That part of mankind that addict their minds to speculation.

Adventurer.

His genius addicted him to the study of antiquity. Fuller.

That part of mankind that addict their minds to speculation.

Adventurer.

His genius addicted him to the study of antiquity. Fuller.

A man gross. .. and addicted to low company. Macaulagy.

The land about is exceedingly addicted to wood. Evelyn.

addict'ed, p. p. & p. a. of addicted, prone, attached.

Syn. - Accustomed, habituated, inclined, prone, attached.

- Addict'ed. to wine, to stealing), refers to one who is given up or strongly inclined to some object, practice, or pursuit, as, "addicted to sundy" (Gibbon); "greatly addicted to black letter" (Hazitil); "the genius of the Italians, which is so much addicted to sunge taken in a good sense; "To be wholly devoted to some intellectual exercise is to have succeeded in life" (Steemson). See Dedicate.

addiction (Adikishin), n. [Cf. L. addictio an adjudging.] 1. State of being addicted; devotion; inclination.

"His addiction was to courses vain." Shak.

2. Rom. & Civil Law. A formal award or assignment of a person or thing to another, esp. one made by a prætor or

2. Rom. & Civil Law. A formal award or assignment of a person or thing to another, esp. one made by a prætor or other magistrate, as of a debtor to his creditor. add'ing, p. a. & vb. n. of ADD. adding machine, any of several more or less automatic mechanical devices for performing arithmetical addition. Ad'disonian (ad'1-so'ni-an), a. Like or pertaining to Joseph Addison or his style of writing; hence, clear and polished in diction. Joseph Addison or polished in diction.

Addison's dis-ease' (&d'i-sănz d'z-ēz'). [After Thomas Addison, M. D., of London, who first described it, in 1855.] Med. A morbid condition causing a peculiar brownish discoloration of the skin, and due to disease of the suprarenal capsules. It is characterized by marked emaciation, progressive anæmia, and extreme asthenia. It is a chronic, fatal malady.

Med. A morbid condition causing a pecuniar prownish uscoloration of the skin, and due to disease of the suprarenal
capsules. It is characterized by marked emaciation, progressive anæmia, and extreme asthenia. It is a chronic,
fatal malady.

ad-dif-ment (&-dift/a-mēnt; &d/f-tā-; 277), n. [L. additamentum, fr. additus, p. p.] An addition; thing added.

My persuasion that the latter verses of the chapter were an additament of a later age.

ad-diftion (&-dish/an), n. [F. addition, L. additio, fr. addere to add.] 1. Act or process of adding; specif., Arith.,
the uniting of two or more numbers into one sum; hence,
Alg., etc., any analogous process; — opposed in this sense
to subtraction or diminution, but extended in Math. to
include the simplification of any expression composed of
a series of terms strung together with positive or negative
signs, or both, by grouping them into one expression.

2. Symbolic Logic. The aggregation of classes, or of terms
considered with reference to their denotation.

3. Math. That part of arithmetic, algebra, etc., that treats
of addition (def. 1).

4. Anything added; increase; augmentation; accession.

5. Specif.: a A part added to a building, either by being
built so as to form one architectural whole with it, or by
being joined with it in some way, as by a passage, and used
so that one is a necessary adjunct or appurtenance of the
other, or so that both constitute in use and purpose one
and the same building. b A plot or section of a village,
town, or city laid out into lots, streets, etc., in addition
to the part already so laid out. The term does not import
any addition to the territorial limit or boundary of the
corporation. Local, U. S.

6. Something added to a man's name by way of description
or title; as, John Doe, Esg.; Richard Roe, Gent.; Robert Dale, Mason; Thomas Way, of Troy. Obs. or Law.

By the I lien. V. (1413) c. 5, all indictments were required to set
forth the Christian name, surname, and addition of the safe
of the officer, and all this to identify his

addition theorem. Math. A formula expressing a function of the sum of two arguments through the same or related functions of the single argument; as,

sin (x+y)=sin xVI-sin²y+sin yVI-sin²z.

ad/di-tive (ad/t-tiv), a. [L. additivus.] Proper to be added; positive; capable of being joined so as to cause quantitative increase; involving, or characterized by, addition; — opposed to subtractive.

addition; — opposed to subtractive.

additive property, Physics & Chem., a property the numerical value of which is equal to the sum of the values for the component parts, as molecular weight, which is the sum of the weights of the component atoms.

ad/dle (ad/r), v. t. & i., Ad/bled (1d); Ad/bling (-ling).

[ME. adden, adilen, to gain, acquire; prob. fr. Icel. 3ölask to acquire property, akin to 3öal property. Cf. ALLODIAL.]

Diol. Eng. 1. To earn by labor.

2. To thrive; ripen; yield fruit.

Kill vy, else tree will addle no more.

ad/dle, n. Farmings; wages. Dial. Eng.

ad/dle, n. Farmings; wages. Dial. Eng.

ad/dle, n. Farmings; wages. Dial. Eng.

ad/dle, n. Having lost the power of development, and become rotten, as eggs; putrid. Hence: Unfruitful or confused, as brains; muddled.

ad/dle, v. t. & i. To make addle; to grow addle; muddle; as, an addled brain. "Their eggs were addled." Cowper.

Addled Parliament, Eng. Hisl., the parliament summoned by James I. in April, 1614, and angrily dissolved by him in June, before it had passed any acts, on its refusal to grant supplies until the king had considered certain demands.

ad/dle-brained/ (brānd'), ad/dle-head/ed (-hēd/ēd; -dd),

ad/dle-pate/ed (-pāt/ēd, -rēd), a. Dull
witted; stupid. "The addle-brained Ober
stein." Molley. "Dul

back to back.

ad.dresf' (&dres'), v. t.; AD-DRESSED'
(-drest') or AD-DREST'; AD-DRESS'ING. [ME. adressen to raise erect, adorn, OF. adreser. Addorsed. (Her.) to straighten, addresses, F. adresser, fr. a (L. ad) + OF. drecier, F. dresser, to straighten, arrange. See DRESS, v.]

1. To aim, as a missile; direct. Obs. Chaucer. And this good knight his way with me addrest. Spenser.
2. To straighten; arrange; put right. Obs.
3. To prepare or make ready. Obs.
4. Reflexively: a To prepare one's self; to apply one's

3. To prepare or make ready. Obs.

4. Reflexively: a To prepare one's self; to apply one's skill or energies (to some object); to betake; to direct one's speech or discourse (to a person).

These men addressed themselves to the task. Macaulay. These men addressed themselves to the task. Macaulay. To clothe or array; to dress. Archaic.

Tecla...addressed herself in man's apparel. Jewel. Tecla...addressed herself in man's apparel. Jewel. To direct, as words (to any one or anything); to make, as a speech, petition, etc. (to any one, an audience). The young here had addressed his prayers to him. Dryden. To direct speech to; to make a communication to, whether spoken or written; to apply to by words, as by a speech, petition, etc.; to speak to; accost.

The representatives of the nation addressed the king. Swift. To direct in writing, as a letter; to superscribe, or to direct and transmit; as, he addressed a letter.

8. To make suit to as a lover; to court; woo.

9. Com. To consign or intrust to the care of another, as agent or factor; as, the ship was addressed to a factor. Syn.—Address, and may imply going up to some one to address him. See GREET. "To you four, sirs," replied the Knight, addressing first, and may imply going up to some one to address him. See GREET. "To you four, sirs," replied the Knight, addressing hose who had spoken... The Dissinerited Knight then addressed his discourse to Baldwin.

He accosted me with excessive warmth. Poc. to address the ball, Golf, to take aim at the ball, adjusting the grip on the club, the attitude of the body, etc. address for tend on Hector's heels." Shak.

2. To direct speech or attentions.

Young Turnus to the beauteous maid address. Dryden.

the grip on the club, the attitude of the body, etc.

ad-dress (a-dress), v. i. Obs. 1. To prepare; to set about.

"Let us address to tend on Hector's heels."

2. To direct speech or attentions.

Young Turnus to the beauteous maid addrest. Dryden.

ad-dress, n. [Ci. F. adresse. See Address, v.l.] 1. Act of preparing one's self. Obs.

2. Act of addressing one's self or one's words to a person.

3. A formal communication, either written or spoken; discourse; speech; a formal application to any one; petition; a formal statement on some subject or special occasion; as, an address of thanks; an address to the voters.

4. Direction or superscription of a letter, or the name, title, and place of residence of the person addressed.

5. Manner of speaking to another; delivery; as, a man of pleasing or insinuating address.

6. Attention in the way of courtship; — usually in pl.; as, to pay one's addresses to a lady.

7. Skill; skillful management; dexterity adroltness.

It was now a trial of address between these various gentlemen, who should first pounce upon the victim.

8. Com. Directing, dispatching, or consigning, as a ship.

9. Law. In equity practice, the part of a bill called the direction in the United States. See Direction, n., 7.

Syn.—Discourse, harangue, oration, petition, lecture, readiness, ingenuity, tact, adroltness. See Speech, tact.

ad-dress'e' (a-dres'e'), n. One to whom anything, as a letter, is addressed.

ad-dress'er (a-dres'e'), n. One who addresses; specif.

[cap.]. Eng. Hist., one of those who signed petitions to Charles II. in 1680 for an assembling of Parliament.

ad-dress'er (a-dres'e'), n. One who addresses; an addresser specif., one who addresses a letter of credit.

ad-duce' (a-dres'), v. t.; Ad-Duced' (-dus'); Ad-Duc'ing (-dus'ring). IL. adducere, adductum, to lead or bring to; ad + ducer to lead. See Dure; cf. Adduction or offer, as an argument, passage, or consideration which bears on a statement or case; to cite; allege.

ductive to lead. See Durk; i.e. Laducum, to lead or oring to; at a ductive to lead. See Durk; i.e. Laducum; to bring forward or offer, as an argument, passage, or consideration which bears on a statement or case; to cite; allege.

Enough could not be adduced to satisfy the purpose of illustration.

Syn.—Present, advance, assign; quote, name. See Alleer.

Syn.—Present (à-du-sent), a. [L. adducens, p. pr.] Physiol.

Causing adduction; adducting;—opposed to abducent.

ad-duct' (à-dùkt'), v. l.; AD-DUCT'ED; AD-DUCT'ING. [L. adducens, p. pr. adducer. See ADDUCE.] Physiol. To draw toward the axis of the body or the middle line.

ad-duction (à-dùk'shūn), n. [cf. F. adduction.] 1. Act of adducing, or bringing forward.

An adduction of facts... from various quarters. I. Taylor.

2. Physiol. The action by which the parts of the body are drawn towards its long axis or median line, or by which two similar parts, as two fingers, are brought together and parallel;—opposed to abduction.

ad-ductive (à-dùk'tv), a. Adducting, or bringing towards or to something.

ad-duc'tive (à-dik'tiv), a. Adducting, or bringing towards or to something.

ad-duc'tor (+ter), n. [L., prop., a drawer toward.] Anal.

a A muscle which causes adduction. b A muscle which closes the valves of a bivalve shell. There are generally two adductors in mollusks; but sometimes there is only one, as in the oyster and scallop. It is the part of the scallop which is used as food.

-ado. [F. -ade, fr. Sp., Pg., or Pr. -ada, or It. -ada, fr. LL. -ada.] A noun suffix signifying: a Act or action; as in cannonade, gambade, promenade, etc. b Result or product (of an action); thing made (by a certain act or process or from certain materials); as in lemonade, marmalade, orangeade, torsade, areade, etc. c A body or aggregate concerned in an action or process; as in brigade, cavalcade, etc.

-ade. A suffix derived, through F. -ade, fr. Gr. -ac, -abos, of which the regular Eng. representative is -ad; as in decade.

a-deem' (à-dem'), v. t.; A-DEEMED' (-demd'); A-DEEM'ING.

ad'dle-ment, n. See -MENT. | adduce'a-ble, a. Adducible.

add. Abbr. Additional, additions; adde (L., add, imperative), or addatur (L., let there be added).
add'a-ble, a., add'a-bli'-ty, n.
=ADDIBLE, ADDIBLITY.
add'-add', n. [Native name.]
The leaves of the shrub Celastrus serratus, used as an anti-periodic.

Archeol. A kind of round perforated stone or glass bead occasionally found in Great Britain, and popularly believed to oure adder bites. Adder stones are supposed by archeologists to have been spindle whorls. add der-bolt, n. ladder + bolt an arrow; — prob. alluding to its rapid flight or its supposed poisonous sting.] A dragon fly. Ling.

The leaves of the servatus, used as an antiperiodic.

I ad dam num. [L.] Law. Lits and the lamage: used to design to the damage: used to design the plaintiff's damage.

Ad'dan (Bd'dn). Bib. ad'da-ty. Var. of ADATI. addebt'ed, a. [ME. endetten adder's-frame, The common to tindebt.] Indebted. Obs. addee' imate. r. t. [L. adder imate. r. t. [L. adder's-flower, n. Red campion. the lamage of Adder's flower, n. The common adder's-flower, n. The common adder's-flower, n. Did. Eng. a Male orchis. b Adder's-tongue. The survey of the surv

ob straighten, atturess, F. autesser, R. a (12) + OF.
drecter, F. dresser, to straighten, arrange. See Dress, v.]

add der's-spear', n. The adder'stongue.

[Dantain |
Inder's violet. The ratitlesnake |
Inder's violet. The ra

A-doem' (d-dem'), v. t.; A-D

ad'dle-ment, n. See -MENT,
ad'dle-mest, n. See -MENS,
ad'dle-plot, n. A marplot,
ad'dle-plot, n. A marplot,
ad'dlings, ad'dling, n. pl. [See
ADDLE to earn.] Earnings; addle. Dial. Eng.
Ad'do (ad'o). Bib.
Ad'don (ad'o). Bib.
ad-doom', v. t. [a + doom.] To
adludge. Obs.
ad-doube. + DDULCE.
adduce. + DDULCE.
address' press, n. Fem. of ADDDESSEE. Obs.
ad-dress' ison, n. Act of addressing or directing one's course.
Obs. & R.
ad-dress' ig, adv. With address
courteously. Obs. & R. [Obs.
ad-dress', adv. with address.
courteously. Obs. & R. [Obs.
ad-dress', pret. & p. p. of ADDRESS. Rave or Ref. addibitatio.]
A saft connect. Use with

adduce'a-ble, a. Adducible.
adduce'a-ble, a. Adducible.
adduce'r-ble, a. Adducible.
adduc'er (a'dda'er), n. One
who adduces.
[-able.]
adduc'thle (x'.b'l), a. Seel
adduc'thle (x'.b'l), a. Seel
adduc'tor bre'yis, adduc'tor
lon'gus, adduc'tor mag'nus
[l...] Anat. Three powerful muscles of the human thigh, arising
from the pelvis and inserted intothe line aspers of the femur.
adductor impressions. Zoöl. In
bivalve shells, the scars of the
valves marking the attachment
of the adductor muscles.
adductor, v. t. [L. ad + ducts
sweet; cf. F. adouctr.] To
sweeten; soothe. Obs.
Add'dus (Ad'as). Bib.
a-dead', a. & adv. Deal. Rare.
a-dead' an. v. t. & i. [AS. āddadays.] To kill; to die. Obs.
a-debt'od. + addresser.
To kill; to die. Obs.
a-debt'od. + addresser.
a-dead', a. & adv. Deeply; in the
8. Attn. Up. circús. menii:

[L. adimere, ademptum, to take away; ad + emere to buy, orig. to take.] Law. To revoke, as a legacy, grant, etc., or to satisfy (it) by some other gift. See ADEMPTION.

a.de'lo. (a-de'lō.; ād'z-lō.). Combining form from Greek ābnaos, not apparent, concealed.

A.de'lo-chor'da (-kôr'da), n. pl. [NL. See ADELO.; CHORD.]

Zoöl. The lowest division of the phylum Chordata. See Ralangusyls.

BALANOGLOSSUS.

Zool. The lowest division of the phylum Chordata. See BALANOALOSSUS.

-a-del'phous (-à-dèl'fūs). [Gr. àès-hós prother.] Bol. A suffix used to signify (so many) bunulle(s) of stamens united by their filaments; as in monadelphous, diadelphous, etc.

a-dempt' (à-dèmpt'), p. p. [L. ademptus, p. p. See ADEEM.] Taken away. Obs.

a-dempt'ed (à-dèmp'tèd), p. a. Law. Taken away; — said of a legacy, or the like, revoked by a testator.

a-dempt'ion (à-dèmp'shūn), n. [L. ademptio.] Law. Act of adeeming; the revocation or taking away of a grant, donation, legacy, or the like, whether by some act, as previous payment, showing such an intention by the testator, as in the case of a general legacy, or by the sale, disposal, or destruction of the subject of a specific legacy, etc.

Ademption is the extinction or withdrawal of a legacy in consequence of some act of the testator equivalent to its revocation, or clearly indicative of intention to revoke.

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clearly indicative of intention to revoke.

ad'e-nal'gla (åd'ē-nāl'ji'-d), n. [NL; adeno-+-algia.]

Med. Pain in a gland.

Ad'e-nan-the'ra (åd'ē-năn-thē'ra), n. [NL. See Adeno-;

ANTHER.] Bol. A small genus of minosaceous timber trees, of East India. See Red sannalwood, Barbados pride.

a-de'ni-a (â-dē'ni-a), n. [NL., fr. Gr. âôiµ a gland.] Med.

A general glandular enlargement.

a-den'i-form (â-dōn'i-fôrm; åd'ē-ni-; 277), a. [adeno-+-form.] Like a gland.

aden'i-form (d-děn'i-form; ad'e-n1-; 211), u. [adeno-form.] Like a gland.
ad'e-nine (äd'ë-n'n; -nën), n. Also -nin. [adeno-fire.]
Physiol. Chem. A crystalline base, C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N<sub>5</sub>, extracted from many glandular organs, from tea, etc., and obtained as a decomposition product of true nucleins, hence called a nuclein base. It is closely related to uric acid, and is also forming-murine.

known as 6-amino-purine.

d'e-nl'tis (-nl'tis), n. [NL.; adeno-+-iis.] Med. Glan

anuclein base. It is closely related to uric acid, and is also known as 6-amino-purine.

ad/e-ni/is (-ni/tis), n. [NL.; adeno-+-iiis.] Med. Glandular inflammation.

ad/e-ni/za/tion (3d/ē-ni/zā/shān; -ni-zā/·), n. [adeno-+-ize+-ation.] Med. Adenoid degeneration.

ad/e-ni-za/tion (3d/ē-ni/zā/shān; -ni-zā/·), n. [adeno-+-ize+-ation.] Med. Adenoid degeneration.

ad/e-no-zar/ci-no/ma (3d/ē-ni/kār/si-nō/mā/nā), n.; L. pl.-NoMata (-tā). [NL.] Med. A carcinomatous adenona.—ad/e-no-zar/ci-no/ma (3d/ē-nō/kār/si-nō/mā/tās), a.

ad/e-nozar/ci-no/ma (3d/ē-nō/kār/si-nō/mā/tās), a.

ad/e-nog/ra-phy (-nōg/rā-fl), n. [adeno-+-graphy.] Description of the glands.—ad/e-no-graph/to(-nō-grā/rlk), a.

ad/e-nog/ra-phy (-nōg/rā-fl), n. [adeno-+-graphy.] Description of the glands.—ad/e-no-graph/to(-nō-grā/rlk), a.

gland. b Of, like, or pertaining to, adenoid tissue, a form of tissue found in the lymph nodes (often called lymph glands), and elsewhere, and more properly termed lymphoid tissue. See lymphoid—no.—n. Med. A swelling produced by hypertrophy of the adenoid tissue in the roof of the nasopharynx;—usually in pl.

ad/e-nol/c-gy (-nō/fō-fi), n. [adeno-+-logy.] Physiology of the glands.—ad/e-nolog/f-cal (-nō-lō/fr-kāl), a.

ad/e-no/ma (3d/ē-nō/mā), n.; L. pl.—Mata (-tā). [NL.; adeno-+-mu-] Med. A benign tumor of a glandlike structure; morbid enlargement of a gland.—ad/e-nom/a-tous (-nōm/a-tūs; -nō/mā-tūs), a.

ad/e-no-my-o-ma (-mō-mō-fmā), n.; L. pl.—Mata (-tā). [NL.; adeno-+ myzoma.] Med. A tumor consisting of glandular and muscular tissue.

ad/e-no-myz-o-ma (-mīt-sō/mā), n.; L. pl.—Mata (-tā).

[NL.; adeno-+ myzoma.] Med. A tumor consisting of glandular and muscus tissue.

ad/e-no-myz-o-ma (-mō-fō-fr-fō-fi), n. [adeno-+-phore.]

Bot. The stalk or pedicel of a nectar gland.

ad/e-no-phore (-adenō-fō-fō-sar-kō/mā), n.; L. pl.—Mata (-tā).

[NL.; adeno-+ sarcoma.] Med. A tumor consisting of adenomatous and sarcomatous tissue.

ad/e-no-scie-ro-fiss (-sklē-rō-fō-sar-kō/mā), n.; L. pl.—Mata (-tā).

Bot. Producing glands.

ad/e-no-scie-r

Ad'e-nos'to-ma (-nos'tō-ma), n. [NL.; adeno- + -stoma.]
Bot. A genus of rosaceous evergreen shrubs having small

white panicled flowers, the calyx being tipped with five glands. The two species are natives of the Pacific coast of the United States. See CHAMISAL.

ad'e-not'o-my (&d'è-nŏt'ô-mĭ), n. [adeno-+-tomy.] Incision or dissection of glands. — ad'e-no-tom'ic (-nō-tŏm'īk), a.

glands. Inte two species are neares of the factors of the United States. See CHAMISAL.

ad'e-not'o-my (&d'ē-nòt'd-mi), n. [adeno-+tomy.] Incision or dissection of glands. — ad'e-no-tom'ic (-nō-tòm'ik), a.

A'den ul'cer (&'den : E'dèn). [From Aden, in Arabia, where it occurs.] Med. A disease endemic in parts of tropical Asia, due to a specific microòrganism which produces chronic ulcers on the limbs. It is often fatal. Called also Cochin China ulcer, Persian ulcer, tropical ulcer, etc.

A-deph'a-ga (a-dèl'a-ga), n. pl. [NL. See AdephAgous.]

Zool. A superfamily of Coleoptera containing certain families of predaceous beetles, as the tiger beetles, ground beetles, and water beetles. — a-deph'a-gan (-găn), a. & n.

a-deph'a-gous (-gūs), a. [Gr. dophdyos voracious; &\delta put to one's fill + \( \phi \) every for ceat. ] 1. Med. Voracious.

2. Zool. Of or pertaining to the Adephaga.

a-dept' (d-dēpt'), n. [L. adeplus obtained (sc. artem), that has obtained an art, p. p. of adiphisit to arrive at, to obtain; ad + \( \phi \) price (d-dēpt'), n. [L. adeplus obtained (sc. artem), that has obtained an art, p. p. of adiphisit to arrive at, to obtain; ad + \( \phi \) price (d-dēpt'), n. [L. adeplus obtained (sc. artem), that has obtained an art, p. p. of adiphisit to arrive at, to obtain; ad + \( \phi \) price (d-dēpt'), a. [L. adeplus obtained when the sert through the goodness of God. (S. Starkey.)

And beaus, adepts in everything profound Couper.

Syn.—See Expert.

a-dept', a. Well skilled; completely versed; thoroughly proficient, — a-dept'loss, n.

ad'e-qua-cy (&d'\delta k-w\delta s), n. State or quality of being adequate; sufficiency for a purpose.

ad'e-qua-cy (&d'\delta k-w\delta s), n. State or quality of being adequate; sufficiency for a purpose.

Syn.—See Expert.

a-dept', a. Well skilled; completely versed; thoroughly proficient, — a-dept'loss, n.

ad'e-qua-cy (&d'\delta k-w\delta s), n. State or quality of being adequate; sufficiency for a purpose.

ad'e-qua-cy (&d'\delta k-w\delta s), n. State or quality of b

For which of you, intending to build a tower, sitteth not down first and countein the cost, whether he have sufficient to finish it?

How can we say "enough" on earth—Luke xiv. 23.

How can we say "enough" on earth—Luke xiv. 23.

How can we say "enough" on earth—Luke xiv. 23.

How can we say "enough" on earth—Luke xiv. 23.

How can we say "enough" on earth—C. Rossetti.

Adequate cause. See CAUSE.—a. Idea, McLaph., with Spinoza, an idea having all the intrinsic marks of a true idea; with Locke, one perfectly representing the archetype from which the mind supposes it to be taken; with Hume, one derived directly (as a sort of copy) from a sense impression.—ad'e-quate-ly, adv.—ad'e-quate-ness, n.

ad'e-quate (kwāt), v. t. 1. To equalize; to make adequate. Rare.

To equal. Obs. "t [is] an impossibility for any creature to adequate God in his eternity." Selford.

ad'e-qua'tion (âd'ê-kwā-hā'n), n. [L. adaequato.] Ac equa-tive (âd'ê-kwā-hā'n'-ān), n. [Formed fr. L. adesse -na'rī in (âd-bō'e-nā'rī-ān), n. [Formed fr. L. adesse -na'rī in (âd-bō'e-nā'rī-ān), n. [Formed fr. L. adesse -na'rī in (âd-bō'e-nā'rī-ān), n. [Formed fr. L. adesse to be present; ad + esse to be.] Eccl. Hist. One (esp. of a sect of the 16th century) who believed in the real presence of Christ's body in the Eucharist, but not by transubstantiation.

ad'fix (ăd'fīks), n. [L. adfizus, p. p. of adfigere, afigere. See AFFIX.] Philol. An element or particle added to a stem so as to form an inflected or agglutinate word.

ad-here' (âd-hēr'), v. i. ; AD-HERFD' (hērd'); AD-HER'ING (-hēr'ing). [L. adhaerere, adhaesum; ad + haerere to stick: cf. F. adherer. Cf. HERITATE.] 1. To stick fast or cleave, as a glutinous substance does; to become joined phraxis] Med. Glandular ob- [a. [adlern-+ -phyllous.] Bot. Attruction.

or united; as, wax adheres to the finger; the lungs sometimes adhere to the pleura.

2. To hold, be attached, or devoted; to remain fixed, either by personal union or conformity of faith, principle, opinion, or practice; specif., to give support by some overt act of aid or assistance, including in a case of treason every act which, with regard to a domestic rebellion, would constitute an act of levying war; as, men adhere to a party, a cause, a leader, a church.

3. To be consistent or coherent; to be in accordance; to agree. "Nor time nor place did then adhere." Shak.

4. Scots Law. a To cohabit as husband or wife. b To affirm, or agree to, a prior judgment.

Syn.—Stick, cleave, cling, hold.—Adhere, cohere agree in the idea of sticking fast (see Attach). Adhere denotes the mere cleaving of one object to another, and usually implies little or nothing as to a resulting unity; as, a stamp adheres to an envelope; mud adheres to one's boots. Cohere frequently suggests a more or less unified body or substance, of which the cohering objects form component parts; as, the flakes in a snowball, or iron filings about a magnet, cohere. Similar distinctions apply in general to adhesion, cohesion; adherence, coherence; adhesive, coherence; in the cohering about of the cohering of the coherence of the cohere

[The word] stuck to you, as nothing labored or literary could have adhered.

Adheredita,

ad-herence (Md-hēr/ēns), n. [Cf. F. adhérence, LL. adhaerentia.] 1. Quality, act, or state of adhering; specific continued observance; fidelity; steady attachment; adhesion; as, adherence to a party or to opinions.

2. That which is adherent; an adherency. Obs.

Syn. — Adderence to a party or to opinions.

2. That which is adherent; an adherence, on the sharply distinguished in present usage, which tends to confine adhesion to the physical adherence to the figurative sense; as, "an adhesion of the lungs to the pleura" (Shenstone), "a faithful adherence to the truth of nature" (Coleridge). Adhesion, however, is still occasionally applied to mental or moral concurrence or assent, when it seems to imply a somewhat closer or stronger attachment; as, "a transcendent adhesion of mind," the irou force of adhesion is, in plain English, only a sticking of two things together.

An adhesion is, in plain English, only a sticking of two things together.

Assent is an adhesion witbout reserve or doubt to the proposition to which it is given.

ad.heren.oy (-ēn-st), n.

1. State or quality of being ad-

An adhesion is, in plain English, only a sticking of two things together.

Assent is an adhesion without reserve or doubt to the proposition to which it is given.

A. H. Newman.

a. Her'en-cy (-ên-si), n. 1. State or quality of being adherent; adherence.

2. That which adheres.

3. Bot. Ha which adheres.

3. Bot. Having distinct parts united; adhaste.

3. Having distinct parts united; adhaste.

4. Her'ent, n. 1. One who adheres; one who follows a leader, party, or profession; follower; partisan; a believer in a particular faith or church.

2. That which adheres; an appendage. Rare. Millon.

Syn. — Partisan, upholder, disciple, supporter, ally, hacker. See follower.

3. Mer-Greent (3dhē-rēs/ēnt), a. [L. adhaerescens, entis, p. pr. of adhaerescere, incho. of adhaerere to adhere.] Tending to adhere; adhesive. — ad'he-Feg'conce (êns), n.

3. Adhe-fsion (3d-hē/zhūn), n. [L. adhaesio, fr. adhaerere cf. F. adhésion] 1. Act or state of adhering; specif., a sticking together of substances in contact with each other, as of glue to wood, parts united by growth or cement, etc.

2. Adherence; steady or firm attachment; fidelity; as, adhesion to error, to a policy.

3. Agreement to adhere; concurrence; assent.

Spain and England gave in their adhesion. Macaulay.

4. That which adheres; an adhering mass. Rare.

5. Physics. The molecular attraction exerted between the surfaces of bodies in contact. See consiston.

6. Mech. A grip or sticking effect produced by friction, or the friction itself; specif., Rairoads, the grip of a wheel on the rail due to simple friction, or sometimes to a special device, as friction wheels gripping a center rail, or (loosely) to a cogged wheel engaging in a rack; also, the force which must be developed to overcome this grip before slip occurs.

7. Med. Union of surfaces normally separate by the formation of new tissue resulting from an inflammatory process

fore slip occurs. W. L. Webb.
7. Med. Union of surfaces normally separate by the forma-7. Med. Union of surfaces normally separate by the formation of new tissue resulting from an inflammatory process.

8. Bol. The union of distinct parts, as of calyx and ovary;
— usually said of dissimilar parts. Cf. cohesion.

Syn.—See Adherence.
ad-he/sive (-siv), a. [Cf. F. adhésif.] 1. Sticky; tenacious, as glutinous substances; of the nature of adhesion.

ad-he'sive (-siv), a. [Cf. F. adhési/.] 1. Sticky; tenacious, as glutinous substances; of the nature of adhesion.

A'der-bai-dja'ni, A'der-bai-ja'ni, etc. Vars. of AZERBAIJANI.

a-der'mi-a(0-dir'mi-d),n. [NL.;
a-not+ef.-6pµa skin.] Med.
Congenital absence or defect of the skin.

A'der trans-mit'ter (ä'der.).
See McROOPHONE.
ades. † ADZ.
Ades. † HADES.
a-des'my (a-des'my), n. [Gr.
aderyos unfettered.] Bot. Congenital division of a normally entire organ.
a-des-pot'le (ä-des-pot'k), a. See A-mot.
Bee A-mot.
Bee A-mot.
Bee A-mot.
Been in intentionally.
A'des'my (a'des'my), [F.]
Whilliam A'ques. [L.] Law.
To the thread of the stream.
Add flum a'ques. [L.] Law.
To the thread of the stream.
Add flum a'ques. [L.] Law.
To the thread of the stream.
Add flum a'ques. [L.] Law.
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Add flum a'ques. [L.] Law.
To the thread of the stream.
Add flum a'ques. [L.] Law.
To the thread of the stream.
Add flum a'ques. [L.] To the eadmission of a graduate of one university to the same degree;—said of the admission of a graduate of one university to the same degree at another without an examination, and, fig., of the admission of a member of one society into another.

B' deux mains' (a' dn man').

Call ad -vim (gra'dum) (add man').

Adevim (gra'dum) (add man').

Adevim (gra'dum) (add continue) (add contin

Addle, E. Adeline.] Fem. prop. name.
Ad'e-laide (ad'c-lad), ... [F. Adeliaide, of G. origin, perh. through It. Adelaida; ct. G. Adelheid, OHG. Adulheit; ct. G. Adelheid, OHG. Adulheit; ct. adel noble, noblity, and -heit, a suffix equiv. to E-hood, OHG. heit rank.] Lit., of noble rank; -fem. prop. name.
A'de-lan'ta-dil'lo (a'ths-lin'tā-theil'yō; lɨlɨ], n. [Sp.] A Spanish wine made of the first ripe grapes, and resembling red Bordeaux. See BORDEAUX. [k a'de-lan'ta-d'do (-tā'thei; le), n.; pl. -DOS (-thōs). [Sp.] A civil and military governor.
Ad'e-lar'thro-so ma-ta. (ta'e. liar'thro-so ma-ta. (ta'e. liar'thro-so ma-ta. (ta'e. liar'thro-so ma-ta. (ba'e. liar'thro-so ma-ta.) (ba'e. Jose).

Ad'e-nag' to-ma (-nös'tō-ma'), n. [NL.; adeno- + stoma.]

Bol. A genus of rosaceous evergreen shrubs having small

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ADHESIVE

2. Apt or tending to adhere; clinging.

adhesive attraction. Physics. = Adhesion, 5.—a. inflammation, Surg., that kind of inflammation which terminates in the reunion of divided parts without suppuration.—a. knowledge, knowledge implying assent as well as understanding.—a. plaster, a sticking plaster; a plaster containing resim, wax, litharge, and olive oil.—a. slate, a kind of slate of a greenish gray color, which absorbs water rapidly, and adheres to the tongue.

adhe/sive.ly, adv. In an adhesive substance.

adhe/sive.lys.adv. In an adhesive manner.

adhe/sive.leg.ss, n. 1. Quality of being adhesive.

2. Phren. Propensity to form and maintain attachments to persons, and to promote social intercourse.

adhibitid. (ādhibītl), v. l., J. DHIB/IT-ED; AD-HIB/IT-ING.

[L. adhibitus, p. p. of adhibere to hold to; ad + habere to have.] 1. To admit, as a person or a thing; to take in.

2. To use or apply; to administer.

3. To attach; affix.

Adhibition; application; use.

ad'1-a-bat'1c (ād'1-āb-ish'iūn), n. [L. adhibitio.] Act of adhibiting; application; use.

ad'1-a-bat'1c (ād'1-āb-ish'iūn) rolsos of heat. Cf. IsoTHER-MAL. When a substance undergoes adiabatic expansion, since it does not receive heat from without, the work which it does is at the expense of its internal energy, and therefore its temperature falls; similarly, when it is adiabatically compressed its temperature rises.

adiabatic gradient, Meteor., the rate at which the temperature of an ascending or descending body of air is changed by expansion or compression.—being about 1.6° F. for each 300 feet of change of height; also, actuve representing this.—a. line or curve, Math., a line or curve whose rectangular coordinates are the volume and pressure of a constant mass of fluid containing a constant amount of heat.

Ad'1-a-Dat'1c ("Ad'1-b'1cm'1cm"), n. [L., fr. Gr. ādiavrov maiden-later.

sence of perspiration. ad/i-aph/o-ret/ic (-ret/-

Ik), a. [a not + di-uphoretic.] Med. Pre-

coordinates are the volume and pressure of a constant mass of fluid containing a constant amount of heat.

ad'1-a-bat'(c, n. An adiabatic line.

Ad'1-an'tum (&d'1-ān'tūm), n. [L., fr. Gr. ἀδίαντον maidenhair; ά- not + διαίνευ to wet.] Bol. A large genus of chiefly tropical American polypodiaceous ferns, known as maidenhair ferns. They have graceful, much - divided fronds, and many species are cultivated. A pedatum, the common maidenhair, occurs throughout the United States. Also [L. c.], a plant of this genus.

ad'1-aph'o-re'sis (-át'-δ-rē'sis), n: [NL.; a-not + diaphoresis.]

Med. Deficiency or absence of perspiration.

ad'1-an'tum'noret'ie (-rět'.)

Portion of Frond of Maidenhair Fern (Adiantum pedatum).

aphoreus: nea. fre-ventive of perspiration.—n. Anadiaphoretic agent. ad/1-aph/o-rism (-\(\frac{4}{17}\frac{5}{17}\frac{1}{2}\mu)\), n. Advocacy of the doctrine of adiaphora. See adnamence.—ad/1-aph/o-rist/(-\(\frac{1}{18}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{

ad'1-aph'o-ris'tic (Xd'1-Xi'ō-ris'tīk), a. Pertaining to adiaphora or adiaphorism.

Adiaphoristic Controversy. Theol. a The controversy among German Protestants on the question whether the Roman Catholic customs and ceremonies enjoined by the Augsburg Interim of 1548, and in the interest of peace conceded by Melanchthon and embodied by him in the Leipzig Interim of 1549, were destructive of the Protestant faith as Flacius and other extreme Lutherans held, or were matters of comparatively little consequence. The controversy was terminated in 1555 by the Religious Peace of Augsburg. b The controversy between the German Pietists and their opponents in the 17th century upon the question whether dancing, going to the theater, card playing, etc., were sinful or of indifferent moral quality.

2d'1-aph'0-ron (Xd'1-Xf'5-rön), n.; pl. -rak (-rd). [Gr.

question whener dancine, going to the theater, carrd playing, etc., were simil or of indifferent moral quality.

ad'l-aph'o-ron (ād'l-āf'tō-rōn), n.; pl. -ra (-rā). [Gr. ἀλάφορο, neut. of ἀλάφορο indifferent] 1. With the Stoics, a matter having no moral merit or demerit; a matter falling outside the moral pale.

2. Theol. A ceremonial or ritualistic observance neither forbidden nor enjoined by the Scriptures, and on that account held to be an affair of the individual conscience. See Adia-problems the Contraours s.

Auticular confession, the reception of the Lord's Supper under both forms, pictures in churches, the observance of festivals and fasts, and the monastic life were adiaphora.

3. Hence, a matter of indifference in religion or morals.

ad'l-aph'o-rous (-rūs), a. [Gr. ἀδιάφορος; ά-not + διάφορος different; διά through + φέρειν to bear.] 1. Indifferent or neutral.

2. Med. Neither harmful or beneficial, as some medicines

ry, a. Obs.

| ad-huc' sub ju'di-ce lis est.
|L.] The dispute is yet with the
judge, that is, is not yet decided.

Horace (Ars Poetica, 78).

ad'la-bat'l-cally, adv. of ADIABATIC. See -1 V.

BATIC. See 1.Y.
ad'1-ab'o-list (8d'Y-ab'o-l'yst), n.
[a-not + diabolist.] One who
holds that there is no devil.
ad'1-ac-tin'ic (-8k-tin'yk), a.
[a-not + diactinic.] Physics &
Chem. Not transmitting the ac-

A-di'a-da (á-dī'à-dà). D. Bih. ad'i-aph'a-nous (ād'ī-āf'à-nūs), a. See a- not. [ORON.]
ad'i-aph'o-ra, n., pl. of adiaph-

2. Med. Neither harmful or beneficial, as some medicines.

| a dhi (a'di | 14/), n. | Skr. | adhi | dimula Law. A pledge or deposit.
| ad hoc. [L.] For this (particular purpose, occasion, etc.); | adhor | minem (ad hom: adiaphorite, neither) | adhorite, | adhorite, | adhorite, | adhorite, | adiaphorite, | adiaphorite,

a-dic'1-ty (â-d'1s'1-t'), n. [-ad as in monad + atomicity. Oxf. E. D.] Chem. Valence.

D.] Chem. Valence.

| a dic' to se-cun'dum quid ad dic' tum sim-pil'ci-ter (sim-pil's'-tër). From a qualified proposition to one in which the qualification is lost sight of i.e., from a particular truth as if it were generally valid.
| a dic' to sim-pil'ci-ter ad dic'-tum se-cun'dum quid (sim-pil's'-

ad'late (&d'l'-āt), v. t. & i.; ad'l-at'ed (-āt'&d); ad'l-at'-ING (-Ing). Rom. Dutch Law. Properly, to accept as heir (see herrs) under a will, taking the liabilities and benefits of the estate. Now, in South Africa, to accept as beneficiary under a will, the liability formerly incurred being abolished by statute.—ad'l-a'tion (-ā'shām), n. [a-not + diathermancy.] Imperviousness to heat waves;—analogous to opacity, which refers to light waves.
ad'l-a-ther'(c) (-th&t'/k), a. [a-not + diathetic.] Med.
Not due to a diathesis, or special constitution of the body.
A'di-Bud'dha (à'd'-boōd'à), n. [Skr. Adibuddha; ādibeginning + Buddha.] The primordial Buddha, or original spiritual source, through whose union with Prajna, the primordial female energy, were produced the five Dhyani Buddhas. The doctrine of the Adi-Buddha originated in India about the 10th century A. D.
A-dic'-a (a'dis'ê-a), n. [NL; of uncert. origin.] Bot.
A large genus of chiefly tropical urticaceous herbs without stinging hairs, and with 3-parted pistillate flowers.
A. serpyllifolia is the artillery plant; A. pumila is the clearweed, or richweed.
a-dieu' (d-dū'; F. à-dyû'), interj. & adv. [ME. adew. adewe, adue, F. adieu; à (L. ad) + Dieu God, L. Deus.] Good-by; farewell;—a parting expression of kind wishes.
a-dieu', n. pl. E. adieu; à (L. ad) + Dieu God, L. Deus.] Good-by; farewell;—a parting expression of kind wishes.
a-dieu' (a'dū'), n. Petrog. A dense rock chiefly composed of quartz and albite. It is an alteration product of shales by contact metamorphism.

a'd'-pade (à'd',o's'; often à-de'os, but the Sp. accent is properly on the final syllable), interj. [Sp., fr. L. ad to + deus god. Cf. ADIEU.] Adieu; farewell; good-by;—chiefly used among Spanish-speaking peoples.
a'd'-pade (à'd',o's'; often à-de'os, but the Sp. accent is properly on the final syllable), interj. [Sp., fr. L. ad to + deus god. Cf. ADIEU.] Adieu; farewell; good-by;—chiefly used among Spanish-speaking peoples.
a'd'-pade (à'd',o's', n. [L. adeps, adiprs, fat. - cellulose.] Chem. Any

formed by oxidation of various fats. **b** = FATTY ACID.

ad'i-po-cel'lu-lose (àd'i-pò-sél'ū-lòs), n. [L. adeps, adipis, fat + cellulose.] Chem. Any one of a series of compound celluloses composing the cell walls of cork tissue. Cf. Subern, Subernatation.

ad'i-po-core' (àd'i-pò-sēr'), n. [L. adeps, adipis, fat + cera

celluloses composing the cell walls of cork tissue. Cf. Suberin, S

2. Admission; approach; access. Rare.
Yourself and yours shall have

Free adit. Tennyson

Ad'1-ti (&d'Y-tY), n. [Skr. Aditi, lit., unlimited, endless.]

order; to array; to attire.

| ad 'igno-ran' wl-am (id 'g no-ran' sh'-am) [1.] To ign rance;
— said of an appeal founded on anadversary a ignorance offacts.

| Add-grands | Grands | G

Ad'1-ti (&d'1-ti), n. [Skr. Aditi, lit., unlimited, endless.]

1-têr, From a general truth to a particular case regardless of the qualifications of the latter. Ad'1-da (&d'1-dd). Bib. lad '1'dem. [L.] Law. At the same; at one; -referring to the meeting of the minds in the meeting of the minds in the making of contracts.

A'd-la (&'d'1-d!; &d'1-d!), n. [Heb. 'Ad'1, l. dt. or nament of God; - mase, prop. name. [Heb. 'Ad'1, l. dt. or nament of God; - mase, prop. name. [L.] At or to the beginning. Adv'1 boo'tek'), [F] Farewell carriage, farewell stop. [L.] At or to the beginning down taken and the same at or to the despining down the same at or to the despining. Ad'1-no (&d'1-no), &d'1-no; &d-d'-). Bib. add 'no (&d'1-no), &d'1-no; &d-d'1-). Bib. add'1-no; &d'1-no; &d'1-n

| Jad In. vi di-am (In. vid '1-dm).
| I.] To envy.
adione. | ADJOIN.
adione. | ADJOIN.
adi-pes ent (&d'-pes'ent), a.
| L. adeps, adipis, fat + escent. |
| Becoming fatty.
ad'-poc'er-ate(-pos'er-āt), v. f.
| To convert into adipocere. ad'-poc'er-a'tion (-ā'shūn), n.
ad'-po-ad'-poc'er-form (-pō-se'r'form), a. See -Form.
ad'-po-su'ri-a. (-sh'ri-a), n.
| NL: adipose + wria. | Med.
An abnormal condition of the
urine due to the presence of fat.

Vedic Myth. The mother of Varuna and the luminous gods. She is the deification of an abstraction variously rendered as boundlessness, infinity, eternity.

4d-ja'cence (ā-jā'sēus) | n. [Of. LL. adjacentia.] 1. Qualad-ja'cen-cy (-sēn-sī) | ity or state of being adjacent; contiguity; as, the adjacent of lands or buildings.

2. That which is adjacent. Rare. Sir T. Browne.

4d-ja'cent (-sēnt), a. [L. adjacens, -centis, p. pr. of adjacere to lie near; ad + jacere to lie: cf. F. adjacent. Cf. Rase, Gist.] 1. Lying near, close, or contiguous; neighboring; bordering on; as, a field adjacent to the highway.

It thus appears that the conclusions derived from analogy are only of any considerable value when the case to which we reason is an adjacent case; adjacent not as before, in place or time, but in circumstances.

2. Org. Chem. = VICINAL.

is an adjacent case; adjacent not as before, in place or time but in circumstances.

2. Org. Chem. = VICINAL.

3. Norg. Chem. = VICINAL.

4. NORG. CONTERUIT.

4. NORG. CONTERUIT.

5. NORG. CHEM. SORG. CONTERUIT.

5. NORG. CHEM. SORG. CHEM. SORG. CHEM.

5. NORG. CHEM.

5.

NEAR, FROXIMITY, NEIGHBORHOOD. adjacent or contiguous angles, such as have one leg common to both angles. ad-ject' ( $\dot{a}$ -jekt'), v, t.; AD-JECT'ED; AD-JECT'ING. [L. adjectus, p. p. of adjicere to throw to, to add to; ad+jace to throw. See JET a shooting forth.] To add or annex; to join. Leiand.

to throw. See Jet a shooting forth.] To add or annex; to join.

ad-jec'tion (&-jek'shăn), n. [L. adjectio.] An adding; also, thing added. Rare. B. Jonson.—ad-jec'tion.al (-al), a. ad'jec-tival (&jek-tival; &jek-tiv-al; 277), a. Of or relating to the adjective; of the nature of an adjective; adjective.—ad'jec-tivally, adv.

ad'jec-tive (&j'ek-tivally, adv.
ad'jec-tive (&j'ek-tiv), n. [L. adjectivum (sc. nomen), neut. of adjectivus that is added, fr. adjicere: cf. F. adjec-tif. See Adject]. I. Gram. A word used with a noun, or substantive, to express a quality of the thing named, or something attributed to it, as in a wise ruler; or to limit or define it, as in some men; or to specify or describe a thing, as distinct from something else, as in these holes. Adjectives are thus variously classified according to meaning as proper, as in French diplomacy; descriptive, as in red roses; quantitative and numeral, as in much work, five men; pronominal, participial, etc. They are also classified as in the following citation:

We distinguish adjectives as assumptive (attributive) and predictives.

red roses; quantilative and numeral, as in much work, five men; pronominal, participital, etc. They are also classified as in the following citation:

We distinguish adjectures as assumptive (attributive) and predicative according as they imply or state an attribute or qualification of the noun word. Thus we have assumptive adjectives in, good men, many men, ... and predicative adjectives in, good men, many men, ... and predicative adjectives in, good men, many men, ... and predicative adjectives in, have the seed of the nounce of the seed of the seed

Corrections . should be, as remarks, adjoined by way of note

2. Math. To include in a domain of numbers (a number not originally belonging to it), thereby deriving a larger domain; thus,  $x^2 - 2$  can be factored by adjoining  $\sqrt{2}$  to the domain of rational numbers.

3d-join', v. i. 1. To lie or be next, or in contact; to be contiguous; as, the houses adjoin;—used with to, on, or upon, and formerly with with.

When one man's land adjoins to another's. Blackstone.

2. To join one's self. Obs.

3d-join'ing, p. a. Joining to; contiguous; adjacent; as, an adjoining room. "The adjoining fane." Dryden.

Syn.—Contiguous, abutting, bordering. See Adjacent.

Syn.—Contiguous, abutting, bordering. See Adjacent.

ad'I-pous (ad'Y-pas), a. Fatty:
datipose. Kare.
| a-dip'sil-a (d-d'Ip'si', n. = COBSAX.
| a-dip'sil-a (d-d'Ip'si', n. = COBSAX.
| a-dip'sil-a (d-d'Ip'sic. a.
adip'sil-a (d-d'Ip'sic. a.
adis'a (d-d'Ip's

adj., or Adj. Abbr. Adjective; adjutant. adja cent. n. That which is adjacent. Rare. [csn.]. adjacent. Rare. [csn.]. adjacent. Rare. adv. of Anjacent. Rare. [csn.]. adv. of Anjacent. A wild dog Canis rutinas found in Java. adject. n. An addition. Obs. adject'ian. (a.jek'shān). n. Rom. Law. Designating certain prætorian actions against a paterfamilias for a debt incurred by a filius familias or a slave. adject'tous. (a)jek-tish'asj. a. [L. adjecticus.]. Added; additional. Adjective. Ref. Sp. adjective-ly, adv. of Anjacentive-ly, adv. of Anjacentive-ly,

Addrondack black fly. See BLACK | Ser. 1. A. (1912) | A. (1912) |

ad-joint' (\(\delta\)-joint'), \(a.\) [OF. ajoint, p. p., F. adjoint.] Adjoined; connected; united. Obs. or \( R.\), except as below. adjoint curves, \( Geom.\), curves that pass through all the nodes of a fundamental curve \( F.\).

2. [F.] \( (F.\) prom. \( \delta\) was'.\( \delta\) In France, an assistant or deputy of the mayor (F. maire) of a commune or arrondissement; also, an assistant professor in a college.

2d. journ' (\( \delta\)-join'), \( v. l. \); \( AD\)-JOURNEO' (-j\)Urnd'; \( AD\)-JOURN'-ING. [ME. \( ajoinnen, \) OF. \( ajornen, \) \( ajoinnen, \) F. \( jour, \) day, \( f. L.\) \( diurnus \) belonging to the day, \( f. \) \( dies \) day. Cf. \( Diurnal, \) JOURNEY.]

1. To set a day for (one) to appear; to cite or summon for a certain day. \( Obs.\)

defourn(6-jūrn'), v. 1., Ab-jourard (jūrnet'), Ab-jourard (ind.)

10. a (1 ad + jor, jur, jorn, F. jour, day, ft. L. diurnus belonging to the day, ft. diez day. Cf. buraku, journard 11. 10 set a day for one) to appear; to cite or summon for a certain day. Obs.

2. To put off or defer to another day, or indefinitely; to postpone; to close or suspend for the day;—commonly used of the meeting or action of a convened body; as, to adjourn Farliament; to adjourn's a debate. See Abjouranteem 12 and journ Farliament; to adjourn's a debate. See Abjouranteem 12 and journ Farliament; to adjourn's a debate. See Abjouranteem 12 and journ Farliament; to adjourn's a debate. See Abjouranteem 12 and journ's a debate. See Abjouranteem 12 and journeem 12 and journ's adjourneem 12 and journeem 13 and journeem 14 and journeem 15 and journeem 16 and journeem 16 and journeem 16 and journeem 17 and journeem 18 and journeem 19 an

adjugat determination of adjugate adjuga

add. Obs.

Adjutant.

ad-judge's-ble, a. See-ABLE.

ad-judge's (a-jij'e's), n. One

who adjudges; specif., Scots

Law, an adjudging creditor.

ad-jud' mont, n. See MENT.

ad-jud' di-ca-tive (d-joō'd't-ka
tiv), a. Adjudicating.

ad-ju'di-ca'tor(-kā'tēr), n. One

who adjudicates.

such matters by the decision of arbitrators, whose decision may not be binding until confirmed by a higher court or assented to by the parties.

ad'junct (aj'unkt), a. [L. adjunctus, p. p. of adjungere. See Adjunct (Conjoined) attending; consequent.

Though that my death were adjunct to my act. Shak.

adjunct note, Music, a short note between those essential to the harmony; an auxiliary or passing note.

ad'junct, n. [See Adjunct, a.] 1. Something joined or added to another thing, but not essentially a part of it.

Learning is but an adjunct to our self. Shak.

2. A person joined to another in some duty or service; colleague; associate.

Wotton.

Learning is but an adjunct to our seif.

2. A person joined to another in some duty or service; colleague; associate.

3. Gram. A word or words added to qualify or amplify the force of other words, esp, such additional words as distinguished from the essential elements of the sentence. Thus in, "A merry heart goes all the day," merry is an adjunct to the subject, and all the day an adjunct to the predicate verb of the sentence.

4. Logic. An accidental or nonessential quality or property, as color in the body, judgment in the mind.

5. Music. A key or scale closely related to another as principal; a related key (which see). Rare.

Syn.—See AFPENDAGE.

ad-junc'tion (a-jünk'shūn), n. [L. adjunctio, fr. adjungere: cf. F. adjouction. See ADJUNCT.] 1. Act or process of adjoining (in any sense); a thing joined or added.

2. Civil Law. The union of one man's goods with those of another. The various forms and their legal effects are analogous to those of the common-law confusion and accession.

3. d-junc'tive (-tiv), a. [L. adjunctius, fr. adjungere. See ADJUNCT.] Joining; having the quality of joining; forming an adjunct.—n. One that is joined.—ad-junc'tive-ly, adv.

forming an adjunct. — n. One what is joined. — adjunctively, adv.

ad'ju-ra'tion (āj'ōō-rā'shān), n. [L. adjuratio: cf. F. adjuration. See adding penalty of a curse; an earnest appeal.

2. A solemn oath or swearing.

ad-jure' (ā-jōōr'), v. t.; Ad-Jured' (-jōōrd'); Ad-Jur'ira (-jōōr'ng). [L. adjurare, adjuratum, to swear to; later, to adjure: cf. F. adjurer. See Jury.] 1. To put upon oath; to swear. Obs.

2. To charge, bind, or command, solemnly, as if under oath, or under penalty of a curse; to appeal to in the most solemn or impressive manner; to entreat earnestly.

Joshua adjured them at that time, saying, Cursed be the man before the Lord, that riseth up and buildeth this city Jericho.

Josh. vi. 25.

The high pricat. .. said . . . I adjure thee by the living God,

Josh. vi. 28.

The high priest . . . said . . . I adjure thee by the living God, that thou tell us whether thou be the Christ. Matt. xxvi. 63.

The commissioners adjured them not to let pass so favorable an opportunity of securing their liberties.

Marshall.

Syn. — See CONJURE.

Sym. — See CONJURE.

ad-just' ( $\tilde{a}$ -jūst'), v. t., AD-just'ED; AD-just'Ing. [F. ajuster; a (L. ad) + juste just, L. justus just, right. The word was somewhat confused with earlier E. adjoust to add, fr. OF.

à (L. ad) + juste just, L. justus just, right. The word was somewhat confused with earlier E. adjoust to add, fr. Off. ajouster, F. ajouter; L. ad + justu near. See Just, a.]

1. To settle or arrange; to free from differences or discrepancies; to bring to a satisfactory state, so that parties are agreed; as, to adjust accounts; to adjust an average; to adjust the amount of a loss by fire (cf. Adjuster).

2. To make exact; to fit; to make correspondent or conformable; to bring into proper relations; as, to adjust a garment to the body, or things to a standard; — with to or by, and sometimes with.

3. To put in order; to regulate, or reduce to system.

Adjusting the orthography.

4. To bring to a true relative position, as the parts of an instrument; to regulate for use; as, to adjust a telescope.

Syn.—Settle, arrange, regulate; adapt, suit, set right, rectify. See connorm.

ad-just'er (ā-jūst'ēr), n. One that adjusts something; specif, one who makes adjustment of claims or liabilities, esp. in cases of general average, or of losses by fire.

ad-just'ment (ā-jūst'mēnt), n. [F. ajustement. See Adjust.] 1. Act of adjusting, or state of being adjusted; as: a The bringing of a thing or things into proper or exact position or condition. b Com. The calculation and settlement of the several shares to be had or borne by various parties in respect of a liability, claim, loss, or payment to be divided among them.

2. A means, as a mechanism, by which things are adjusted one to another.

be divided among them.

2. A means, as a mechanism, by which things are adjusted one to another.

Syn.—Suiting, fitting, arrangement, regulation, settlement, adaptation, disposition.

adjustment bond or mortgage. Com. A bond or mortgage given to secure additional funds, usually for improvements or extensions, and ranking subsequent to old liens except on new property.

ad'ju-tan-cy (aj'oo-tan-si), n. [See adjutant.] 1. Office

an adjutant.

Skillful arrangement in aid; assistance.

twes, no doubt, disposed with all the adjutancy of definition

Rusche

and division.

adfu-tant (-tant), n. [L. adjutans, p. pr. of adjutare to help. See AID.]

1. A helper; assistant.

2. Mil. A staff officer, who assists the commander of a squadron, battalion, regiment, or garrison in the details of field or garrison duty; any staff officer in a smaller or larger body of troops, with similar functions.

3. A very large stork (Leptopilus argala), common in India. It is said to reach six or seven feet in height and fourteen in extent of wings; the head, neck, and a pouch on the breast are bare of feathers. It feeds on animal food, largely carrion, destroying many snakes, and is protected by law in India. Liparanizus, called Lesser adjutant, is a related species, also Asiatu.

\*\*Adjutant general\*\* 1. Mil. The principal staff officer of an army, corps, division, or brigade, as of State Militia, through whom the commanding general receives communications and issues military orders. In the United Stose in the Adjutant General the United Stose in the Adjutant General the Commander in the Adjutant General in the India of Stose in the Adjutant General in the Adjutant General in the India of Stose in the Adjutant General in the India of Stose in the Adjutant General in the India of Stose in the Adjutant General in the India of Stose in the Adjutant General in the India of Stose in the Adjutant General in the India of Stose in the Adjutant General in the India of Stose in the Adjutant General in the India of Stose in the Adjutant General in the India of Stose in the Adjutant General in the India of Stose in the Adjutant General in the India of Stose in India of India of Stose in India of India of Stose in India of India of



times done in case of dower by means of a writ of admeasurement.

2. The measure of a thing; dimensions; size.

3. The measure of a thing; dimensions; size.

4. Men'n'-le'(3d-M'n''-k'!), n. [L. adminiculum support.]

1. Help or support; an auxiliary.

2. Law. Corroborative or explanatory proof; specif., Scots. Law, any writing tending to establish the existence or terms of a document, as a lost deed.

3d'mi-nic'u-lar (3d'mi-nik'ti-lar), a. Supplying help; auxiliary; corroborative; as, adminicular evidence.

3d'mi-nic'u-lar (3d'mi-nik'ti-lar), v. t. [L. adminiculatus, p. p. of adminiculari to prop.] Scots Law. To support or confirm by evidence. — ad'mi-nic'u-lar'ton (-la'shkin), n. ad'mi-nic'u-lam (-la'm), n.; pl.-la (-la). [L.] Help; support; adminicle.

3d'mi-nic'l-ter (3d-m'n'/s-ter), v. t. AD-Min'is-Terro (-terd); AD-Min'is-ter (3d-m'n'is-ter), v. t. To manage or conduct, as public affairs; to direct or superintend the execution, application, or conduct of; as, to administer the government.

For forms of government let fools contest:

Whate'er is best administer the sected:

2. To dispense; to serve out; supply; execute; as, to administration of the sected of the supply and the supply of the supply; execute; as, to administer belof as writers of the sected of the supply of the supply; execute; as, to administer belof as writers of the sected of the supply of the supply; execute; as, to administer and the supply; execute; as, to administer and the supply; execute; as, to administer and the supply of the supply of the supply; execute; as, to administer and the supply of the supply of

Whate'er is best administered is best. Pope.

2. To dispense; to serve out; supply; execute; as, to administer relief or justice; to administer the sacrament. [Let zephyrs] administer their tepid, genial airs. Philips.

3. To apply, as medicine or a remedy; to give, as a dose or something beneficial or suitable. Extended to a blow, a

or something beneficial or suitable. Extended to a blow, a reproof, etc.

A noxious drug had been administered to him. Macaulay.

4. To tender, as an oath.

Swear... to keep the oath that we administer. Shak.

5. Law. To settle, as the estate of one who dies without a will, or whose will fails of an executor.

Syn.— Manage, conduct, supply, dispense, give out, distribute furnish. See MINISTER, EXECUTE.

admin'is-ter, v. i. 1. To contribute; to bring aid or supplies; to conduce; minister.

A fountain... administers to the pleasure as well as the plenty of the place.

Spectator.

r functions.

| ad la /tus [L.] Lit., to the side; near the person; —used specify a minister of the cabinate of the fill of the cabinate of th body of troops, with similar fixed the transfer of and the troops, and the troops and the troops and the troops and the troops and transfer of a different o

To sid; sssist. Obs.

| ad ka-len'das Gra'cas. [L.] |
| Ad hu'mi-a (hd-ln'mi-a), n. |
| ad ka-len'das Gra'cas. [L.] |
| At the Greek calends; that is, never—since the Greeks had no calends.
| Ad hu'mi-a (hd-ln'mi-a), n. |
| At the Greek calends; that is, never—since the Greeks had no calends.
| Ad hu'mi-a (hd-ln'mi-a), n. |
| Ad merican gardener.] |
| Both measure. See mersurare to measure. See measurare to measure. See measurare to measure. See measurare to measure. See measure. Tabli), a. Capable of, or sub-calends. |
| Ad manual (hd-ln'mi-a), n. |
| Ad measure. See measure. See measurare to measure. See me

A nonlinear ... daministers to the pleasure as well as the plenty of the place.

Spectator.

Abumos, lit., untamed.] Gr. God; — the motio of the Jesuits.

Ad ma fnum (8d mā' mām.)

L.] Ator in hand; in readiness.

Ad ma fnum mor' tu-am (môr'.

U.-dm) [L.] Lau. Todeadhand;
— used of mortmain estates.

Ad'ma-tha (8d'm à th à; ād mā' hài. Bib.

Ad'ma-tha (8d'm à th à; ād mā' hài. Bib.

Ad'ma-tha (8d'm à th à; ād mā' hila-ry (8d-māk' s)-lā-ri), a. (See AD-to; MAXILLAI)

Adm. Go. Abbr. Admiralty

Admiralty-is-ter. A minister or

administrator. Obs.

administrator. Obs.

Administrator.

Admini

2. To manage or conduct affairs; specif., Law, to perform the office of administrator; to act officially; as, A administer upon the estate of B.

The government administers when it appoints an officer, instructs its diplomatic agents, assesses and collects its taxes, drills its army, investigates a case of the commission of crime, and executes the judgment of a court.

admin's-trant (3d-min'is-trant), a. [F., p. pr.] Executive; acting; managing affairs.—n. One who administers.

admin's-trate (-trāt), v. t. [L. administratus, p. p. of administrate.] To administer.

Administrate: To administer.

Administratio: cf. F. administration.] 1. Act of administering; government of public affairs; the service rendered, or duties assumed, in conducting affairs; conduct of any office or employment; direction; management.

2. Law & Political Science. In its broadest sense, the activity of the state in the exercise of its political powers, including the action of the legislative, judicial, and executive departments; in a narrower sense, the activity of the executive in the management only of the property and business transactions of the state and the work of providing for the general welfare and perpetuation of the state, this last corresponding to the Politzei of German writers.

Administration has been defined as "the exercise of political powers within the limits of the constitution." as "the total concrete and manifoldly changing activity of the state in particular cases," and as "the functions, or the activity, of the socretion of laws and the superintendence of public affairs; the chief magistrate and his cabinet or council; or the council, or ministry, alone, as in Great Britain.

The administration has been opposed in parliament. Johnson.

4. The term during which an administrative officer or body holds office.

5. Law. a The management and disposal, under legal authority. Of the estate of an intestate, or of a testator having

The administry, alone, as in organization. A. The term during which an administrative officer or body holds office.

5. Law. a The management and disposal, under legal authority, of the estate of an intestate, or of a testator having no competent executor. b The management of an estate of a deceased person by an executor. The strictly corresponding term execution is not in common use. C in general, the management of an estate, as of an infant, lunatic, etc., by a trustee legally appointed to take charge of it.

6. Act of administering, or tendering something to another; dispensation; as, the administration of a medicine, of an oath, or of the sacrament.

of an oath, or of the sacrament,

of an oath, or of the sacrament.

Syn.—Conduct, regulation, execution, dispensation.

syn.—Conduct, regulation, execution, dispensation.

suministration with the will annexed, administration granted where the testator has appointed no executor, or where his appointment of an executor for any cause has failed, as by death, incompetency, refusal to act, etc.

ad-min/is-tra-tive (%d-min/is-tr\(\hat{a}\times\), a. [L. administratives: cf. F. administrative]. Of or pertaining to administration; administrative basis of governeave; an administrative body, ability, or energy.—admin/is-tra-tive-ly, adv.

At one time the mere administrative basis of government was gentile relationship; the mere administrative basis of government now is territory.

saministrative county. See COUNTY.—a. unit. Mil., in an army, the smallest organized subdivision having a complete administration and supply. This unit is the regiment in the principal armies of the world.

ad-min/is-tra/tor (%d-min/is-tr\(\hat{a}\tilde{t}\)expression. [L.] 1. One who administers; a manager. Esp., one who administers

ad-min'is-tra'tor (&d-m'in's-tra't&r; 277), n. [L.] 1. One who administers; a manager. Esp., one who administers affairs; one who directs, manages, executes, or dispenses, whether in civil, judicial, political, or ecclesiastical affairs. 2. Specif: Law. A person who is legally vested with the right of administration of an estate (see Administration, 5); — usually distinguished from executor, but sometimes including that officer, as in various statutes. b. Rom. Dutch Law. A kind of trustee of a residuary estate. admirable (&dm'ir-ab'l), a. [L. admirablis: cf. F. admirable.] 1. Wonderful; marvelous. Obs.

In man there is nothing admirable but his ignorance and weakness.

In man there is nothing admirable but his ignorance and weakness.

2. Having qualities to excite wonder united with approbation; deserving the highest praise; most excellent;—used of persons or things. "An admirable machine."

"Admirable fortitude."

Syn.—Wonderful, marvelous, excellent, praiseworthy.

Admirable Grichton, the (krittin). James Crichton, a Scottish intellectual prodigy, famous also for his beauty (1590-85?) At the age of 14 he took his degree of Master of Arts, and before the age of 20 was said to have "run through the whole circle of the sciences," mastered ten languages, and perfected himself in all knightly accomplishments. Written also Greighton.

fected himself in all kinging, Greighton.

Admirable Doctor. [L. Doctor mirabilis.] Roger Bacon (1214-94), an English monk:—so styled because of his many

Cregaton.

Admirable Doctor. [L. Doctor mirabilis.] Roger Bacon (1214-34), an English monk:—so styled because of his many discoveries in science.

admiral (&dmi-ral), n. [ME. amiral, admiral, OF. amiral, ultimately fr. Ar. amira-labahr commander of the sea; Ar. amir is commander, al is the Ar. article, and amir-al, heard in different titles, was taken as one word. Early forms of the word show confusion with L. admirabilis admirable, fr. admirar to admire. It is said to have been introduced into Europe by the Genoese or Venetians, in the 12th or 13th century. Cf. Amer, Emir.] 1. An emir of the Sultan; a Saracen ruler or commander. Obs. 2. The commander in chief of a navy; formerly specif., in England, the naval officer or commander, often called "admiral of the seas," in whom were vested the extensive administrative and judicial powers afterwards possessed by the Lord High Admiral, and now by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiral, and now by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiral, and now by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiral, and the High Court of Admiralty. 3. A naval officer of the highest rank; a naval officer of the Flett, ranking with a field marshal of the army, and only specially appointed; and Admiral, Tyce Admiral, and Rear Admiral, ranking with a general, lieutenant general, and major general respectively. In the 17th century they were classed in divisions mamed, according to the colors hotsed by them, Admiral of a Amiris-tractice, n. fem. [F.] retaining to admiration.

ad-min'is-tra'tion-al, a. Of or pertaining to admin'is-tra'trics, n./en. | F. |

ad-min'is-tra'tion-al, a. Of or pertaining to admin'is-tra'trix, n. L. pl. |

ad-min'is-tra'trion-al, a. Of or pertaining to admin'is-tra'trix, n., L. pl. |

ad-min'is-tra'trix, n./en. |

Fem. of Admin'is-tra'trix, n./en. |

admin'is-tra'trix, n./en. |

Fem. of Admin'is-tra'trix, n./en. |

Admin'is-tra'trix, n./en. |

Fem. of Admin'is-tra'trix, n./en. |

Fem. of

but this distinction was abolished August 5, 1864. Their squadrons were called the red, white, and blue squadrons. In the United States the grades are admiral, vice admiral, and rear admiral, the admiral ranking with the general of the army, a vice admiral with a lieutenant general, and the rear admirals with brigadier generals. The grades of admiral and vice admiral case to exist when the holders die or retire, and can be revived only by act of Congress. Eighteen rear admirals constitute the active list, of whom those embraced in the nine lower numbers draw the pay and allowances of a brigadier general. Rear admirals in excess of eighteen may be created by advancement not exceeding thirty numbers, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle or extraordinary heroism, and carried as additional to the members of that grade. In the United States navy the insignia of the admiral's rank on epaulets, shoulder marks, and shoulder straps are four silver stars and two gold foul anchors, one under each outside star. See shoulder Barker, Illust.

4. A commander or officer having a certain general control of a fishing or merchant fleet; esp., a fisherman appointed to preserve order, decide differences, etc., in a fishing fleet.

5. The ship which carries the admiral; also, the most considerable ship of a fleet. Obs. or Rhet.

Like some mighty admiral, dark and terrible, bearing down upon his antagonist with all his canvas straining to the wind, and all his thunders roaring from his broadsides.

E. Everett.

6. Any of several handsome butterflies, esp. the red admiral.

Like some mighty admiral, dark and terrible, bearing down upon his antagonist with all his canvas straining to the wind, and all his thunders roaring from his broadsides. E. Everett,
6. Any of several handsome butterflies, esp. the red admiral. See RED ADMIRAL.
Admiral of the Blue. a See def. 3. above. b[l.c.] A tapster, alluding to the color of his apron. Obs. Slang.
(Comes admirals Bebll. A rare and handsome species of cone shell (Comes admirals Bebll. A rare and handsome species of cone shell (Comes admirals).

admiral-ty (3d/ml-rāl-ti), n.; pl.-ries (-tiz). [F. amiraute, for older amiralté, office of admiral, fr. Lil. admiralitas. See Admiral.] 1. Office or jurisdiction of an admiraltas. See Admiral.] 1. Office or jurisdiction of an admiraltover naval affairs generally. In England this department consists of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

3. The court which has jurisdiction of maritime questions and offenses; also, the system of law administered by admiralty courts. In England, admiralty jurisdiction was formerly vested in the High Court of Admiralty, which was held before the Lord High Admiral, or his deputy, styled the Judge of the Admiralty; but admiralty jurisdiction is now vested in the probate, divorce, and admiralty division of the High Court of Justice. In the United States there are no admiralty courts distinct from others, but admiralty jurisdiction is vested in the district courts of the United States, subject to revision by the Circuit Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of the United States. Admiralty jurisputence has cognizance of maritime contracts and torts, collisions at sea, cases of prize in war, etc., and in America admiralty jurisdiction is extended to such matters arising out of the navigation of any of the public waters, as the Great Lakes and rivers.

4. The building in which the lords of the admiralty, in England, transact business.

any of the public waters, as the Great Lakes and rivers.

4. The building in which the lords of the admiralty, in England, transact business.

5. The naval service; the navy. Obs.
admiration. [admiration admiration.]

1. Wonder; astonishment. Archaic.
Season your admiration for a while.

2. Wondering or marveling approbation or delight; an emotion excited by a person or thing possessed of wonderful or high excellence; as, admiration of a beautiful woman, of a londerage of writing.

emotion excised by a personal control of a beautiful woman, of a landscape, of virtue.

These sentiments are replaced ... by the several degrees of admiration, love, and worship, towards which the ethical feelings ever aspire and in which they ultimately merge. J. Martineau.

3. Cause of admiration; something to excite wonder, or pleased surprise; a prodigy.

Now, good Lafeu, bring in the admiration, everence, wonder.—ADMIRATION, APPROBATION, APPROVAL. Admiration, like admire, expresses gratification and delight, and implies a certain amount of wonder. Approbation adds to the idea of satisfaction that of commendation; approval, that of a more or less formal sanction.

Our young gentleman ... admired this rising young divinity, and gazed at her ... with endless delight and wonder.

The performance was therefore sinking in my esteem, when your npurobation of it . . . buyed it up again Coveray.

The performance was therefore sinking in my esteem, when your npurobation of it . . . buyed it up again Covera ad-mire' (3d-mir'), ν. t.; ΛD-MIRED' (-mird'); ΛD-MIR'ING (-mir'Ing). [L. admir'ari; ad + mir'ari to wonder, for smirari, akin to Gr. μερδιν to smile, Skr. smi, and E. smile: cf. F. admirer.] 1. To regard with wonder or astonishment; to view with surprise; to marvel at. Archaic.

Examples rather to be admired than imitated. Fuller.

2. To regard with wonder and delight; to look upon with an elevated feeling of pleasure, as something which calls out approbation, esteem, love, or reverence; to estimate or prize highly; as, to admire a person of high moral worth. Admired as heroes and as gods obeyed. Pope.

This spring of action is noble, and I admire it it is finding, and I obey it; it is the dictate of perfect mind, and I revere it.

Syn. — Esteem, approve, delight in.

Syn. - Esteem, approve, delight in.

Syn. — Esteem, approve, delight in.

ad.mire', v. i. 1. To wonder; marvel; to be affected with surprise: — sometimes with at.

To wonder at Pharach, and even admire at myself. Fuller.

For fools admire, but men of sense approve. Pope.

For fools admire, but men of sense approve. Pope.

as, I admire to see a man consistent in his conduct.

2. To feel pleasure; to be pleased. Dial.

I always admired to study R.'s art. Mark Twain.

ad.mired' (Ad-mīrd'), p. a. Regarded with admiration; esp., contemplated with wonder and delight; highly prized; as, an admired poem.—ad.mir'ed-ly (Ad-mīr'ed-ly), adv.

ad.mir'er (Ad-mīr'er), n. One who admires.

ad.mir'er (Ad-mīr'er), n. One who admires.

ad.mir'ers. belto. Expressing admiration; as, an admiring glance.—ad.mir'ing. Jy, adv.

ad.mis'si-ble (Ad-mīr'es-ly), a. [F. admissible, LL. admissiblis. See admir.] Entitled or worthy to be admitted; that may be allowed or conceded; allowable; as, the supposition is hardly admissible.—ad.mis'si-bil'.-1y. (-bil'-ti), ad.mis'si-ble-ness, n.—ad.mis'si-bil'.-1y. (-bil'-ti), ad.mis'si-ble-ness, n.—ad.mis'si-bly, adv.

Syn.—Admistelle, permissible, permissible, permissible, permissible on phyling concession. Admissible refers primarily to ideas or propositions, which it characterizes as worthy to be en-

tertained or considered; as, admissible evidence, an admissible assumption, excuse. Permissible usually applies to conduct or action, with the implication of consent or authorization; as, a permissible practice, a permissible absence. Allowable (see Allow) implies an attitude of toleration, and frequently suggests nothing more than the absence of prohibition; as, an allowable indulgence. It is a pure impertinence to affirm with oracular assurance what might perhaps be admissible as a suggestion offered with the due diffidence of modest and genuine scholarship. Excludura. There was really no other love less permissible, more blameworthy, which honor was hurrying him away from. G. Eliot. I always doubt if this ungrammatical construction be allowable.

aote.

ad-mis'sion (ăd-mĭsh'ŭn), n. [L. admissio: cf. F. admission. See ADMIT.]

1. Act or practice of admitting; permission or privilege to enter into a place, into society, etc.; admittance: avtronce.

ad-mis'sion (Ad-mish'un), n. [L. admissio: cf. F. admission. See admit.] 1. Act or practice of admitting; permission or privilege to enter into a place, into society, etc.; admittance; entrance; access.

What numbers groan for sad admission there! Young.

2. Acceptance into an office or position; institution.

3. The granting of an argument or position not fully proved; act of acknowledging something asserted; acquiescence or concurrence in the truth of an allegation; acknowledgment; concession. In Criminal Law, an admission is distinguished from a confession as merely conceding that a fact or allegation is true, but not implying any acknowledgment of a criminal intent; and it has therefore been held to be error to use the word confession where there was no acknowledgment of such intent. In pleading, an admission obviates the necessity of proof.

The too easy admission of doctrines.

4. A fact, point, or statement admitted; as, admissions made out of court are received in evidence.

5. Price of entrance; fee at entering.

6. Engin. The act of admitting the working fluid, as steam, to the engine cylinder; also, the point in the cycle of operations, or on the corresponding indicator diagram, at which this act occurs; also, the period from this point to the completion of the cut-off.

8yn.—See admittance.

Admission Day. A legal holiday commemorating the day of admission as a State of the United States,—Sept. 9 in California, Oct. 31 in Nevada.

ad.mit' (3d-mit'), v. 1; AD-mit'ted; AD-mit'ting. [ME. amitten, L. admittere, admission; a d+ mittere to send: cf. radmettre, OF ametre. See Missille.] 1. To suffer the enter; to grant, or have capacity to allow, entrance, whether into a place, the mind; or consideration; to receive; to take; as, they were admitted into his house; to admit a serious thought into the mind; to admit evidence.

2. To give a right of entrance: as, this ticket admits one.

3. To allow (one) to enter on an office or to enjoy a privilege; to recognize as qualified for a franchise; as, to admit an

ne aunitate in responsionly;—in crimina aw usually distinguished from confess. See admission, 3.

5. To allow; permit; as, this law admits no exceptions. ad.mit', v. i. To allow or permit;—followed by of. Both houses declared that they could admit of no treaty with the king.

Syn.—See acknowledge.

ad.mit'almoe (&ins), n. 1 Act of admitting.

2. Permission to enter; right or privilege of entrance; admission; also, actual entrance; reception.

To gain admittance into the house.

He desires admittance to the king.

The instruction of excellent breeding, admirable discourse, of great admittance to a thought of fear.

South.

You are a general admittance to the king.

The commission, as of an argument. Obs.

4. Eng. Law. Act of giving possession of a copyhold.

5. Elec. The reciprocal of impedance. See impedance.

Syn.—Access, entrance; reception, initiation.—Admittance, and initiation.

Syn.—Access, entrance; reception, initiation.—Admittance, on the distribution of the literal sense of allowing one to enter a locality or building; as, "No admittance," admittance to the grounds. Admission has acquired the figurative sense of admission to the church, admission to the best society, the admission to the church, admission to the best society, the admission of new words into the language. When entrance into a building or a locality carries with it certain privileges, admission rather than admittance is used; as, admission to a cheater, the admission of aliens into a country.

ad-mit'ded (ad-mit'ed; id), p. a. Received as true or valid; conceded; acknowledged.—ad.mit'tedly, adv. admitted assets. Insurance, the assets which remain after the deduction of such items as are excluded by the insurance departments;—called also net assets.

ad-mix' (ad-miks'), v. t.; Ad-Mixev' (-mikst'); Ad-Mix'-ING. [ad-mix'-ING, [ad-mix

Syn. — See REPROVE. ad-mon'ish-er (-er), n. One who admonishes.

ad mis fai-bl. Admissible. Ref. Sp.

ad mis fai-bl. Admissible. Ref. Sp.
ad-mis sive, a. Implying an admission; admitting. Rare.
admis son; admitting. Rare.
admis fai-ble, a. Admissible.
ad-mit fai-ble, a. Admissible.
admit fai-ble, a. Adm

ad'mo-ni'tion (ad'mō-n'sh'an), n. [ME. amonicioun, OF. amonicion, F. admonition, fr. L. admonitio, fr. admonere. See admonist.] Gentle or friendly reproof or warning; counseling against a fault or error; expression of authoritative advice or warning, eap. in ecclesiastical censure. Syn.—Reprehension, reproof, rebuke, warning, caution. ad'mo-n'fton-er (-2r), n. 1. One who admonishes. Obs. 2. [cap.] Eccl. Hist. One of the followers of Thomas Cartwright, a leading Puritan divine. They were strong advocates of the establishment of the Presbyterian form of church polity, and were so called from two "Admonitions" addressed in 152 to Parliament, the first by two of Cartwright's friends and the second by himself.

[cap.], an Admonitioner.—ad-mon'-to'ri-al (-tō'ri-al), a. Conscience is at most times a very faithful and prudent admonitor.

Shenstone.

conscience is at most times a very faithful and prudent admonitor.

Conscience is at most times a very faithful and prudent admonitor.

Schemberger, and monitor, a. [LL. admonitorius.]

That conveys admonition; warning or reproving; as, an admonitory glance. — ad-monitor-1-17 (-tō-ri-li), adv. ad-nas/cent (3d-nās/ent), a. [L. adnoscens, p. pr. of adnasci to grow to or on; ad + nasci to be born, grow.]

Growing to or on something else. "An adnascent plant."

Evelyn. — ad-nas/cence (-ēns), n.

Ad'nate (3d'nāt), a. [L. adnatus, p. p. of adnasci. See Adnascent; cf. agnatz.] 1. Bol. & Zoöl. Congenitally grown together; — used generally of unlike parts.

Zoöl. Growing with one side adherent to a stem; — applied to the lateral zooids of corals, etc.

ad-nex'a (3d-nēx'sā), n. pl. [L., neut. pl. of adnexus, p. p. of adnectere, annectere, to tie or bind to.] Anat. Conjoined parts; appendages; as, the adnexa of the uterus are the Fallopian tubes and ovaries.

a-do' (â-doō'), (1) v. inf., (2) n. [ME. at do, northern form for to do. Cf. Affair.] 1. To do; in doing; as, there is nothing ado. "What is here adof?"

Z. Doing; trouble; troublesome business; fuss; bustle.

Let's follow to see the end of this ado.

Yhate.

Let's follow to see the end of this ado.

Yhate.

Let's follow to see the end of this ado.

Shat.

To see stills.

Ado'be (â-dō'bè), n. [Sp.] 1. An unburnt brick dried in

It is growing ... meedful now that you produce something eternal, without making so much ado about it. Jostah Royce. Syn.—See syns.

2. Go'be (a-dō'bē), n. [Sp.] 1. An unburnt brick dried in the sun; —a name common where the Spanish have settled, as in Texas and New Mexico.

2. Earth from which unburnt bricks are made, esp. in the arid regions of the western United States; hence, any alluvial or playa clay in desert or arid regions.

3. A house or structure made of such bricks or clay. Shortly we saw a little broken adobe, a tumbled brush corral, the plastered gate of an acequia, and the blue water of the tank.

4. The Mexican silver dollar. Collog., Southwestern U. S.

2. do'be, a. Made of adobe; —hence applied colloquially by Americans to any of various Mexican things; as, an adobe dollar. Collog., Southwestern U. S.

2. do'be/cence (&d'ō-l&s'ens), n. [F., fr. L. adolescentia.]

1. State or process of growing up from childhood to manhood or womanhood; youth, or the period of life between puberty and maturity, generally considered to be in the male sex from fourteen to twenty-five years of age, and in the female sex from twelve to twenty-one. Sometimes used with reference to the lower animals.

2. Phys. Geog. Topographic adolescence. See Topographic adolescent; youthfulness.

2. Phys. Geog. Topographic adolescence to grow: cf. F. adolescent. See Adulir.] 1. Growing; advancing from childhood to maturity; in a state of adolescence.

2. Phys. Geog. Advancing toward a full adjustment of alopes to existing base level; — said of topography and topographic features, as valleys. See Topography and topographic features, as valleys.

topographic features, as valleys. See Topographic adolescence.

Ad'o-na'i (ǎd'ō-nā'ī; à-dō'nī), n. [Heb. adōnāi, lit., my lord.] A Hebrew name for God, usually translated in the Old Testament by the word "Lord." The later Jews, as a rule, use its vowel points to fill out the tetragrammaton IRVH. "the incommunicable name?" and in reading substitute "Adonai," except when Adonai follows or precedes it in the text, when it is pronounced "Elohim." See TETRAGRAMMATON.

Ad'o-na'is (ǎd'ō-nā'Is), n. The poet Keats (1795-1821);—a poetical name given at his untimely death by Shelley in a monody entitled "Adonais," probably to hint an analogy between Keats's fate and that of Adonis.

Ad'o-ne'an (-ne'an), a. [L. Adoneus.] Pertaining to Adonis; Adonic. "Fair Adonean Venus." Faber.

Adonis; Adonic. "Fair Adonean Venus." Faber.

Adonic (d-dōn'Ik), a. [F. adonique: cf. I. Adonium, n.] Relating to the mythical youth Adonis, famed for his beauty.—n. An Adonic verse, a verse consisting of a dactyl and a spondee or trochee; thus, -~-|-, or -~-|-, (see PROSODY);—said to have been named from its use in songs at the Adonia. It is chiefly used with other verse. a-don'l-din (-Y-dIn), n. Chem. A glucoside obtained as a bitter yellow powder from Adonis vernalis. It is used as a cardiac stimulant and as a diuretic.

ad'mo-ni' tion-ist (äd'mō-nīsh', ad-n.), n. An admonitioner, [Sp., ad-mon'i-tiv. Admonitive. Ref., ad-mon'i-tive (äd-mōn' 1-tive), ad-mon'i-tive, ad-nōn' 1-tive, ad-nōn' 1-tive, ad-nōn' 1-tive, ad-nōn' 1-tive, ad-nōn' 1-tix, n. [L.] Fem. of ADMONITER onitor.
ont. † adamant.
or'ti-za'tion, n. [LL. adtizatio.] Law. = amor-

mortizatio. | Law. = ANOR-TIZATION. + ANOUNT. 84-mount. + ANOUNT. 84-move (id.-moov.), v. t. [L. admoove.-] 1. To move occur-duct to or toward. Obs. 2. The advance. Latinson. 2. The advance. Latinson. 40br. Administrator. 40br. Administrator. 40br. Administrator. 40br. Administrative.

adn. For forms in adn-see those in ann...
Ad'na (ad'na). Bib.
[ad nave-am (ad nô'shē-am).
L.] To nausea; so as to disgust. | L. | To nausea; so as to disgust. | adnect. + annect. | | ad ne-go'ti-a (në-go'shY-a). | L. | For business affairs.

ad-mon'ish-ment, n. Admonition. Rave. [Ref. Sp. | [ad-nerv'al] (iid-nûr'vâl), a. ad-mon'isht. Ad mo n'ish ed. ad'mon-m'isht. Ad mo n'ish ed. ad'mon'isht. Ad mon'isht. Admon'isht. Admon'i

A-do'nis (â-dō'nīs), n. [L., fr. Gr. 'Aδωνα.] 1. Class. Myth. A beautiful youth, beloved by Aphrodite (Venus). He was born of a myrth tree (or his mother, Myrth, was changed into the tree), and in the flush of youth was slain by a wild boar (in later versions represented as sent by or embodying the jealous Ares). From his blood sprang the plant Adonis. So great was A phrodite's grief that the gods required him to spend only half (or one third) of the year in Hades. The festival of Adonis was the Adonia. Ac'dō'nī-ā), generally held at midsummer, at which the women first lamented his death and afterwards rejoiced in his resurrection. At this festival appeared the Gardens of Adonis, baskets or pots of earth in which quick-growing plants were sown, tended for eight days, allowed to wither, and then flung into the sea, or into springs, along with images of the dead Adonis. The myth is generally interpreted as symbolizing the annual decay and recurrence of vegetation. Its source is undoubtedly Semitic, the Phemician Adonis being the same as the Babylonian Tammuz (which see). See Aphrodite; cf. Attis.

2. A preminently beautiful young man; a dandy.

3. [NL.] Bot. A small genus of ranunculaceous plants, natives of Europe and Asia, having red or yellow flowers with 5 sepals and 5-15 petals; — so named because fabled to have sprung from the blood of Adonis. A autumnalis, the pheasant's-eye, is a favorite garden plant.

4. [L. c.] A style of wig worn in the 18th century.

Ado'nist (add'nist), n. One who maintains that the points of the Hebrew word translated "Jehovah" are really the vowel points of the word "Adonai." See Adonai.

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a-do'nate (add'o'n's), n. Chem. A crystalline pentalydric alcondition in th

I embrace the purpose of God, and the doom assigned.

The names of the knights who intended to joust, with the side which each chose to espouse.

a-dopt', v. i. Euchre. To accept as trumps the suit of the card turned up; — said of the dealer.

a-dopt'ed (a-dop'téd; -tid), p. a. Taken by adoption; as, an adopted son, citizen, word. — a-dopt'ed-ly, adv. a-dopt'ed (a-dop'téd), n. 1. One who adopts.

2. Chem. An adapter.

a-dop'tion (a-dop'shūn), n. [L. adoptio; akin to adoptare to adopt: cf. F. adoption.] Act of adopting, or state of being adopted; specif.: a Voluntary acceptance of a child of other parents to be the same as one's own child. See ADOPT, v. t., 1.

The blussia humberts.

of other parents to be the same as one's own child. See ADOPT, v. l., 1.

The blessing brought by Christ in the fullness of the time is called adoption (Gal. iv. 5), and this seems to indicate that St. Faul holds the sonship, of which he is speaking, to be founded on the covenant promise of God, and not on the natural relation to God of all men as such. . . It is, as the whole context shows, a position bestowed by a disposition or covenant of God, and through a redemption by Christ.

b Admission to a more intimate relation; reception; as, the adoption of persons into hospitals or monasteries.

Those friends thou hast, and their adoption tried, Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel.

C The choosing and making that to be one's own which originally was not so; acceptance; as, the adoption opinions.

Adoption Controversy. Theol. The controversy beginning in the 8th century over the doctrine of adoptionism.

Adoption Controversy. Theol. The controversy beginning in the 8th century over the doctrine of adoptionism.

To the eyes: as, to perform a demonstration ad ocolos. The doctrine of adoptionism. The street of adoptionism. I lit., the lord add of street. The street of adoptionism. I lit., the lord add of street. The street of adoptionism. I lit., the lord aboption of adoptionism. I lit., the lord aboption of adoptionism. I lit., the lord aboption. Adoption of adoptionism. I lit., the lord aboption. Adoptionism. I lit., the lord aboptionism. I lit., the lord aboption. Adoptionism. I lit., the lord aboption. Adoptionism. I lit., the lord aboptionism. I lit., the lord in lit. electrical currents passing through a muscle fiber toward the nerve or nerve ending.

ad-nex'ion. + ANNEXION.
adnichilate. + ANNIIIILATE. addomn'inal (dandm'r-adl), a.
[L. ad to + nomen noun.] Gram.
Of or pert. to an adnoun' sadiectival. — ad-nom'i-nally, adv.
ad-nom'i-na'tion (-mā'shān), n.
[L. adnominatio. -omis.] Paronomasia, or punning. Rare.
|| ad non e'xe-cu'ta (k-k-k-n'-ta). [L.] Lan. For the things not executed (by an executor).
ad-nom'. v. t. [See ANNOTATE.]
To note: observe. Obs.
ad'noun', n. [ad-+ noun.]
Gram. An adjective, specif. one used substantively. Rare.
ad-nounce'. + ANNOUNCE.
ad-nounce'. + ANNOUNCE.
ad-nounce'. + ANNOUNCE.
ad-nul'. + ANNOUNCE.
ad-nul'.

| a.dop'tion ism (a-dop'shun-Jz'm), n. Theol. The doctrine, which arose in Spain under the bishops Felix of Urgel and Elipandus of Toledo in the 8th century, that Christ was the Son of God as to his human nature only by adoption or by name, but truly so as to his divine nature. Adoptionism was condemned by Pope Hadrian and by Alcuin, Paulinus, and others in three synods under Charlemagne, at Ratishon, A. D. 792, Frankfort, 794, and Axi-la-Chaplel, 795.—a-dop'tion-ism, and others in three synods under Charlemagne, at Ratishon, A. D. 792, Ration of the Charlemagne, at Ratishon, A. D. 792, and the control of the cont

And Causonic may answer... that we adore God alone with latria or supreme adoration, and that to Him alone we offer the sacrifice of the Mass.

2. Homage paid to one in high esteem; profeund veneration; intense regard and love; fervent devotion.

3. A method of electing a pope by the expression of homage from two thirds of the conclave.

4. Art & Archeol. A representation of persons in the act of adoration, as in paintings, reliefs, medals, etc.

Syn. — See Reverence.

Adoration of the cross, R. C. Ch., the part of the service of Good Friday in which the cross is adored by the clergy and people. It follows the prayers.

4. Ard of Archeol. A representation of Priday in which the cross is adored by the clergy and people. It follows the prayers.

4. Ard of Archeol. A representation of Priday in which the cross is adored by the clergy and people. It follows the prayers.

4. Ard of Archeol. A representation of Priday in which the prayers. In ME. existed also awaren, fr. OF. aorer, L. adorare. Cf. ORISON, ORATION.]

5. The Worship with profound reverence; to pay adoration to.

6. Bishops and priests... bearing the host, which he [James II.] publicly adored.

7. To love in the highest degree; to regard with the utmost esteem and affection; to idolize.

7. The great mass of the population abhorred Popery and adored Mommouth.

8. Macaulay.

8. Adore, v. 1. To render adoration; to express, or be filled with fervent developed.

2. 10 love in the highest degree; to regard with the itmost esteem and affection; to idolize.

The great mass of the population abhorred Popery and adored
Monmouth.

Active to the population abhorred Popery and adored
Monmouth.

Active to the population abhorred Popery and adored
with, fervent devotion; to worship. "To bend, to tremble, and adore."

Active to defire, n. One who adores; a worshiper.

I profess inyself her adorer, not her friend. Shak.

Active to the profession of the definition of the profession of the profes

decoration.

As the very word ornament indicates what is in itself nonessential, so the "one beauty" of all literary style is of its very essence, and independent . . . of all removable decoration. W. Pater. Matter in itself capable of no other embellishment than purity of diction, and harmony of versification, can give to it. Cowper. Three-mast vessels, decked out with their colors. Gray. a-dorn'ment (-ment), n. [Cf. OF. adornement. See Adorn.]

An adorning; an ornament; a decoration.

a-dop'tious, a. Adopted. Obs.
a-dop'tious, a. Adopted. Obs.
a-dop'tive. Adoptev. Ref. Sp.
a-dop'tive. Year adv. of Anover.
I ad o'pus (me'um. tu'um. su'-um. L. L. Lit., for (my, your, his) profit or advantage; — a phrase formerly used where modern law has for the use of (me. you, him), and sometimes denoting the relation of principal and agent. See USE.
I a'dor (â'dōr, n. [L.] Speit, a kind of grain.
A-do'ra (â-dō'ra'), Bib.
a-dor'a-D. Adorable Ref. Sp.
Ad'o-ra'im (â'dō-rā'm). Bib.
a-dor'a-D. Adorable Ref. Sp.
Ad'o-ra'im (â'dō-rā'm). Bib.
a-dor'a-D. Adorable Ref. Sp.
Ad'o-ra'im (â'dō-rā'm). Bib.
A-do'ra (â-dō'ra'), a. [ad-+orat]. Anot. \$z'ool. Near the mouth; as, adorad clia. — n.
An adoral plate ossiele, or other part. — ad-o'rali-y, ab.
Ad'o-ra'es (â'dō-rā'rēz), n.
pl. [L. adoring adoring, p. pr. of Abors.
Adorn's (â'dō'ra'), a [ad-+orat].
Ador'a-tive (a'dō-rā'm). Bib.
a-dor'a-bo'ral-y, adv. of adorning, p. pr. of Abors.
Adorn's (a'dō'ra'), a. [ad-+orat].
Ador'a-tive (a'dō-rā'm). Bib.
a-dorn'e-n. One who adorna.
Adorn's (a'dō'ra'), a'll. a dorn'ing-ly, adv. of adorning, adorn'e to kism, n. [l. adosculari, ad-oration of Christ was lawfin, a'll a'do's a'dō'c', a'll' a'do's a'dō'c'', a'll' a'do's a'dō'c'', a'll' a'do's a'dō'c'', a'll' a'do's a'do'c'', a'll' a'do's a'dō'c'', a'll' a'do's a'do'c'', a'do

a-down' (à-doun'), adv. [ME. adun, adoun, adune, AS. of dune off the hill. See A-, 3; DOWN.] From a higher to a lower situation; downward; down, to or on the ground. Archaic. "Thrice did she sink adown." Spenser.
a-down', prep. Down. Archaic or Poetic. "Adown life's latter days."

er days.'<sup>3</sup>

M. Arnold
Her hair adown her shoulders loosely lay displayed. Prior Her hair adown her shoulders loosely lay displayed. Prior.

A-dox'a (å-dök'så), n. [NL., fr. Gr. äöségs inglorious, obscure; å-not + öéga glory-] Bot. A genus of plants constituting the family Adoxaceæ. A. moschatellina, the only species, is the moschatel.

Ad'ox-a'ce-æ (šd'ök-sš'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. A family of herbs (order Rubiales), distinguished from the Caprifoliaceæ by having the stamens inserted in pairs on the tube of the corolla. — ad'ox-a'ceous (-shūs), a.

Anneses (šd-nysés), n. f. [I. adnressus, p. p. of adarsi-

of the corolla. — ad/ox-a/ceous (-snus), u. ad-press' (3d-press', v. t. [L. adpressus, p. p. of adprimere.] To press close (to or against); to lay flat.

The ear is comparatively small, and is adpressed to the side of the head.

the head.

ad'pro-mis'sion (&d'prô-m'sh'ān), n. [L. adpromitere to promise in addition to; cf. L. adpromissor a surety. See AD-; PROMISE.] Rom. & Civil Lav. A contract or relation of suretyship. At Roman law there were five forms of adpromission—sponsion, fidepromission, fidejussion, mandatum, and pactum de constituto, or constituta pecunia.

A dras'tus (â-drăs'tūs), A dras'tos (-tōs), n. [L. Adras-tus, fr. 'Abparoro.] Gr. Myth. A king of Argos, leader of the expedition of the Seven against Thebes and sole survivor of the Seven. Beholding the death of his sons-in-law caused him to become permanently pale.

Adrastus in tragedy is always a type of somewhat proverbial eloquence, a superior Polonius.

Glibert Murray.

a-dreamed (â-drām'd), a-dreamt' (â-drām'), p. p. [a-+dream.] Visited by a dream; — used in the phrase, To be adreamed, to dream. Obs.

Will thou believe me, sweeting? by this light I was adreamt on thee too.

A-veneal (â-drām'd). a. & n. [ad-+renal.] Suprarenal. ad'pro-mis'sion (ad'pro-mish'ŭn), n. [L. adpromittere to

of serfs bound to the soil so that the right to their service Dasses with the transfer of the land.

2. Written after; as, iota adscript.

ad/script (ad/skript), \*. An adscript serf.

ad-scription (ad-skrip/shkn), \*. [See ADSCRIPT, ASCRIP-

32

ad'script (&d'skript), x. An adscript serf.
ad-script tion (&d-skript)shin), n. [See Adscript, Ascription. Rare.

2. State of being added, annexed, or bound, as of adscript serfs, or of an estate burdened with a duty.
ad-sorb' (&d-sôrb'), v. t. To condense by adsorption.
ad-sorp'tion (&d-sôrp'shim), n. [L. ad to + sorbere to suck in. Cf. Assorpron.] A common phenomenon consisting in the adhesion of the molecules of gases or dissolved substances to the surfaces of solid bodies, resulting in a relatively high concentration of the gas or solution at the place of contact.—ad-sorp'tive(-tfv), a.
ad-stip'u-late (&d-stip'u-lat), v. i. [L. adstipulatus, p. p. of adstipulari. See Ads. stip'u-late), v. i. [L. adstipulatus, and stip'u-lato (-ia'te'), n. [L.] Rom. Law. To act as adstipulator.—ad-stip'u-la'tion (-ia'shim), n.
ad-stip'u-la'tor (-ia'te'), n. [L.] Rom. Law. An additional party made accessory to a promise or contract in order to provide an agent or attorney to evade the rule that a man could not make an agreement to take effect after his death, this latter rule being done away with by Justinian's time. The adstipulator could receive and exact payment independently of the stipulator, but was accountable to him for what was received.
ad-su'ki bean (&d-sōo'ki; &d-zōo'-). [Jap. adzuki.] A cultivated variety of the Asiatic gram, now introduced into the United States. See Gram, a bean.
ad'u-lat'la-(&d'd-ik'shan), n. [From Adula, a mountain group in Switzerland.] Min. A transparent or translucent variety of orthoclase, which includes a kind of moonstone.
ad'u-lat'ed (&d'd-ik'shan), n. [From Adula.] To flatter in a servile way.

Byron.

variety of orthoclase, which includes a kind of moonstone. ad'u-late (&d's-lāt), v. l., ad'u-late (-lāt'ēd); ad'u-late (&d's-lāt), v. l., ad'u-late (-lāt'ēd); ad'u-later in a servile way.

Ad'u-lation (&d's-lāt'shān), n. [F., fr. L. adulatio.] Servile flattery; praise in excess, or beyond what is merited. Think'st thou the flery fever will go out

With titles blown from adulation? Shak.

Syn.—See compliment.

Ad'u-lat'ou (&d's-lāt'ēr), n. [L.: cf. F. adulateur.] A servile or hypocritical flatterer.

Ad'u-lat'ou (&d's-lāt'ēr), n. [L.: adulatorius: cf. OF. adulatoire.] Containing excessive praise or compliment; servilely praising; flattering; as, an adulatory address.

A-du'lat o-du'l'am', n. Bib. The Canaanitish city from which the Cave of Adullam (see under cAve) was named.

A-du'l'am' (-d'dl'am), n. Bib. The Canaanitish city from which the Cave of Adullam (see under cAve) was named.

A-du'l'am' (-d'dl'i'), n. 1. Bib. A native or inhabitant of the ancient city of Adullam.

2. Eng. Politics. One of a group of seceders from the Liberal party in 1866. See CAve of Adullam.

a-dult' (a-dilt'), a. [L. adultus, p. p. of adolescere, akin to alere to nourish: cf. F. adulte. See old.] Having arrived at maturity, or attained full size and strength; matured; as, an adult person or plant; an adult age.

a-dult', n. A person, animal, or plant grown to full size and strength; one who has reached maturity. In the common law the term is applied to persone of full age; in the civil law, to males after the age of furteen and to females after twelve; in the Mohammedan law of India. to males or females after the age of fifteen. See Ace, n., 3.

a-dult'er-ant (d-d'ult'er-ânt), n. [L. adulteraus, p. p. of adulterare.] The defile by adultery. Obs.

Niton.

Z. To corrupt, debase, or make impure by an admixture of a foreign or a baser substance; as, to adulterate food, drink, drugs, coin, etc. Articles are adulterate to increase their weight or bulk or to improve or change their appearance or flavor in mitation of an article of higher g

or taint in the substance or its source; artificial concealment of defects; or treatment to simulate a better article.

The present war has . . . adulterated our tongue with strange words

Spectator,

-To corrupt, defile, debase, vitiate, sophisticate

See CONTAMINATE.

a-dul'ter-ate (a-dul'tér-āt), a. [L. adulteratus, p. p. See Adulteratus, v. l.] 1. Tainted with adultery.

2. Debased by the admixture of a foreign substance; adul-

a. Debased by the admixture of a foreign substance; adulterated; hence, spurious; counterfeit.

a-dul'ter-a'tion (a-dul'ter-a'shinn), n. [L. adulteratio.]

1. Act of adulterating, or state of being adulterated.

The shameless adulteration of the coin. Prescott.

The shameless adulteration of the coin Prescott.

2. An adulterated product.

a-dulter-set (à-dülter-set), n. [Prob. fr. adulter, v. +-er; cf. ME. avoutrere, avoutere, avouter, OF. avoutre, prob. fr. (assumed) LL. abulter for L. adulter. See Adulters-ATE, v.] One, esp. a man, who commits adultery.

a-dulter-ess (-&s; à-dültres), n. [Fem. fr. L. adulter.] A woman who commits adultery.

a-dulter-ine (-In; -in; 277), a. [L. adulterinus.] Proceeding from adulterous intercourse. Hence: Spurious; without the support of law; illegal.

When any particular class of artificers or traders thought proper to act as a corporation without a charter, such were called adultering guilds.

a-dulter-lae (-iz), v. i. To commit adultery.

to set as a corporation without a characterize guilds
a-dul'ter-ize (-iz), v. i. To commit adultery.
a-dul'ter-ous (-iz), a. 1. Guilty of, or given to, adultery; pertaining to adultery; illicit.
Dryden.
2. Characterized by adulteration; spurious; adulterate; Smollett.

pertaming to adultery; inflicit.

2. Characterized by adulteration; spurious; adulterate; counterfeit. Obs.

adulterons Bible. See Bible.

adulterons Bible. See Bible.

adulterons Bible. See Bible.

adultery (adult'terl), n.; pl. -rebible ('Iz). [L. adulterium: cf. ME. avoutrie, advoutrie, OF. avoutrie, fr. avoutre adulterer. Cf. Adultber.

I. Unfaithfulness of a married person to the marriage bed; voluntary sexual intercourse by a married person with another than her or his husband or wife. Under the English common law adultery is not a crime, but is a subject of ecclesiastical censure only, the act of illicit intercourse being, there as elsewhere in Europe, adultery on the part of either a husband or wife, and fornication on the part of an unmarried participator, the offense being technically called single adultery when only one party is married, and double adultery when both are married. Under the Roman law and the Jewish law, to constitute criminal adultery the woman must be the wife of another. In some of the United States adultery is by statute made a crime for both parties, whether married or not; in others it is a crime only on the part of the married person; and in still others, only when one of the wrongdoers is a married woman.

2. Bib. a Lewdness or unchastity of thought as well as

when one of the wrongdoers is a married woman.

2. Bib. a Lewdness or unchastity of thought as well as of act, as forbidden by the seventh commandment. b Faithlessness in religion.

3. Hence, marriage outside the faith or contrary to ecclesiastical approval, as of a nun, widower, or the like.

4. Eccl. The intrusion of a person into a bishopric during the life of the higher.

siastical approval, as of a nun, widower, or the like.

4. Eccl. The intrusion of a person into a bishopric during the life of the bishop.

5. Adulteration; corruption; degradation. Obs.

6. The grafting of trees—as being unnatural. Obs.

ad-um/bral (ad-um/bral), a. [L. ad to + umbra shadow.]

Overshadowing; shady.

ad-um/brant (-brāth), a. [L. adumbrans, p. pr.] Giving a faint shadow, or slight resemblance; shadowing forth.

ad-um/brate (-brāt), v. l.; -bran-ed (-brāt-èd); -bran-ed (-bran-ed); -bran-ed (-bran-ed); -bran-ed); -bran-ed);

Both in the vastness and the richness of the visible universe the invisible God is adumbrated.

2. To overshadow; shade.

adumbration (ad/um-bras/shūn), n. [L. adumbrated.]

1. Act of adumbrating, or tate of being adumbrated.

2. A faint sketch; an outline; an imperfect portrayal or representation of a thing.

Elegant adumbrations of sacred truth. Bp. Horsley.

3. Her. The shadow or outlines of a figure.

ad-um/bra-tive (ad-um/bra-tive), a. Shadowing forth; faintly representing; typical. — ad-um/bra-tive-ly, adv. adv-nar/ion (ad/u-nar/shūn), n. [L. adunatio; ad + unus one.] A uniting; union.

a-dunc' (a-dun/kal) hooked, hook.] Curved inwards; a-dunc'at (-kūt) hooked; as, a parrot has an adunc a-dunc'at-ed (-kāt-ed) bill.

ad-script'ed, a. = ADSCRIFT, lad-ter/minal, a. | ad-+ terminal, a. | ad-+

sor. [etp.]
ads'heart', interj. See ADS, in-]
ad-sig'ni-fi-ca' tion (ād-sig'ni-fi-kā'shūn), n [See ADSIONIFY.]
Additional signification. Rare,
ad-sig'ni-fy (-fi), v. t. | ad. + signi-fy.] To denote additionally.
Rare.

ad-unc'at-ed (-kāt-ed) bill.

ad-scrip'ted, a. = ADSCRIPT, ad.'scrip-titious (& d'skr'y-the'n'al, a. [\( \alpha\) (\( \alpha\) (\) (\( \alpha\) (\) (\( \alpha\) (\) (\) (\( \alpha\) (\) (\) (\) (\( \alpha\) (\) (\) (\( \alpha\) (\( \alpha\) (\) (\( \alpha\) | Commit adultery; polads | Commit adultery;

advieribts, p. p. of adscribters to enroll. See Ascines. ] L. adscriptus, p. p. of adscribers to enroll. See Ascines. ] L. Attached (to the soil); --said sadoube, + ADULTERY. Adoubt', v. t. (a - + doubt.) To dread. Obs. | ADULTERY. Adoubt', \*-ADULTERY. Adoubterer. + ADULTERY. Adouter. + ADULTERY. Advised of the grant of a fair, market. from the

the cream in case of milk; the sale of one commodity under the name of another; presence of disease, infection,

Adrastia, Gr. 'Abpaoreta.]

Class. Myth. The goddess of inevitable fate, early associated and later identified with Nemesis. Shewas probably orig. a local form of Cybele associated with the Phrygian hero Adrastus.

a-draw', o. t. & i. [a-2+draw.]

To draw out. (Cf. ADRAM.] Withdrawal. Obs.

a-dray', m. (Cf. ADRAM.] Withdrawal. Obs.

by Donath of the commodity of the

and thalfway between any principal radius and a radius of the second and the rectum; as, the adrectal gland, which in moliusks of the general adragant, n. [E. corrupt. of tragacanthe.] Gun tragacanth adragant thin (ā dr degā nr.) [Adram Massorin. [Larragan f blin (ā dr degā nr.)] [Adram Massorin. [Larragan f blin (ā dr degā nr.)] [Adram Massorin. [Larragan f blin (ā dr degā nr.)] [Adram Massorin. [Larragan f blin (ā dr degā nr.)] [Adram Massorin. [Larragan f blin (ā dr degā nr.)] [Adram Massorin. [Larragan f blin (ā dr degā nr.)] [Adram Massorin. [Larragan f blin (ā dr degā nr.)] [Adram Massorin. [Larragan f blin (ā dr degā nr.)] [Adram Massorin. [Larragan f blin hand] [Larragan f

a-dun'di-ty (à-dün'sī-tǐ), n. [L. aduncitas. See Aduncous.]
Curvature inwards; hookedness.

The aduncity of the beaks of hawks.

Aduncate.

ad'u-rol. (à-dŭn'kŭs), a. [See Adunc.] Aduncate.

ad'u-rol. (àd'ū-rōī; -rōl), n. Photog. Either of two compounds, a chlorine derivative and bromine derivative, of hydroquinone, used as developers.

a-dust' (à-dŭst'), a. [L. adustus, p. p. of adurere to burn; ad + urere to burn; cf. F. aduste.] 1. Burnt or scorched; fiery; dried up with or as with heat. "The Libyan air adust."

Milton.

2. Locking as if hurnt or scorched i suphurnt.

adust."

2. Looking as if burnt or scorched; sunburnt.

A tall, thin man, of an adust complexion

Scott.

These arid and adust creatures, looking like the mumiles of some antediluvian animals, without the affections or sensibilities of flesh and blood.

De Quincey. These arid and adust creatures, looking like the mummies of some antediuvain animals, without the affections or sensibilities of flesh and blood.

2. Med. Having much bodily heat and little serum in the blood. Obs. Hence: Atrabilious; sallow; gloomy.

2. dus/tion (à-dus/chūn), n. [L. adustio: cf. F. adustion.]

1. Act of burning or parching, or state of being burnt or parched. Obs. or R.

2. Surg. Cauterization.

parched. Obs. or 16.

2. Surg. Cauterization.

| ad va-lo'rem (&d và-lò'rèm). [L.] Lit., according to the value; — used to designate a duty or charge laid upon goods at a certain rate per cent upon their value as stated in their invoice, in opposition to a specific sum upon a given quantity or number. Abbr. ad val.

ad-vance' (&d-váns'), v. t.; AD-VANCED' (-vánst'); AD-VANC-ING (-ván's'Ing). [ME. avancen, off. avancier, F. avancer, fr. a supposed LL. abantiare; ab + ante (cf. F. avant) before. The spelling with d was a mistake, a-being supposed to be fr. L. ad. See AYAUNT.] 1. To bring forward; to move toward the van or front; to make to go on.

2. To raise; elevate. Archaic.

They ... advanced their eyelids. Shak.

3. To raise to a higher Trank; promote.
Ahasuerus ... advanced him, and set his seat above all the princes.

£ ther iii. 1.

£ To accelerate the growth or progress of; to further;

3. To raise to a higher rank; promote.

Ahasuerus ... advanced him, and set his seat above all the princes.

Ahasuerus ... advanced him, and set his seat above all the princes.

At To accelerate the growth or progress of; to further; forward; help on; aid; heighten; as, to advance the ripening of fruit; to advance one's interests.

5. To bring to view or notice; to offer; propose; show.

Some ne'er advance a judgment of their own. Pope.

6. To make earlier, as an event or date; to hasten.

7. To furnish, as money or other value, before it is due, or in aid of an enterprise; to supply beforehand; as, a merchant advances money on a contract or on consigned goods.

8. Law. To furnish by way of an advancement.

9. To raise to a higher point; to enhance; to raise in rate; as, to advance the price of goods.

10. To extol; land. Obs.

Syn.—Elevate, exalt, aggrandize, improve, heighten, accelerate; adduce, assign, propose. See Allege.

advanced; v. i. 1. To move or go forward; to proceed; as, he advanced to greet me.

2. To increase or make progress in any respect; as, to advance in knowledge, in stature, in years, in price.

3. To rise in rank, office, or consequence; to be preferred er promoted.

4. To be or remain over, above, or in excess. Obs.

Syn.—Advance, proceed, movement from one point to another, sometimes with the implication of continuing or remewing movement already begun; progress suggests distinct and appreciable advance. See Progress, proceeds.

The sergeants made proclemation. Hastings advanced to the bar.

Romantic friendships, like violent loves, begin with disquiets, proceed to icalousies, and conclude in animostites.

The sergeants made proclemation. Hastings advanced to the bar.

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The sergeants made proclemation. Hastings advanced to the bar.

Romantic friendships, like violent loves, begin with disquiets, proceed to icalousies, and conclude in animostites.

The sergeants made procl

time to time, drawing one's self up and trying, in a superior effort, to combine the facilities thus acquired or improved. Thus one progresses.

Ad-vance', n. [Cf. F. avance.] 1. An advancing, or moving forward or upward; state of being advanced; progress.

2. Improvement or progression, physically, mentally, morally, or socially; as, an advance in health, knowledge, or religion; an advance in rank or office.

3. An addition to the price; rise in price or value; as, an advance on the first cost of goods.

4. The first step towards the attainment of a result; approach made to gain favor, form an acquaintance, adjust a difference, etc.; an overture; tender; offier;— usually in pl.

[He] made the like advances to the dissenters. Swift.

5. A furnishing of something before an equivalent is received (as money or goods), towards a capital or stock, or on loan; payment beforehand; the money or goods thus furnished; money or value supplied beforehand. In the case of an advance, as distinguished from an advancement, there arises the relation of debtor and creditor, or else the advance is in the nature of an absolute gift; but in case of an advancement, it is charged against the child's prospective share in his parent's estate. Cf. ADVANCEMENT, 3.

I shall, with pleasure, make the necessary advances. Jay.

The account was made up with intent to show what advances had been made.

In the writings of the French physiocrats "advances" are an outlay of weath with a view to some future return. as opposed

had been made.

In the writings of the French physiocrats "advances" are an outlay of wealth with a view to some future return, as opposed to an outlay for immediate consumption. Dict. of Pol. Econ.

6. One that has been advanced in rank or office. Obs. & R.

7. Naut. In turning a ship, the distance made parallel to her original course from the time of putting the helm down until the course is at right angles with the original one.

8. That which is in advance or ahead, as a body of soldiers, a lesson not before taken, etc.

That which is in advance or ahead, as a body of soldiers, a lesson not before taken, etc.
 in advance. a In front; before. b Beforehand; before receiving an equivalent. c In the state of having advanced money on account; as, A is in advance to B fifty dollars.
 ad-vanced' (ād-vānst'), p. a. 1. In the van or front.
 2. In the front or before others, as regards progress or ideas; as, advanced opinions; advanced thinkers.
 3. Far on in life or time.
 A gentleman advanced in years, with a hard experience written in his wrinkles.
 Hawthorne.

aduneward. † ADOWNWARD.

| ad un' guem (thy gwem). [L.]

To the finger nail, or touch of the nail; to a nicety; exactly.

a-dunque (a-dunk'). Var, of ADUNC.

| ad u'num om' nes (\omegam' nez.)

| ad u'num (a-dun' nez.)

| adu'num (a-dun' nez.)

| adus. Abbr of ad usum.

| adus. Abbr of ad usum.

advanced post. Mil., a position occupied by a force of defenders in advance of the main line of battle.—a. work, Fort., an auxiliary fortification, constructed within accurate rifie range, in advance of the ditch of a fortification.

advance guard. Mil. A body of troops preceding a command to recombiter and to protect its march. This body is divided, nearly equally, into the vanguard and the reserve, the vanguard being divided into the advance party and the support, the latter being much the stronger advance/ment (&d-vans\*měnt), n. [ME. avancement, F. avancement. See DVANCE, v.!] 1. Act of advancing, or state of being advanced; progression; improvement; furtherance; promotion to a higher place or dignity; as, the advancement of learning.

In heaven... every one (so well they love each other) rejoiceth and hath his part in each other's advancement. Sir T. More. True religion... proposes for its end the joint advancement of the virtue and happiness of the people.

An advance of money or value; payment in advance. See Advance, n., 5.

2. An advance of money or value; payment in advance. See advance, n., 5.
3. Law. Property given, usually by a parent to a child, in advance of a future distribution; an irrevocable gift by an intestate, during his life, of part or all of the done's anticipated share in the donor's estate upon distribution. It differs from an absolute gift in that it is charged against the done's future share in the donese cannot be called upon to account for or repay it except by this charging of it.
4. Auticiant for or repay it except by this charging of it.
4. Auticiant for or repay it except by this charging of it.
4. Auticiant and reattaching at a mache or advanced point from its origin. The operation is chiefly performed in strabismus to correct the action of a muscle.

8. Avance (id-van's@r), n. 1. One that advances.
2. A second branch of a buck's anticr.

8. Avance sheets. Print. Unbound sheets of a book furnished before publication, as for review or reproduction.

8. Avance signal. Railroads. In the block system, a signal to which a train may proceed beyond the beginning of a block, although the whole block is not cleared.

8. Avance racks. Certain tracks in a railroad yard.

8. Where the traffic is so heavy that the distribution of cars as the "advance," or "departure," "tracks, is made, to receive the trains as soon as they are made up on the distribution tracks and hold them while they await orders to proceed. In terminal yards such and them while they await orders to proceed. In terminal yards such and the process of the process o

| adu'sum Del-phi'ni (-del-fi'-ni). [LL.] = in usum Del-phi'ni (-del-fi'-ni). [LL.] = in usum Del-phi'ni (-del-fi'-ni). [lad u-trum'que pa-ra'tus (1-ram'kwe) [L.] Prepared for either event or aiternative.
adv. For various words beginning adv. see the forms in Au-advance's-ble, a. See-Able.
adv. Abbr. Ad valorem; advent; adverb: adverbially; adversus (L., against); advertisement; advice; advocate.
advanc' + Avail.
A-dval'ta (à-dvi'tà), n. [Skr. advanc'arage ground. Vantage]

the dead are in a conscious state, and that the saints are resurrected first to everlasting life, and the wicked last to everlasting suffering. The Advent Christians, organized in 1831, holding that all the dead are unconscious and are resurrected, the wicked being punished by annihilation.— Seventh-day Adventists, a branch of the early movement of 1861.—41, observing the seventh-day Adventists, when the seventh-day Adventists who have been seventh-day Adventist who have been seventh-day Adventist who have been seventh-day adventist who have been seventh-day and the restitution of all things, the final destruction of the wicked, and the response of the seventh-day and the surrounding connective tiasue; esp., the external coat or layer of a blood vessel, consisting mostly of fibro-elastic connective tissue.

adventitious (adventish/as), a. [L. adventicias,]

1. Added extrinsically; not essentially inherent; accidental or casual; additional; supervenient; foreign.

To things of great dimensions, if we annex an adventitious died of terror, they become without comparison greater. Burke.

2. Biol. a Out of the usual place; arising sporadically; as, an adventitious but. b Accidentally or sparingly spontaneous in a country or district; adventive.

3. Anat. Of or relating to an adventitia.

4. Med. Acquired, as diseases; accidental.

Syn.— Extrinsic, extraneous, incidental, fortuitous. See Accidentially connected, or of a different texture from the ordi-

4. Med. Acquired, as diseases; accidental.

Syn.—Extrinsic, extraneous, incidental, fortuitous. See ACCIDENTAL.

adventitious membrane, a membrane connecting parts not usually connected, or of a different texture from the ordinary connection, as the membrane of a cicatrix.—a roots, roots which arise from any point of the stem, other than from their normal point of origin. They are frequently developed on exposed parts of the plant, sometimes serving merely as holdfasts, as in the poison ivy, or as prop roots, common in the mangrove, banyan, etc. The roots emitted by cuttings are also adventitious. See AERIAL ROOTS.—adventitiously, adv.—adventitious-ness, n.

adventitiously, adv.—adventitious. See AERIAL ROOTS.—adventitive (&d-ventitive), a. 1. Accidental.

2. Bot. Growing accidentally or spontaneously; not indigenous; not thoroughly naturalized; —applied to exotics.

ad-ventitive, n. An immigrant. Obs.

Adventive, &d-ventity, n. [ME. aventure, aunier, anier, F. aventure, (&d-ventity), n. [ME. aventure, anier, F. aventure, fr. LL. adventura, fr. L. advenire, adventum, to arrive, which in the Romance languages took the sense of "to happen, befall." See Advenc; cf. venture.] 1. That which happens without design; chance; hazard; hap; hence, chance of danger or loss.

Nay, a far less good to man it will be found, if she must, at all adventures, be fastened upon him individually.

Millon.

2. Risk; danger; peril. Obs.

3. The encountering of risks; hazardous and striking enterprise; a bold undertaking, in which hazards are to be met and the issue hangs upon unforeseen events; a daring feat.

He loved excitement and adventure Macaulay.

4. A remarkable occurrence; a striking event; a stirring incident; as, the adventures of one's life.

He loved excitement and adventure Macaulay.

A remarkable occurrence; a striking event; a stirring incident; as, the adventures of one's life.

Bacon.

A mercantile or speculative enterprise of hazard; a venture; a shipment by a merchant on his own account. The word "adventures"... is used everywhere as synonymous with "perils," or so nearly so that they cannot serve to enlarge the policy in the manner contended for by counsel.

Syn \_\_Undertaking enterprise venture.

Syn. — Undertaking, enterprise, venture.

at all adventure, or adventures, at random; at all hazards; recklessly. — by adventure, of adventure, peradventure.

ad-ven'ture, v. t.; Ad-ven'tured (-tūrd); Ad-ven'turning (-tūrd); [ME. aventuren, auntren, F. aventurer, fr. aventure.

beared, iconord, venture, v.; cf. saunter.] 1. To risk,

ad-von'ture, v. 1; AD-VEN'TURED (-tūrd); AD-VEN'TURING (-tūr-Ing). [ME. aventuren, auntren, F. aventurer, fr. aventure. See ADVENTURE, n.; cf. SAUNTER.] 1. To risk, or hazard; jeopard; venture.

He would not adventure himself into the theater. Acts xix. 31.

2. To venture upon; to run the risk of; dare.

Nette venture upon; to run the risk of; dare.

Siectiminations might be adventure. It Taylor.

Ad-ven'ture, v. i. To try the chance; to take the risk.

I would adventure for such merchandise.

Shak.

Brisk, breathless adventuring and a lusty enjoyment of life.

ad-ven'turer (-3r), n. [Cf. F. aventurier.] One who adventures; esp.: a One who engages in new and hazardous or perilous enterprises of any kind. b A soldier who, as commonly in the Middle Ages, joins the ranks of any party that offers sufficient inducement of profit, pleasure, or honor, or who makes war at his own risk; a soldier of fortune. Come who engages in enterprises of trade, travel, etc., for profit, esp. in foreign countries. Now chiefly used historically referring to such adventurers of the 16th and 17th centuries. Cf. MERCHANT ADVENTURER. d One who seeks preferment or position to which he is not entitled, by playing upon the credulity or prejudices of others, or similar devious means.

ad-ven'ture-some (-sim), a. Full of risk; adventurous; venturesome.—ad-ven'ture-some.—ess, n.

ad-ven'ture-some (-sim), a. [ME. aventurous, aunterous, Of. aventuros, F. aventureux.] Characterized by, or of the nature of, adventure; specif.: a Inclined to adventure; willing to incur hazard; prone to embark in hazardous enterprises; rashly daring; — applied to persons.

Bold deed thou hast presumed, adventurous Eve. Milton.

b Full of hazard; attended with risk; exposing to danger; requiring courage; rash; — applied to acts; as, an adventurous undertaking, deed, song.

b Full of hazard; attended with risk; exposing to danger; requiring courage; rash; — applied to acts; as, an adventurous undertaking, deed, song.
Syn.—Foolhardy, reckless, presumptuous, daring, venturesome, hazardous. See RASH.——adventur-ous-ly, adv.——ad-ventur-ous-ness, n.—adventur-ous-less, n.—adverb(advirb), n. [L. adverb(um); ad + verbum word, verb;—a translation of Gr. êπίρρημα adverb, lit., that which is said afterwards: cf. F. adverbe.] Gram. A secondary part of speech expressive of an attribute, mod-

ad-vent". + AVAUNT.
ad'vec-ti' tious (8d'vek-t'sh'is), a. [L. advecticius.] Brought
or carried from elsewhere.
ad've-hent (8d've-hent), a. [L.
advent've-hent (8d've-hent), a. [L.
advent've-hent, a. See-Ful.
advent've-sun, See-sun.
Advent've-sun, See-sun.
Advent've-sun, Adventuresun adven've-sun, Adventuresun adven've-sun, See-sun.
Adven've-sun.
Advent've-sun, Adventuresun adven've-sun, See-sun.
Adven've-sun, Adventuresun adven've-sun, See-sun.
Adven've-sun, Adventuresun adven've-sun, See-sun.
Adven've-sun, Adventuresun adven've-sun, See-sun.
Adven've-sun, Adventuresun older form of adventure, v.]
Adventure; enterprise. Obs. § A.
Adventure; enterprise. Ob

ification, or circumstance attending an act or another attribute, and hence used to qualify esp. verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs, and occasionally (as "quite" in "quite a man") other parts of speech. See Liv. ad-verbi-al (&d-vdr'bi-&l), a. [L. adverbialis: cf. F. adverbial.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an adverbi octatining or using an adverb or adverbs; as, an adverbial phrase or form.—ad-verbi-al-ly, adv. ad-ver'bi-al-lze (-lze), v. l.; -lzed (-lzd); -lz'lne (-lz'lng). To give the force or form of an adverb to. adver-sa'ti-a (&d'ver-sa'ti-a), n. pl. [L., neut. pl. of adversarius turned toward one.] A miscellaneous collection of notes, remarks, or selections; a commonplace book; also, commentaries or notes.

These parchments are supposed to have been St. Paul's adversaria.

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These parchments are supposed to have been St. Paul's adversaria.

adver-sary (&dver-sary; in Millon often &d-vûr'-), n.;
pl. = nes (-riz). [ME. adversarie, fr. L. adversarius (a.)
turned toward, (n.) an adversary: cf. F. adversarius (a.)
turned toward, (n.) an adversary: cf. F. adversarius (a.)
turned toward, (n.) an adversary: cf. F. adversarius (a.)
turned toward, (n.) an adversary: a member of an opposing or
hostile party; an opponent; an antagonist; an enemy; foehis ancient knot of dangerous adversaries. Shak.
Agree with thine adversary quickly. Matt. v. 25.
Oh that one would hear me! behold, my desire is ... that mine
adversary had written a book.
2. pl. = Adversaria. Rure.
Syn. — See opponent.
the Adversary, Satan, or the Devil.

adversary had written a book.

2. pl. = ADVERSARIA. Rure.

Syn. — See OPFONENT.

the Adversary. Satan, or the Devil.

ad'ver-ga-ry (&d'ver-sa-r'), a. [See ADVERSARY, n.]

1. Opposed; opposite; adverse; antagonistic. Archaic.

2. Law. Having an opposing party; not unopposed; as, an adversary suit.

adversary suit.

adversary suit.

adversative conjunction (but, however, yet, etc.); an adversative conjunction (but, however, yet, etc.); an adversative force. — ad-ver/sa-tive-ly, adv.

adversative proposition, Logic, a proposition expressing antithesis or opposition.

adversa (advers, n. An adversative word or proposition.

adversa, advers, F. adverse, fr. L. adversus, p. p. of advertere to turn to. See Advert.] 1. Acting against, or in a contrary direction; opposed; contrary; conflicting; as, adverse winds; a spirit adverse to distinctions of caste.

2. Specif, Law, having opposing interests; having interests for the preservation of which opposition is essential.

The words "adverse party" is to competency of witnesses]. are not limited to the adversary positions of plaintiff and defendant, but affect any party, whether plaintiff or defendant, whose interests are actually adverse to those of another party the action, whether plaintiff or defendant, whose interests may be injuriously affected by a reversal or modification of the judgment or order appealed from.

116 (Ed. 45.

3. Opposite. "Calpe's adverse height."

Eyron.

4. In hostile opposition: unfavorable; unpropitious; con-

pected by a reversal or monneason of the juginess, other pealed from.

3. Opposite. "Calpe's adverse height." Byron.

4. In hostile opposition; unfavorable; unpropitious; contrary to one's wishes; unfortunate; calamitous; afflictive; as, adverse fates; adverse circumstances; things adverse.

Happy were it for us all if we bore prosperity as well and wisely as we endure an adverse fortune.

5. Bot. Turned toward the stem or axis; as, adverse leaves: "the opposite of averse."

Happy were it for us all if we nor prosperity as well and wisely as we endure an adverse fortune.

5. Bot. Turned toward the stem or axis; as, adverse leaves;—the opposite of averse.

Syn.—Contrary, opposing, conflicting; disinclined, reductant, loath.—Adverse, Axerse come into comparison as denoting opposition, which in adverse has reference chiefly to opinion or intention, in averse (see Reluctant) to feeling or inclination; as, "Protestants... of that kind which is the most adverse to all implicit submission of mind and opinion" (Burke); "The Beefsteak and October clubs are neither of them averse to eating and drinking" (Spectator). See opposite, Antipathy.

1... hope that our periodical judges will not be very adverse to me, and that perhaps they may even favor me.

Comper.

1... hope that our periodical judges will not be very adverse to me, and that perhaps they may even favor me.

Adverse possession (of real estate), Law, a possession which is hostile, under a claim or color of title, actual, open, notorious, exclusive, and continuous. Such a possession which is hostile, under a claim or color of title, actual, open, notorious, exclusive, and continuous. Such a possession when the hostile, under a claim or color of title, actual, open, notorious, exclusive, and continuous. Such a possession when the hostile, under a claim or color of title, actual, open, notorious, exclusive, and continuous. Such a possession when the nontinued for the required period of time (generally twenty years) gives an indefeasible right of possession, or ownership, to the possessor by operation of the limitation of actions. Actual possession in general consists in the exercise of such acts of ownership as the owner of such land would incomally exercise over it, which would vary with the nature and situation of the land.—a witness, Law, a hostile witness. See adversely (3d-virsi-ti), n.; pl. -Ties (-tiz). [ME. adversile, F. adverself, fr. L. adversilas.] 1. Opposition; contrariety, Obs.

2. A condition or circumstance attended wit

2. A condition or circumstance attended with severe trials; a state of adverse fortune; misfortune; calamity; affliction; trouble; trial; — opposed to well-being or prosperity.

Sweet are the uses of adversity,
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head.

Syn.—Distress, misery, suffering. See misrortune.

Adversity Hume. Joseph Hume, an English politician (1777-1855);—so called by Cobbett because of his predictions of disaster to Great Britain. Cf. Prosperity Robinson.

Advert (3d-Vurl'), v. i.; AD-Verit'ins, I Formerly also avert, fr. F. avertir, L. advertere, v. t., to turn to; ad + vertere to turn. See Versions; cf. ADVERTISE.] To turn the mind or attention; to refer; to take heed or notice; — with to; as, he adverted to what was said.

Syn.—Refer, allude; return, recur.—ADVERT, REVERT.

Adverbla'-ty (8d-vur'br-li'-) adversour. † ADVERT, REVERT.

Syn. — Refer, allude; return, recur. — ADVERT, REVERT

adverbial/ty (advorb'b'al'tt), n. Adverbial quality.
adverb'b'a-'tdon (-a'shan), n.
Adverbial quality.
adverb'b'a-'tdon (-a'shan), n.
Adverb'b'a-'tdon (-a'shan), n.
Adverb'b'a-'tdon (-a'shan), n.
Adverb'b'a-'tdon'b'an).

| ad verb'b'a-'tdon'b'an).
| L. | dowerson'b'a-'tdon'b'a-'

come into comparison with reference to discourse. To Adverten to something is literally to turn to or toward it; hence the word often implies turning away from one subject to take up another; as, "I speak of this point chiefly for the sake of method. . . Let me now advert to what was peculiar in that testimony" (Poe). To revert with a sigh. . . to the old notion of literature as holiday" (Lovell): "He now drops this idea, and reverts to his reasoning on death" (Goldsmith). But advert is frequently used as synonymous with refer (see ALUDE): as, "I never heard him (Carlyle) advert to his works and his fame "(E. Fitzgerald). See return. advert/ence (advirtens) | n. (OF. advertence, avertence, advertence) advertens. See ADVERTENT.] Act of adverting, or quality of being advertent; attention; notice; regard; heedfulness. To this difference it is right that advertence should be had in regulating taxation.

advert/ence (advert.), a. [L. advertens, entis, p. pr. of advertentee. See ADVERT.] Attentive; heedful; regardful. Sir M. Hale.—advert. yadv. adv. advertense (advertense) (advertense) (advertense) (advertense) (advertense) (advertense) (advertense).

advertense (advertense) (F. avertir, formerly also spelt advertent, to warn, give notice to, L. advertere to turn to. The ending was probably influenced by the noun advertisement. See ADVERT.] I. To notice; observe. Obs.

2. To give notice to; to inform or apprise; to notify; to make known; hence, to warn;—often with of before the subject of information; as, to advertise a man of his loss. I will advertise thee what this people shall do. Num. xxiv. 14.

3. To give public notice of; to aunounce publicly, sep. by a printed notice; as, to advertise goods for sale, a lost article, the sailing day of a vessel, a political meeting.

"F" This word was formerly accented advertise, later becoming advertise, renew for the anguage to throw the accent toward the first syllable. Syn.—Notify, announce, proclaim, promulgate, publish. advertise/nent. (advertise/nent. (advertise-ment. [

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ad'ver-tise', v. t. Also ad'ver-tize'. 1. To take note. Obs. 2. To give notice or information; esp., to give or make statements, requests, or the like, in printed announcements or advertisements.

ad-ver'tise-ment (&d-vûr'tiz-ment; often &d'ver-tiz'ment in U. S.; 277), n. Also ad-ver'tize-ment. [F. avertissement, formerly also spelt advertissement, a warning, giving notice.] 1. Act of adverting to something; act of informing or notifying; notification. Archaic.

An advertisement of dange. Bp. Burnet.

2. Admonition; advice; warning. Obs.

Therefore give me no counsel:

My griefs cry louder than advertisement.

3. A public notice, esp. in some public print, as a newspaper, periodical, book, poster, or handbill; anything that advertises; as, a newspaper having many advertisements. Advertisements of Elizabeth, a series of enactments promulgated in 1566 by Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, to establish "due order in the public administration of Common Prayer and using of Holy Sacraments."

ad'vice' (&d-vis'), n. [ME. avis opinion, advice, F. avis; & + OF. vis, fr. L. visum seemed, seen; really p. p. of videre to see, so that vis meant that which has seemed best. See vision; ef. Advise, Aviso.] 1. View or consideration of a thing; hence: a Opinion; judgment. b Prudence; consideration; wisdom; knowledge.

How shall I dote on her with more advice.

That thus without advice begin to love her? Shak.

C Determination; resolve or decision; plan. Obs.

2. An opinion recommended or offered as worthy to be followed; counsel.

We may give advice, but we cannot give conduct. Franklin.

3. Information or notice given; intelligence; as, late advices from France;—commonly in pl. Specif., Communsually, information communicated by letter,—chiefly as to drafts or bills of exchange; as, a letter of advice. Syn.—Opinion, recommendation, instruction, suggestion, exhortation, admonition; consultation, deliberation,—Abvice, counsel, the recommendation, instruction, suggestion, exhortation, and monition; consultation deliberation,—Abvice,

more advise thee."

advis'a-to-ry (&d-viz'a-to-ri), advocate-ship, n. See -ship.

a. Pert. to an adviser or advice.
advise. † Advice.
by, advice. † Advice. † Advocator.
advocate. † Advocate.
advocate.
advocate. † Advocate.
advocate.
advocate. † Advocate.
advocate.
advocates. \* Are.
advice. n. = Advise.
advice. † Avoid.
advocate.
advocates.
Are.
bisolomicate.
b

3. To give information or notice to; to apprise; inform; — with of; as, we were advised of the risk.

4. Scots Law. To consider or review (a verdict or decision). Syn. — To counsel, admonish; apprise, acquaint. to advise one's self, to bethink one's self; to take counsel with one's self; to reflect; consider. Obs.

Bid thy master well advise himself. Shak.

ad-vise' (ád-viz/), v. i. 1. To consider; deliberate. Obs.

2. To take counsel; as, I will advise, if you will execute. advised' (ád-viz/), v. p. & p. a. of Advise. Specif.: 1. Of persons, having considered; hence, deliberate; cautious; judicious; determined. Obs.

2. Of things, considered; deliberate; hence, judicious. — ad-vis/od-ly (ád-viz/ve-d1), adv. — ad-vis/od-loss, n. ad-vis/od-ly (ád-viz/ve-d1), adv. — ad-vis/od-ness, n. ad-vis/od-ly (ád-viz/ve-d1), adv. — ad-vis/od-ness, n. ad-vis/od-ly (ád-viz/ve-d1), adv. — ad-vis/od-ness, n. ad-vis/od-ly (ád-viz/ve-d1), a. [ME. avisement, F. avisement.] 1. Act of one who advises anything; specif. a Counsel; advice; information. Archaic. b Consideration; deliberation; consultation.

Tempering the passion with advisement siow. Spenser.

2. The result of advising; specif., Obs., an opinion; plan. ad-vis/ory (ád-viz/ze-rl), a. Having power to advise; pertaining to or containing advice; as, an advisory council. The General Association has a general advisory superintendence over all the ministers and churches.

2. Eccl. Advowant. Rare.

2. Eccl. Advowant. Rare.

2. Eccl. Advowant. Rare.

2. Eccl. Advowant. Rare.

3. Lone who pleads the cause of another. Specif., now who pleads the cause of another before a tribunal or judicial court; a counselor. Advocat, and various other special courts now or formerly existing. The corresponding mame in the English ecclesiastical courts and various other special courts now or formerly existing. The corresponding mame in the English ecclesiastical courts and various other special courts now or formerly existing. The corresponding mame in the English law courts is counselor, counsel,

This is the only thing distinct and sensible, that has been advocated.

Eminent orators were engaged to advocate his cause. Mitford.

2. Scots Law. To call up for a hearing from a lower court.

ad/vo-ca/tion (Ad/vô-kā/shĕn), n. [L. advocatio.cf. OF. avocation. Cf. Advowson.] 1. A summoning or calling obs., except specif., in the law of Scotland and in the papal court, the calling or summoning of an action before itself by a superior court.

2. Act of advocating or pleading; plea; advocacy. Archaic. Jesus... sits... in a perpetual advocation for us. Jer. Taylor.

3. Advowson. Obs.

advo-cat'o-ry (Ad/vô-kā/vô-rǐ), a. Of or pertaining to an advocate. Rare.

3. Advowson. Obs.
ad'vo-cat'o-ry (¾d'vō-kāt/ō-rī), a. Of or pertaining to an advocate. Rare.
ad-vow'ee' (¾d-vou'ō'), n. [ME. avowe patron, F. avouê, L. advocatus. See Advocate, n.; cf. Avowee, Avores.]
1. An advocate or patron; an avowe. Obs.
2. The patron of a church office or benefice, who formerly protected its interests; one who has an advowson.
ad-vow'son (¾d-vou'zūn; 277), n. [ME. avoweizoun patronage, OF. avoeizon, fr. L. advocatio. Cf. Advocation patronage, OF. avoeizon, fr. L. advocatio. Cf. Advocation [Originally, the function or office of a patron (advocatus) or protector of a benefice, who was privileged to nominate or present to it.] Advowsons are incorporeal hereditaments, and are, by 1 Vict. c. 28, s. 1, included under the term real exide. They constitute important property rights, of which about half belong to the Crown, and the others to the bishops, deans, and chapters, universities and colleges, municipalities, etc. The right is appendant when it has continued unbrokenly annexed to the manor; but if once separated it becomes an advowson in gross, but may become appurtenant. (%ee Appendant, Appurtenant) and in gross, under Gross.) Cf. EENEPICE.
ad'y-na'mi-a (¾d'1-nā'mīk), a. 1. Med. Pertaining to, or characterized by, debility of the vital powers; weak; as, malignant fevers are adynamic.
2. Physics. Characterized by the absence of power or force. ad'y-tum (¾d'1-tūmīk), a. 1. Med. Pertaining to, or characterized by, debility of the vital powers; weak; as, malignant fevers are adynamic.
2. Physics. Characterized by the absence of power or force. ad'y-tum (¾d'1-tūmīk), a. 1. Med. Pertaining to, or characterized by, debility of the vital powers; weak; as, malignant fevers are adynamic.
2. Physics. Characterized by the absence of power or force. ad'y-tum (¾d'vō-lū'lūmīk), a. 1. Med. Pertaining to, or characterized by, debility of the vital powers; weak; as, malignant fevers are adynamic.
3. Physics. Characterized by the Absence of power or force. ad'y-tum (¾d'vō-lū'lūmīk), alwat. Adbr. Advolū'lūm

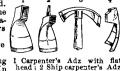
advowter, advowterer, etc. † ADULTER, ADULTERER, etc. advoyer. † AVOYER.

adz, adze (adz), n. [ME. adese, adis, adse, AS. adesa, Advoluttion (advoluting his hololuting to roll to.] A rolling toward something. Rare.
advoterer. † ADULTERER, etc. advoulter, † AVOULTERER, etc. at AUTIER, AUTIERER, etc. at AUTIER, AUTIERER, etc. at AUTIER, AUTIERER, etc. at AUTIERS, of the control tresse, ir. OF, autiers, OS. advow. For many words in advow. For many words in advow. For many words in advow. The control tresse, ir. OF, autiers, OS. advow. Autiers, OS. advow. Autiers, OS. advow. Autiers, of the control tresse, ir. OF, autiers, of the control tresse, of the control tresse, ir. OF, autiers, of the control tresse, of the control tresse, ir. OF, autiers, of the control tresse, autiers, of the control Adynamia. Rare, adys. + ADZ, adys. + ADZ, adys. t. An adytum; a sang tuery. Obs. adyte. v. t. To indite. Obs. adyte. + ADIGHT. adys-ton. n. = ADYTUM. adg. v. t., ADZED (Edzd); ADZ. ING. To cut or dress with an adg.

adese, ax, hatchet.] A cutting tool having a thin arching blade set at right angles to the handle, and thus differing from the az. It is used to 1 2 3 4 trim off the surface of wood.

adz, or adze, block. The block in a wood-planing ma-chine to which the cutters

adz. or adze, eve. An eve like that of an adz.



adx, or adze, eye. An eye like that of an adz. Be or as. A Lat. diphthong 1 Carpenter's Adz with flat corresponding to Gr. ai. In head; 2 Ship carpecter's Adz in the Eng. words derived from Lat. or Gr., x is usually retained in proper names and in learned or scientific terms. Elsewhere x is replaced by e. Thus Cæsar (cf. Fr. César), wedile, æstivation; estuary, museum, era, etc. In AS. x is not a diphthong, but merely a digraph, probably pronounced like a in English fat. Anglo-Saxon short x reflects Germanic short a. In English it is replaced by a; as in Alfred, fother, day, etc. Anglo-Saxon long x is reflected in English by e, ee, ea, all having the sound of e in ex. See Guide to Pron., § 128.

—2. 1. The termination of the nominative plural of Latin nouns (nearly all feminine) in ea, and of Greek plurals in ex that have been Latinized. It occurs chiefly in proper names and in modern biological names of orders and families. See ex in the names of stars, as ex Aquilæ, the

See -10.K. -ACE.R.
2. In astronomy, in the names of stars, as β Aquilæ, the genitive singular ending.
B-ac/-des (ε-as/1-dez), n. [L., fr. Gr. Αἰακίδης.] A descendant of Æacus: -a patronymic given eap. to Achilles (grandson of Æacus). Peleus, Telamon. Phocus, Pyrrhus (son of Achilles), and to Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, who claimed desoned from Achilles.

Eac'1-des (ĕ-ās'1-dēz), n. [L., fr. Gr. Aiaxiōy.] A descendant of Æacus.) Peleus, Telamon, Phocus, Pyrhus (son of Achilles), and to Pyrhus, King of Epirus, who claimed descent from Achilles), and to Pyrhus, King of Epirus, who claimed descent from Achilles.

E''a-cus (g'd-Kis), n. [L., fr. Gr. Aiaxos.] Gr. Myth. The king of Ægina, son of Zeus and Ægina, renowned for piety and justice. He was the father of Telamon and Peleus, and after death became one of the three judges of Hades. The Æginetans honored him as their tutelary deity. His descendants were called Œ-ac'1-dis (ĕ-ās'1-dē).

E-s'an (ē-ē'ān), a. [L. Aeacus, Gr. Aiaxos.] Class. Myth. Pertaining to or designating the island of Ææa (now Monte Circello), lying between Italy and Sicily and fabled as the abode of Circe. — Œ-œ'an, n.

S'cl-al (S'sh1-ā1), a. Bot. Of or pertaining to an æcium. æcial stage. — ÆCIOSTAGE.

S'cl-0-stage' (ē-sīā)'), n. [æcium + stage.] Bot. That stage in the development of certain rust fungi (Uredinales) in which æcia are produced. It often occurs, as in the wheat rust, on different hosts from those of the ureqostage or relioistage (which see); and it may be suppressed.

S'cl-um (ē'sh1-ām; -sl-ām), n.; pl.-cat (-sh1-ā; -sl-ā). Also æcidium. [NL., fr. Gr. aixā niŋury.] Bot. The form of sorus which is developed in the first spore-bearing stage (æciostage) of a rust fungus, and which gives rise to æciospores capable of producing the uredostage. Æcia of wheat rust are found on the barberry, and from their form are called cluster cups. Gl. Pronum, our Ensimum, Tellum.

S'dile (ā'dil), n. Also e'dile. [L. aedilis, fr. aedes temple, public building.] Rom. Antiq. A room; also (usually in pl.), a small house; a niche or inclosure, as for an urn or statue; a shrine, sometimes even a detached one.

S'dile (ā'dil), n. Also e'dile. [L. aedilis, fr. aedes temple, public building.] Amy of certain Roman urban officials whose chief duties were to look after the public works, the public markets, the grain supply, and the policing of the city, and to s

Myth. The father of Theseus, who, in grief at the supposed loss of his son, threw himself into the Ægean Sea, which is said to have been named from him.

Æ'gi-a-li'tis (ĕ'ji-ā-li'tis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. αἰγιαλός the seashore.] Ζοϋ. A genus of plovers comprising a number of species of small or medium size, having the upper parts unstreaked, and one or two black bars or rings on the neek or breast, as the killdeer, ringneck, and piping plover.

Æ'gi-lops (ĕ'ji-löps; ĕj'ī-; 277), n. [L. aegilops, Gr. aἰγί-λωψ.] 1. Med. An ulcer or fistula in the inner corner of the eye.

Actions (1) 1. Med. An ulcer or fistula in the inner corner of the eye.

2. Bot. a The wild oat, or any other grass growing as a weed in grain fields. Obs. b [cap.] A genus of grasses somewhat similar to Triticum, or wheat. c The valonia oak.

Eigi-ne\*tan (δ'ji-ne\*tān), a. [L. Aegineta, n., Gr. Aiγι-νήτης.] Of or pert. to Ægina. — Eigi-ne\*tan, n.

Eginetan marbies, or seulptures, certain sculptures, somewhat under life size, discovered in 1811 at Ægina, and later restored by Thorvaldsen and placed in the Glyptothek at Munich. They represent battles, probably between Greeks and Trojans, and came from the pediments of a temple of Athena, or, possibly, of an Æginetan goddess Aphæa, and date from the 5th century E. c.— E. school, Sculpture, a Greek school at Ægina noted for its athletic nude figures, as in the Æginetan marbles. The school flotrished early in the 5th century B. c., Callon, Onatas, and Anaxagoras being the chief sculptors.

E'gi-pan' (δ'ji-pān'), n. [Gr. Aiγίπαν; αίξ, αίγός, goat +

Greek school at Ægina noted for its athletic nude figures, as in the Æginetan marbles. The school flourished early in the 5th century B. c., Callon, Onatas, and Anaxagoras being the chief sculptors.

Æ'gl-pan' (ĕ'jl-pān'), n. [Gr. Aivimav; aif, aivis, goat + Ray Pan.] Pan; — so called with reference to his goatlike horns, ears, and lower limbs.

Æ'gir (ĕ'jir; a'gir), n. [Gel.] Teut. Myth. A giant usually regarded as personifying the sea, esp. in its calm and benignant aspect. His wife, Ran, is the death deity of the sea, who draws drowning men to the depths. Their nine daughters represent the surf and turbulent waves.

In Ægir's hall, where no unhallowed strife may come, the gods are guests, and feastatevery flax harvest. . Instead of the light of the fire they have the glitter of gold. Smith (Kaufmann).

Æ'gir-ite (ĕ'jir-it) / variety of acmite. See Acmite.

Æ'gir-ite (ĕ'jir-it) / variety of acmite. See Acmite.

Æ'gis (ĕ'jis), n. Also e'gis. [L. aegis, fr. Gr. aivis.]

I. Gr. Myth. & Antig. A symbol or accouterment, in Homer ascribed chiefly to Zeus, "the Ægis bearer," but later mainly associated with Athena. In Homer it is described as shaggy and adorned with golden tassels. In representations of Athena it appears as a breast ornament or protection, scaly or hairy, bordered with serpents, and set with the Gorgon's head (see Gorgoneum). Its significance was chiefly as a life charm, and it was prob derived from an original use of the goat in the cults of Zeus and Athena.

Z. Hence, any similar device borne by a deity, as sometimes by the Egyptian goddess Bast.

Fig. a shield or protection.

Æ'gis'thus (ĕ'jis'this), n. [L., fr. Gr. Aiyarθos.] Gr. Myth. The son of Thyestes, slayer of Atreus, and paramour of Clytemmestra, whom he aided in the slaying of Agamemnom. He was slain by Orestes (which see).

Æ'gis'thus (ĕ'jis'this), n. [L., fr. Gr. Aiyarθos.] Gr. aiya'os, aiya'os, the hedge sparrow (?) + ya'θos jaw.]

Z'billas (ĕ'jis' this's), n. [L., fr. Gr. Aiyarθos.] Gr. aiya'os, aiya'os, the hedge sparrow (?) ha pra

E'gle (ĕ'gle; ἐg'le), n. [L., fr. Gr. Aiγλη, lit., radiance.]
 Gr. Myth. One of the Hesperides; — a name given to various nymphs.
 [NL.] Bot. A small genus of rutaceous trees, natives of tropical Asia and western Africa, distinguished from the related genus Citrus by the distinct stamens. Æ. marmelos of India is the bel.
 E'go-po'di-um (ē'gō-pō'dǐ-ŭm), n. [NL.; Gr. aiξ, aiγόs, goat + πόδιου, dim. of πούς, ποδός, foot; cf. aiγοπόδης goat-footed.] Bot. A small genus of apiaceous plants, natives of the north temperate zone, having large biternate leaves and 5-angled carpels without oil tubes. Æ. podagraria is the goutweed.
 Bro'tat (ê-gō'tāt), n. [L., he is sick.] In English universities, a medical certificate that a student is ill and unable to attend his lectures or examinations.
 Mila, a-Omia (a-Ōmi-a), haymia, he/mi-a (-hē'mī-ā). A suffix from Greek aiμa, blood, chiefly used in the naming of diseases in which the blood is affected, as in septicænia, pyæmia, leucocythæmia, leucocythæmia.
 Eine'as (ê-nō'ās), n. [L., fr. Gr. Aiveias.] In Homer, the son of Anchises and Aphrodite (Venus), prominent as a defender of Troy and, after its fall, ruler in the Troad. Vergil's Æ-ne'fid tells of his wanderings from Troy to Thrace, Crete, Epirus, Carthage, and Italy, where his descendants are fabled to have founded the Roman empire. He carried his father, Anchises, on his shoulders from burn-well and the related to have founded the Roman empire.

ing Troy, and is called the Pious Eneas (Lat. Pius Eneas) from his filial devotion. The story of Eneas may be a myth representing the diffusion of the worship of Aphrodite as a maritime goddess. Cf. Bruy:

a. \*\*Ine-ous(a.\*\*2\*ne\*-us), a. [L. aeneus.] Colored like bronze.

\*\*B-nig\*ma.\*\*tite (\*-nig\*ma.\*\*tit), n. [See ENIGMA.] Min. An imperfectly known member of the amphibole group, occurring in black triclinic crystals. It is essentially a silicate and titanate of ferrous iron and sodium. Sp. gr., 3.74-3.80.

\*\*E-O'li-an (ē-O'li-an), a. Also E-O'li-an. [L. Aeolius.]

1. Of or pertaining to Eola or Eolis, in Asia Minor, colonized by the Greeks, or to its inhabitants; \*\*Eolic.\*\* The Dorian or \*\*Eolaum character is exactly presented in the austerity, the heroism, the intense passion of Achilles. \*\*H. Browne.\*\* 2. Pertaining to Eolus, the mythic god of the winds; hence [l. c.], pertaining to, or produced or effected by, the wind; aerial; as, \*\*xolian\* sculpture, \*\*xolian\* sand, etc. Viewless forms the \*\*xolian\* organ play. \*\*Campbell.\*\* scolian\* attachment, \*\*Music.\*\* a contrivance often attached to a pianoforte, which prolongs the vibrations and increases the volume of sound, by forcing a stream of air upon the strings. —\*\* harp.\*\* a. lyre, a musical instrument consisting of a box, on or in which are stretched strings of silk or fine gut, tuned in unison, on which the wind produces tones with audible harmonics of a mingled and distant sweetness. It is usually placed at an open window. —\*\* Emode. \*\*Music.\*\* See Mode. 1a (2)—2. rocks. \*\*Geol.\*\* sedimentary rocks whose material was deposited by winds. They are of limited extent.

B-O'li-an, n. Also E-O'li-an. [L. Aeoli the Eolians.] a An ancient Greek of an immigrant people, probably of Thessailan origin, who early colonized Lesbos, Tenedos, and adjacent coasts of Asia Minor, thence called \*\*E'O-lis\* (e\*-o'll-a).\*\* and E-O'li-a.\*\* They were apparently closely related to the Beotians and the Dorians. Cf. Relolic (e\*-o'll'a).

\*\*Relo'lian\* (e\*-o'll'a).\*\* n. [From Eolus.]

2. A modification of the above device used as a blowpipe for a lamp flame.

E'O-lis (&\dagger^3.1\s), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ai\dagger along fluid flame, E'O-lis (&\dagger^3.1\s), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ai\dagger along fluid flame, and a series of tufts of fingerlike gills, often brightly colored, along each side of the back. It is the type of the family \( \textit{E-014'}\)-d\( \textit{E-016'}\)-d\( \textit{E-014'}\)-d\( \textit{E-016'}\)-d\( \tex 

The sons of forgotten time, when this planet was not. I Adopted
2. Philos. In Gnosticism, esp. as taught by the Valentinians, one of the group of eternal beings which together form
the fullness of the supreme being, from whom they emanate
and between whom and the world they are intermediaries.
The Supreme Being is sometimes called the Perfect Zon.

(E-jevi and a de n. — 25 gevi and (14), n.

E'gous (E'jūs; E'jūs), n.

L., fr. Gr. Alyevs.] Gr.

Azokv. interj. See ADS, in active for activ

Eternal; everlasting. "Æonian hills." Tennyson.

Æ'py-or'nis (ö'p'-ör'nis), n. [NL; Gr. aiw's high +
ŏpu's bird.] A genus of gigantic ratite birds, the type
of a family, Æ'py-or-nith'i-dæ (-ör-nith'i-dē), whose
remains are found in Madagascar. They lived until comparatively recent times. Their eggs were sometimes over
thirteen inches long, being the largest eggs known.

Æ-ra'ri-an (ö-ra'ri-dn), a. [L. aerarius, fr. aes, aeris,
crude metal, copper, bronze, money.] Rom. Antiq. Of or
pertaining to the public treasury; fiscal.—n. A citizen
who paid a poll tax only, and had no right to vote.

Z'ér-ate (ä'er-āt), v. t.; X'ĒR-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); X'ĒR-AT'ING
(-āt'Ing). [Cf. F. aérer. See AIR, v. l.] I. To combine
or charge with gas, usually with carbon dioxide, formerly
called fized air.

His sparkling sallies bubbled up as from aerated natural foun-

His sparkling sallies bubbled up as from aerated natural fountains.

2. To supply or impregnate with common air; as,

and water, instead of being generated in the dough by fermentation or otherwise.

2'\$\vec{a} \text{ten}' \text{cine}' \text{cish} \text{bin}' \text{.7} \tex

Light as air: ethereal.

aerial plants.

5. Light as air; ethereal.

aerial acid, carbonic acid. Obs.—a. blue, Pollery, a delicate monochrome faience ware baving blue designs on a grayish ground.—a. car, a car used for riding in the air, as that of a balloon or of an aerial railway.—a. ladder, an extensible fire ladder, mounted on a truck, and raised by cranks.—a. navigation, aeronautics.—a. perspective. See Perspective.—a. railway, tramway, or the like, a system of transportation upon, or by means of, an elevated cable, rope, rails, or the like; specif., such a system forming a way along which a trolley may travel, for conveying a load suspended from the trolley.—a. roots, Bot., the roots produced by an epiphyte or air plant. They have no connection with the soil, but serve to anchor the plant to its support; frequently also they contain chlorophyll and perform photosynthesis. The adventitious roots emitted by such plants as the banyan, mangrove, etc. are sometimes incorrectly called aerial roots. See under ADVENTITIOUS.—a. telegraphy. — WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.—A. tints, Painting, tints expressing atmosphere or distance.—a. tramway. See Abrial Railwax.—a. wire, Wireless Teleg., an antenna.

an antenna.

— a. & ri. al. ly, adv. — a. & ri. al. ness, n.

— a. & ri. al. ly, adv. — a. & ri. al. ness, n.

a. & ri. al. ly, adv. ly, log la light of being aerial. Rare.

ae rie (e/ri; à re. 1; 277), n. [ME. aire, eire, air, nest, also
origin, descent, OF. aire, LL. area, aera, nest of a bird of
prey, perh. fr. L. area an open space (for birds of prey like
to build their nests on fiat and open spaces on the top of
high rocks). Cf. ARR.] The nest of a bird of prey, as of
an eagle or hawk, which build their nests in high places;
also, a brood of such birds; eyrie. Also fig.: A human
residence or resting place perched like an eagle's nest.

ae ried (e/rid; a'e-id), a. Having an aerie; furnished with,
or perched on, an aerie

merried (errid; ze'er-Id), a. Having an aerie; furnished wor perched on, an aerie
Yet God deems not thine aeried sight
More worthy than our twilight dim.

a'#r-14a'tlon (z'er-Y-fāk'shūn), n. [aëri-+-faction.]
aëritying. Rare.

aërifying. Rare.
a'ër-tifer-ous (-11'ër-us), a. [aëri + -ferous.] Conveying or containing air; air-bearing, as the windpipe.
a'ër-1-fl-ca'tion (-1-fl-kā'shūn), n. Act of aërifying, or

state of being aërified or aëriform.

a'ër-i-form (a'ër-I-fôrm), a. [aëri- + -form.] Having the

form or nature of air, or of an elastic fluid : gaseous. Hence,

fig., unreal.  $a^*\dot{e}r_i-f_i$ , v.t.;  $A'\ddot{e}r_i-f_ie_i$  (-fid);  $A'\ddot{e}r_i-f_ie_i$  (-fi'Ing).  $[a\ddot{e}r_i+f_ie_i]$  1. To infuse or force air into; to combine air with. 2. To change into an aeriform state.

(-fi/Yng). [aëri + fy.] 1. To infuse or force air into; to combine air with.

2. To change into an aëriform state.

a'ēr-0- (a'ēr-ō-). Combining form fr. Greek a'īp. aépos, air.

a'ēr-0'bl-a (-ō'bl-a) | n. pl. [NL. aërobia; aëro- + Gr.

a'ēr-0'bl-a (-ō'bl-a) | n. pl. [NL. aërobia; aëro- + Gr.

a'ēr-0'bl-a (-ō'bl-a) | n. pl. [NL. aërobia; aëro- + Gr.

a'ēr-0'la (a'ēr-ō'bl'a), a. Aērobic. -n. An aërobe.

a'ēr-0'la (a'ēr-ō'bl'k; 'ōb'lk), a. Biol. Growing or thriving only in the presence of oxygen; also, pertaining to, or induced by, aërobia; as, aërobic fermentation. - a'ĕr-0'l-a'l-1, adv.

a'ēr-0-lo'sis (-ō-bi-ō'sis), n. [NL., aëro- + -biosis.]

Biol. Life or existence in air or oxygen. - a'ĕr-0-bl-0'sis.

(-ōt'lk), a. - a'ĕr-0-ll-0'l-a-ll-y (-i-kā'l-1), adv.

a'ēr-0-curve' (a'ēr-ō-kūrv'), n. [aëro- + curve.] Aëro-nauics. A modification of the aëroplane, having curved surfaces, the advantages of which were first demonstrated by Lilicuthan.

a'ēr-0-drome' (-drōm'), n. [aëro- + -drome: formed on the analogy of hippodrome, which see.] An extensive tract of level ground, in and above which flying machines (aëroplanes) or airships can start and carry on their evolutions.

a'ēr-0-d-T-nam'c (-dī-nām'Tk; -dI-), a. [aëro- + dunamic.]

or level ground, in and above which flying machines (aëroplanes) or airships can start and carry on their evolutions.

a'6i-0-dy-nam'ic (-di-năm'tk; -di-), a. [aëro-+dynamic.]

Pertaining to the force of gases, as air, in motion.

a'6i-0-dy-nam'ics (-1ks), n. The branch of dynamics which treats of the air and other gaseous bodies under the action of force, and of their mechanical effects.

a'6i-0-dy-naph'cs (-5rai'lth). [aëro-+parphy. Description of the air or atmosphere.—a'6i-0-graphi'c-di-(1-k\ti), a.

a'6i-0-lite (a'er-\ti-lit) \ n. [a\ti ro-+-lite, -lith.] A a'6i-0-lith (a'er-\ti-lith) meteorite; specif., a meteoric stone.—a'8i-0-lith(c-(1\ti-lit), n. [a\ti ro-+-litg, -lith.] A a'6i-0-lito-gy (-5l'\ti-lith), a [a\ti ro-+-litgy]. The branch of physics treating of the atmosphere.—a'6i-0-lity, n. a'6i-0-man'cy (a'\ti-\ti-lith), n. [a\ti ro-+-mancy: cf. F. a\ti ro-man'cy (a'\ti-\ti-\ti-lith), n. [a\ti ro-+-mancy: cf. F. a\ti ro-man'cy (a'\ti-\ti-\ti-lith), n. [a\ti ro-+-mancy: cf. F. a\ti ro-man'cy (a'\ti-\ti-\ti-lith), n. [a\ti ro-+-mancy: cf. F. a\ti ro-man'cy (a'\ti-\ti-\ti-\ti-lith), n. [a\ti ro-+-man'cy: cf. F. a\ti ro-man'cy (a'\ti-\ti-\ti-lith), n. [a\ti ro-+-man'cy: cf. F. a\ti ro-man'cy (a'\ti-\ti-\ti-lith), n. [a\ti ro-+-man'cy: cf. F. a\ti ro-man'cy: cf. F

\*\*A varyns sailor. See NAUTICAL.] An aerial navigator; a balloonist.

\*\*a'fer-o-nau'tic (-nô't'k) } a. [Cf. F. aéronautique.] Pert.

\*\*a'fer-o-nau'tic-all (-tī-kāl) } to aéronautica, or aérial sailing.

\*\*a'fer-o-nau'tic-all (-tī-kāl) } to aéronautica, or aérial sailing.

\*\*a'fer-o-nau'tic-g(-tī-ka), n. The science or art of ascending and sailing in the air, as by means of a balloon; aérial nauigation; ballooning.

\*\*a'fer-o-pho'bi-a (-fô'bi-â), n. [NL.; aëro-+-phobia.] Med.

\*Morbid dread of a current of air, — a symptom of hydrophobia and hysteria. — a'fer-o-pho'bic (-fô'bik; -fôb'ik), a.

\*\*a'fer-o-phone' (-fô'), n. [aëro-+-phone.] a A form of combined speaking and ear trumpet. B An instrument, proposed by Edison, for greatly intensifying speech. It consists of a phonograph diaphragm so arranged that its action opers and stream are a fabrican with geater amplitude of vibration.

\*\*a'fer-o-phone' (-fôr'), n. [aéro-+-phore.] I. Med. A device for inflating the lungs of still-born children.

\*2. A portable apparatus containing a supply of compressed air for respiration, as for a miner.

\*\*a'fer-o-plane' [a'fer-ō-plān'), n. [aéro-+-plane.] Aëronau-itcs. A light rigid plane used in aërial navigation to oppose sudden upward or downward movement in the air, as in gliding machines; specif., such a plane slightly inclined and driven forward as a litting device in some flying machines;



A Wright Aeroplane.

state of being aerified or aeriform.

[ari-1-form (aeri-1-form), a. [aeri-1-form.] Having the molodicon with its springs reemforced by metal tubes.

[ari-1-form (aeri-1-form), a. [aeri-1-form.] Having the molodicon with its springs reemforced by metal tubes.

[ari-1-form (aeri-1-form), a. [aeri-1-form.] Having the molodicon with its springs reemforced by metal tubes.

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[ari-1-form (aeri-1-form), a. [aeri-1-form.] Having the molodicon with its springs reemforced by metal tubes.

[ari-1-form (aeri-1-form), a. [aeri-1-form.] Having the molodicon with its springs reemforced by metal tubes.

[ari-1-form] Aeri-1-form (aeri-1-form).

[ari-1-form] Aeri-1-form.

a'ér-o-phane' (a'ér-o-fan'; àr'-ò-), n. [aëro- + root of Gr. фаг-veroau to appear; cf. F. aéro-phane transparent.] A kind of thin, transparent crape, a'ér-oph'o-rous (a'ér-of'o-ras), a' a'ero- +-phorous.] Aërifer-

hence, a flying machine using such a device. These machines are called monoplanes, biplanes, or triplanes, according to the number of principal air planes used in their construction. Being heavier than air they depend for their levitation on motion inparted by one or more propellers, actuated by an internal combustion engine. They start from the ground by a run on small wheels or runners, and are guided by a steering apparatus consisting of horizontal or vertical movable planes. There are many varieties of form and construction which in some cases are known by the names of their inventors.

26-0-po-rot'o-my (26-2-pô-rot'ō-m), n. [aêro-+Gr. πόρος a passage + -domy.] Med. The operation of relieving obstructions of the air passages so as to allow air to enter the lungs, as by tracheotomy or intubation.

of relieving obstructions of the air passages so as to allow air to enter the lungs, as by tracheotomy or intubation.

a'6r-0-scope' (a'6r-5-skōp'), n. [aëro-+-scope.] Biol. An apparatus for collecting spores, dust, bacteria, etc., suspended in the air, as a glass vessel through which the air is drawn.—a'6r-0-scop'le (-skōp'lk), a.—a'6r-0-scop'le (-skōp'lk), a.—a'6r-0-scop'le (-skōp'lk), n. [aëro-+-scopy.] The observation of the states and variations of the atmosphere.

B-rose' (6-rōs'; 6'rōs), a. [L. aerosus, fr. aes, aeris, brass, copper.] Of the nature of, or like, copper; brassy. Rare. a'6r-0-sid'er-ite (a'6r-5-sid'er-it), n. [aëro-+ siderite.] A mass of meteoric iron.

a'6r-0-sid'er-o-lite (-sid'er-5-lit; -si-dē'rō-lit), n. [aëro-+ siderite.] A meteorite containing both stone and iron.

a'6r-0-sid'er-o-lite (-sid'er-5-lit; -si-dē'rō-lit), n. [aëro-+ siderite.] A meteorite containing both stone and iron.

a'6r-0-sid'er-o-lite (-sid'er-5-lit; -si-dē'rō-lit), n. [aëro-+ siderite.] A mass of meteoric and sides, a balloon or flying machine; also, a balloon or flying machine; as an aërostatic voyage.

a'6r-0-stat'ic (-kāt't-kāt), sratrus.] 1. Of or pertaining to aërostatics; pneumatic.

2. Aëro-atat'ic (-kāt's-tāk'slān), n. [Cf. F. aérostation the art of using aërostats]. 1. Aërostatics obs.

2. Aërial navigation; aëronautics.

a'6r-0-tat'is (ā'ēr-5-tāk'slān), n. [NL. See Aĕro.; TAXIS.]

Bact. The positive or negative stimulus exerted by oxygen on aërobic and anaërobic bacteria.—-tac'tic (-tāk'tīk), a. a'6r-0-tar'is (ā'ēr-5-tāk'slān), n. [na'ro-+tera-peutics.] Med. Treatment of disease by the use of air or other gases.

a'6r-0-to-nom'e-ter (-tō-nōm'ē-tēr), n. [aëro-+tonome-

a'ĕr-o-to-nom'e-ter (-tō-nōm'ē-tēr), n. [aëro- + tonome-ter]. Physiol. An instrument for determining the tension of gases in the blood. — to'no-me'ric (-tō'nō-mē't'lk), a. a'ĕr-o't'ro-pism (ā'ēr-ō't'rō-piz'm), n. [aëro- + tropism.] Plant Physiol. Deviation of roots or other organs from the normal direction of growth, caused by the action of gases. — a'ĕr-o-trop'(c (-tō'p'lk), a. æ-ru'g!nous (ē-rōō'j'ln'is), a. Also æ-ru'g!nose (-nōs). L. aerugorujnosus, fr. aerugo rust of copper, fr. aes copper.] Of the nature or color of verdigris. æ-ru'go (ē-rōō'gō), n. [L., fr. aes brass, copper.] The rust of any metal, esp. of brass or copper; verdigris. | æ-ru'go no'h-lis (nōb'l-lis), the greenish crust, or patina, that is formed on antique bronzes.

a'ĕr-y (ā'Ēr-I; ār'I), a. [See am.] Aërial; etheral; independent

| E-ru'ge no'bi-lis (nbb/I-lis), the greenish crust, or patina, that is formed on antique bronzes.

a'êr-y (a'êr-1; âr'l), a. [Sea am.] Aërial; ethereal; incorporeal; visionary. Pectic.

88 (82), n. [L.] Rom. Antiq. Bronze or copper; hence, anything made of bronze or copper, esp. money.

| \*\*s Corithium (kb-'n'th'-im'), Corinthium bronze. — | \*\*s Cy'-pr' um (\*\*p''ri-um'), copper. — | \*\*s gra've (gră've), lit, heavy bronze; a cumbersome bronze-coinage begun by the Romans and other Italic tribes in the 4th or 5th century B. C. — | \*\*s ru'de frow de), money in the form of rude masses of bronze in use in Italy previous to the adoption of the \*\*s grave. — | \*\*s ru'de frow de), money in the form of rude masses of bronze is use in Italy previous to the adoption of the \*\*s grave. — | \*\*s ru'de frow de/frow de), trip brass or bronze; strong protection or defense; courage; stout-heartedness. \*\*Horace (O'des, I. iii. 9).

BB'c'hy-lo'an (8s'k'-l-je'm), a. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by intense and exalted imagination, though his style is crabbedly difficult. According to Newman, he is "rudely and overpoweringly tragic." See Onextense. (Seven Against Thebes.

BB'c'hy-nom'e-ne (8s'k'-nom'ê-nē), n. [NL. See Eschynom'e-neus (-8-nis), a. [Gr. aioyuvōuevos, p. pr. of aioyuveofau to be ashamed.] \*\*Bot. Sensitive, as the leaves of certain plants.

EB'c'u-la'ce-se (8s'k'-l-je'e-ē), n. pl. [NL., fr. L. aesculus akind of oak.] \*\*But. A family of trees (order Sanudalea).

Æs/cu-la/ce-æ (ĕs/kū-lā/sē-ē), n. pl. [NL., fr. L. aesculus a kind of oak.] Bot. A family of trees (order Sapindales),

a kind of oak.] Bot. A fami

a 'Er-ograph', n. | aero +
-praph', = AIR BRUSH

a'Er-ohy'dro-dynam'le, a.
| aero-hydrodynam'le, a.
| aero-hydroma, a. | aero-hydrodynam'le, a.
| aero-hydroma, a. | aero-hydrodynam'le, a.
| aero-hydroma, a.
| aero-hydroma, a.
| aero-me-chan'les, n. | aero-hydrodynam'le, a.
| aero-hadynam'le, a.
| aero-hadynam'le, a.
| aero-hadynam'le, a.
| aero-hydromyle, aero-hydromy a'ĕr-o-pleus'tic (-plus'tik), a. [aĕro-+ Gr. πλευστικός fit for sailing.] Of or pert. to navigation of the air; aĕronautic.
a'ĕr-o-scep'sis (-skĕp'sis), a'ĕr-o-scep'sis (-skĕp'sis), a'ĕr-o-scep'sis (-skĕp'sis), a'ĕr-o-scep'sis.] Eoöl. The power possessed by certain animals of observing the quality of the air by meanof special organs.
a'ĕr-o-suphere'. n. [aĕro-+

the quality of the air by mean of special organs.

\*\*Gro-sphere\*, n. [aèro + sphere. The atmosphere Rare.

\*\*Gro-steam\*, a. Designating an engine in which the motive force is produced by steam and hot or compressed air.

\*\*Gro-ther\*app, n. [aèro+therapp.] Aerotherapeutics.

\*\*stt. + Arr.

\*\*ab'ry. Var. of Aerie, a nest.

\*\*E'salon (&'salon), n. [NL., fr. Gr. airdaw a kind of hawk.] Zool. A subgenus of factors containing the merlin and its near allies.

\*\*Es'chy-nar'thus (&s'k'-uin'-thüs), n. [NL.; Gr. airdu'n shame + abos flower.] a Bot.

\*\*Spr. of Trichosponum. b[l. c.]

\*\*Hort. Any species of Trichasporum.

\*\*spr'chy-nite (&s'k'-nit). Var.

\*\*spr'chy-nite (&s'k'-nit). ous.
s'éro-phyte',n. [aëro-+-phyte.]
so'chy-nite (és'ki-nit).
Vas.
Hot. An epiphyte.

the horse-chestnut family, consisting of two genera, \*\*Zsculus and \*\*Billia\*, the former comprising the buckeyes and horse-chestnuts, the latter a rare Mexican shrub. See \*\*Esculus.— \*\*Bs'cu-la'oeous (\*\*Es'kū-lā'shris), a.\*\*

\*\*Es'cu-la'pl-an (-Is'pl-ān), a. Of or pert. to \*\*Esculapius or the healing art; medical; medicinal.— \*n. A physician.

\*\*Es'cu-la'pl-an (-Is'p), n. [L.] \*\*Rom. \*\*Relig.\*\* The god on medicine, the Greek \*\*Asclepius (which see). His worship was introduced into Rome from Epidaurus about 203 B. c. in response to an oracle of the Sibylline Books promising relief from the plague then raging. He was associated with the goddess \*\*Salus, or \*\*Hygeia.\*\*

\*\*Es'cu-la'pl-us. or \*\*Es'cu-lap (\*\*Es'kū-lāp), \*\*snake. A harmless European snake (\*\*Goluber longistsmus)\* supposed to have been held sacred to \*\*Escu-lapius by the Romans.\*\*

\*\*Es'cu-la'pl-us. - \*\*Chem. A crystalline glucoside, C\_15H\_16\00000, obtained from the horse-chestnut (\*\*Esculus hip-pocastanum)\* and forming fine blue fluorescent solutions.

\*\*Es'cu-la'us. - \*\*Isin (-Is's), n. [L., a kind of oak.] \*\*Bot. A genus of chiefly North American trees and shrubs, type of the family \*\*Asculacese.\*\* They have palmately divided leaves, showy flowers in ample panicles, and large shiny seeds. The genus includes the Old World horse-chestnut (\*\*Es'tip-cocstanum)\*, and the American buckeyes. See BUCKEYE.

\*\*Es'fi (\*\*Fi \*\*Sir), n. pl. [Icel., pl. of \*\*as god.] The chief gods of the Tautonic neathers.

The genus includes the Old World horse-chestnut (Æ. hippocustanum), and the American buckeyes. See BUCKEYE.

Effic (e'sir; &'sir), n.pl. [Icel., pl. of āss god.] The chief gods of the Teutonic pantheon. The original Æsir included: Odin or Woden, Thor or Donar, Tyr or Tlu, Balder, Forseti, Heimdall, Loki, and, of less importance, Henrir, Ull, Vitharr, Vali, and Bragi. With the Æsir were associated the Vanir (which see) deities, Njorth and Frey, together with the goddesses Nerthus and Freya, who according to the myth became sharers in the Æsir's rule by force of arms. Loki, orig. one of the Æsir, in Norse eschatology eventually becomes the leader of the forces of Hel, in conflict with whom most of the Æsir are destroyed. (See Rackarok.) With the Æsir were associated the Asynjur (which see), or goddesses, of whom, major and minor, there are eighteen. Cf. AseArd.

Eschie'si-a (Sesthe'si-a'; zhi-a'), n. Also esthe'si-a. [NL., fr. Gr. a'copyers sensation.] Sensibility; capacity for sensation and feeling, or the state of feeling or being sensible; — opposed to anæsthesia.

Sesthe'si-om'e-ter (-si-ŏm'ē-tēr), n. Also esthe'si-a. [Gr. a'copyers sensation.] Sensibility; capacity for sensation and feeling, or the state of feeling or being sensible; — opposed to anæsthesia.

Sesthe'si-om'e-ter (-si-ŏm'ē-tēr), n. Also esthe'si-a. (Sh-the'si-om'e-ter (-si-ŏm'ē-tēr), n. Also esthe'si-a. (Sh-the'si-o-me'tric or esthe'si-(-ō-mĕt'rīk), a. Sesthe'si-o-me'try (-tr'), n. Also esthe'si-. The measurement of sensible discrimination, esp. by the æsthesioneter.— æsthe'si-o-me'tric or esthe'si-. (-ō-mĕt'rīk), a. Sesthe'si-o-me'try (-tr'), n. Also esthe'si-. The measurement of sensible discrimination, esp. by the æsthesioneter.— æsthe'si-o-me'tric or esthe'si-. (-ō-mĕt'rīk), a. Sesthe'si-o-met'rīc or esthe'si-. (-ō-mĕt'rīk), a. Sesthe'si-o-meter.— æsthe'si-o-meterla forms of matter.

Ses'the'si-o-meterla forms of matter.

series as an attribute of elemental forms of matter.

sg'thete (sg'thēt; see Æstrætic), n. Also sg'thete. [Gr.

aiσθητής one who perceives.] One who makes much or
overmuch of the sense of the beautiful.

sg-thet'ic (ës-thēt'ik; often ēs- in England, esp. in London
and in academic circles; šs-thē'-, šs-thē'- are also heard), a.

Also cs-thet'ic. Of or pertaining to æsthetics; appreciative of the beautiful in nature and art, or in accord with its
principles; sa, æsthetic studies, emotions, ideas, persons, etc.

sathetic nutry. See INETY.

methetic unity. See UNITY.

\*\*\*ses-thet'ic, n. Also es-thet'ic.

1. That which is æsthetically satisfying or agreeable. See ÆSTHETICS.

2. An esthete.

33. The strict (Estht-tish'an), n. Also es'the-ti'cian. One versed in, or professionally occupied with, methetics.

33. The ti-cism (Estht-tish'an), see methetic, n. Also estheti-cism (Estht-tisi'n); see methetic, n. Also estheti-cism thought or expression.

2. Susceptibility to methetic influences.

3. An instance of either of these.

33. An instance of either of these.

35. The tist (Estht-tish'iks); see methetic), n. Also esthetics. [Gr. aiσθητικός perceptive, esp. by feeling, fr. aiσθηνεσία to perceive, feel: cf. G. ästhetik.] The theory or philosophy of taste; science of the beautiful in nature and art, esp. that treating of the expression and appreciation of beauty.

art, esp. that treating of the expression and appreciation of beauty.

The word \*\*xshetic\*, in the Latin form \*\*xshetica\*, was first used by Baumgarten about 1750 to designate the science of sensuous knowledge, the goal of which is beauty in contrast with logic, whose goal is truth. Kan objected to this use of the term, and used transcendental \*\*xshetic tr

denote the a priori principles of sensible experience, namely, time and space. Hegel (1820-30) elaborated a science of the fine arts which he called with some protest Ashletik, and won so much approval for his work that since his time the word in his sense is generally adopted. Cf. BEAUTY.

8871-Val. e871-Val. (85°1-Val. 85°1-Val. 277; in this and the

\*\*BSY'll-val, eS''ll-val (&s'\ll-val); &s-ti'val; 277; in this and the following words &s- is pronounced &s- by many, esp. in England), a. [L. aestivalis, aestivus, akin to aestas summer.] Of or belonging to the summer; as, \*\*&stivul diseases. \*\*BSY'll-vate, eS''ll-vate (&s'\ll-val), v. i, \*\*&s'\ll-val'\rm (\varphi'\rm \ll), \ll \text{ aestivar}, aestivar\ll \text{ aestivar}, aestivar\ll \text{ aestivar}, \ll \text{ aestivar}, aestivar\ll \text{ aestivar}, \ll \text{ aestivar}

2. Bol. The relative arrangement or disposition of parce in a flower bud.

285'ti-vo-au-tum'nal, es'ti-vo-au-tum'nal (.vō-ō-tūm'-nāl), a. [L. aestivus æstival + E. autumnal.] Med. Pertaining to the summer and autumn; — applied to a form of malarial fever occurring chiefly in tropical regions. See MALARIA, n., 2, MALARIA PARASITE.

285'tu-ate, es'tu-a'e (ēs'tū-āt), v. t. [L. aestuare, aestuatum, to boil.] To boil; to heave or surge, as boiling liquid or the tide. Rare.

262'tu-a'dian. es'tu-a'tion (-ā'shūn), n. [L. aestuatio.]

or the tide. Rare.

887 tu-a'tion, es' tu-a'tion (-ā'shun), n. [L. aestuatio.]

Ebullitiou; boiling; hence, feverish agitation; excitement.

887 tu-ous (85'tū-ds), a. [L. aestuosus, fr. aestus fire, glow.] (Glowing; agitated, as with heat. Rare.

A'e-ta (a'ā-tā), n. A Negrito of the Philippines. The Aetas are a dwarf race, and of the lowest culture; they are generally considered to be aboriginal in the archipelago.

As to the people of the Philippines, known under the name of Aeta or Aita (a corruption of the Malay word "hitan," meaning black), they occupy the interior of Luzon Island in little groups, and are to be met with also in the Mindoro, Panay, and Negros islands, and in the northeast part of Mindanao. J. Dentler.

\*\*artha'll-num (ā-thā'l'yam), n. : nl. -114 (d). [NL. f. Gr.

As to the people of the Philippines, known under the name of Acta or Aita (a corruption of the Malay word "hitan," meaning black), they occupy the interior of Luzon Island in little groups, and are to be met with also in the Mindoro, Panay, and Regros islands, and in the northeast part of Mindanao. J. Deniker.

8. tha'lumi (etha'li'-um), n., pl. -IMA (-ā). [NL., fr. Gr. ailēλos thick smoke, soot.] Bot. In several genera of the slime molds (Myxomycetes), a compound sporiferous mass formed by the fusion of many sporangia or plasmodiocarps.—8. tha'li·old (-oid), a.

8. tha'li-osope (ëthr'l-ō-sköp; ēth'rī-; 277), n. [Gr. ai-θµor clear + -scope.] A delicate instrument consisting in part of a differential thermometer, for measuring changes of temperature produced by different conditions of the sky.

8. thu'las (ē-thu'as), n. [NL., fr. Gr. aiθµova, fem. p. pr. of aiθen to burn.] Bot. A genus of apiaceous plants resembling parsley, indigenous in Europe and northern Asia and adventive in North America. The only species, Æ. cynapium, is the fool's parsley.

8. \*\*Tital' (a. \*\*Jehān), n. Eccl. Hist. An Anomœan; — so called from Aĕtius of Antioch (d. 367), an early leader of the Anomœans. See Anomœans.

8\*\*ti-olog'l-cal, e'ti-olog'l-cal (ē'tf·ō-lōj'l-kāl), a. Pertaining to ætiology; assigning a cause.— 8\*\*ti-olog'l-cal, y, e'ti-olog'l-cal, i'the acuses of any disease; the science of the origin and development of things.

2. The assignment of a cause or reason.

Bi'na pow'der êt'nd). A kind of dynamite consisting of nitroglycerin, wood pulp, and sodium nitrate.

8. \*\*Li-ol' an (è-tō'l' -tān), a. Of or pertaining to Ætolia, a district of Greece north of the gulfs of Corinth and Patras, or its inhabitants.— Æ-to'li-an, n.

8. \*Liolian League, Greek Hist., a confederation of the tribes of Ætolia, afterwards including also parts of Acarnania, Lociris, Thessaly, Phocis, Becotia, etc., which after 338 b.c. long opposed Macedon and the Achema Leagues, and for a period after 279 s.c. dominated the Delphie oracle and the Amphictyoni

A'ter (ā'fēr), n. [L.] The southwest wind. Millon.
a'l'1a-bil'1-ty (&''a-bil''1-ti'), n. [L. affabilitas: cf. F. affabilité.] Quality or state of being affable; readiness to converse; courteousness in receiving others and in conversa-

After (Affer), n. [L.] The southwest wind.

After bill-ty (Kifabill-til), n. [L. afjabilidas: cf. F. afjabilidas: cf. Civility, complaisance, condescension, courtesy.

Affability is of a wonderful efficacy... in procuring love. Elyot. Syn.—Civility, complaisance, condescension, courtesy.

Affability is of a wonderful efficacy... in procuring love. Elyot. ad + fari to speak to; ad + fari to spea

to cultivate or profess ostentatiously.

Bentham was the philosopher then affected by young gentleme of ambition.

6. To assume the character or appearance of; to put on a pretense of; to feign; counterfeit.

Carcless she is with artful care, Affecting to seem unaffected.

Thou dost affect my manners.

7. To lay hold on; to act upon; to produce an effect upon; to impress, influence, or move, as the mind; to touch.

The climate affected their health and spirits. Macaulay.

A consideration of the rationale of our passions seems to me very necessary for all who would affect me upon solid and pure principles.

B. To assign; to apply specially. Rare.

Thackeray.

9. Scots Law. To lay hold of or seize, as a debtor's property.

10. Com. To hypothecate or assign as security (certain revenues) for a loan. A Gallictism.

Syn.—Influence, operate, act on, concern; move, melt, soften; pretend, simulate. See ASSUME, CONCERN.

affect, v. t. 1. To incline or like. Obs.

2. To assume manners or airs. Rare.

affect, v. t. L. affectus. See AFFECT, v.] Obs. 1. Affection; inclination; passion; feeling; disposition. Shak.

"Tis reason's glory to command affects. Marston.

2. Physical condition; bodily disposition.

affectation. (af'Ek-ta'shin), n. [L. affectatio: cf. F. affectation.] 1. A striving after; aspiration toward. Obs.

2. Fondness; affection. Obs.

3. An attempt to assume or exhibit what is not natural or real; false display; artificial show. "An affectation of contempt."

Affectation is an awkward and forced imitation of what should be genuine and easy, wanting the beauty that accompanies what is natural.

AF. Abbr. Anglo-French. [s-6\*tail. Mac, Without a feus.]

AF. Abbr. Firkin of Fetal. Mac, Without a feus.

in contrast with logic, whose goal is truth. Kant objected to this use of the term, and used transcendental asthetic to see culled to this use of the term, and used transcendental asthetic to the term asthe

dramatist and critie.

Reop'ic. a. [L. Aesopicus, Gr. Airomusci,] = Æsopian.

ss'tha-cyte (ĕs'thá-sit), n. [Gr. airoθaverðau to perc eive + -vute.] Zööl. A simple sensory cell, as those of sponges.

ss-the ma-tol'o-gy (ĕs-thĕ-mā-tòl'ō-j), n. [Gr. airoθημα, diuθηματος, sensation + logy.] Physiol. The science of the senses and the sense organs.

tol'0-1), n. [cfr. atorophat, activation of the sense organs.

sethe'si-o-gen (%s-the'si-0-jen), n. [cfr. atorophat senses and the sense organs.

sethe'si-o-gen (%s-the'si-0-jen), n. [cfr. atorophat sensetion - -gen.] A substance, as a magnet, reputed to produce, esp. npon hypnotized persons, conditions of abnormal sensation or peculiar nervous reactions.

sethe'si-o-gen'(s-0-jen), n. [See ASTHETICS: -PHORE.]

Biol. A substance which sustains consciousness.

set'thi-0'(o-gy (%s'th-0'/0-ji), n. (sr. atorophys'i-0'/o-gy (%s'th-0'/0-ji), n. (Gr. atorophys'i-0'/o-gy (%s'th-0'/0-ji), n. [Gr. atorophys'i

of sensation in relation to nervement of sensation.

\*\*Barts\*\*

\*\*Cherts\*

ms 'the-ry (-h-r), var. of Este-Ary, as 'true (est'(p), n. [Irreg. fr. L. asstus.] Surging; bolling. ms' tus (est'ns), n. [L.] Undulating or heaving motion; ebb and flow; glow of passion. st. + Ar. st., stat. Abbr. Ætatis (L., of the age).

a'ë-ti'tes (ā'ë-tī'tēz), n. [L., fr. Gr. ἀετίτης (sc. λίθος stone), fr. aeros eagle. ] = EAGLESTONE. Et-ne'an (et-ne'an). Var. of ETNEAN.

AF. Abbr. Anglo-French.
a. f., also A. F. Abbr. Firkin of ale; Australia, agricultural farm.
A. F. A. Abbr. Associate of the Faculty of Actuaries. [Rare.a-face, adv. In face; in front.]
a-fant', adv. Fainting.
a-faite', adv. Fainting.
a-faite', adv. Fainting.
a-faite', adv. Fainting.
a To train or tame, as a hawk.
a fald (ä fald), a. [AS. ān-featd.] Obs. or Dial. Single; sole; only; also, simple; sincere.
a fald-1y, adv.
a-fal'1e, v. i. § t. [a + fall.] To fall. or fall upon. Obs.
a-fal'1e, v. i. To fell. Obs.
A. F. & A. M. Abbr. American and Foreign Bible Society.
A. F. & A. M. Abbr. American and Foreign Bible Society.
a-far'1e, v. t. [See A., FIEF; cf.
ENFEOFF.] To enfect. Obs. afeir. + AFEAR.
afold. 4. FAIL.
a-fo' Tile, a. See A., not.
a-fo' Tile, a. See A., not.
a-fo' Tile, a. See A., or [FIF; cf.
ENFEOFF.] To enfect. Obs.
afeir. + AFEAR.
afoite. + AFAILD.
[AS. āfel.
afold. 4. FAILE.
afold. 4. FAER, AFFAIR, AVER.
aford. + AFEAR.
aford. + AF

AF. Abbr. Anglo-French.

a.t., also A.F. Abbr. Firkin of fetal. (a-f8'xil), a. [a-not+sle; Australia, agricultural aff (sf. Scot. var. of orr. aff. A.F. A. Abbr. Associate of the Faculty of Actuaries. [Rarc.] aff. abbr. Affectionate; affirmative, affirmible. Ref. Sp. aface, adv. Fainting affabrous (aff. abrus), aff. abrus (aff. abrus), aff. abrus (aff. abrus), a. [L. affabrus], a. [Arab. abrus], a. [Arab. manlike; ingeniously made. Rare.
af-tab'u-late, v. t. [L. ad + fabulatus, p. o. of fabulatus | p. o. of fabulatus | relate in fable.] To attribute or relate in fable. Obs.
af-tab'u-la'tion. n. [F.] The moral of a fable. Obs. Railey.—af-tab'u-la-bo-ry. a Obs.
affadyll. † AFFODILL.
affadyll. † AFFODIL.
L. affingere to fashion, feign.]
To impute or attribute fictitiously or falsely. Obs. q.
laf faire d'a mour' (à far' damour'). [F.] A love affair; an amour. moor'). [F.] A love affair; an amour.

| affaire' de cœur' (dē kūr').

[F.] An affair of the heart; a love affair; affaire d'amour.

| af faire' d'hon'neur' (dō'nūr'). [F.] An affair of honor;

a duel. aduel. \*\*AAITE. ad \*\*fatuaffatu-ata v. \*\*t. [L. ad \*\*fatuaffatu-ata v. \*\*fatuaffatu-ata v. \*\*fatuBisposed : affatuDisposed : affatuDisposed : affatuaffatu-ata v. a See -ABLE.
affatu-ata v. a. See -ABLE.
affatu-ata v.

4. Application or destination to a special use. Obs. & R. Syn. — Affectation, Mannerism. Affectation suggests something consciously artificial or assumed, and consequently insincere; mannerism may imply excess or singularity, but does not suggest insincerity. A Mannerism consciously assumed becomes thereby an affectation, what begins as an affectation may become an unconscious trick of behavior and so a mannerism. See Manner; cf. assume. What I lived shout Barner.

What I liked about Byron . . was . . his utter contempt of all the affectations of literature, from the school-magisterial style to the lackadaision.

The mannerisms and errors of the school that it is a school that the school that it is a school that is a school that it is a school th

all the affectations of literature, from the school-magisterial style to the lackadaisical.

The mannerisms and errors of these [Burne-Jones's] pictures ... are never affected or indolent. The work is natural to the painter, however strange to us.

Affect'ed (&-f8k/t&d; -tfd), p. p. & p. a. 1. In obsolete uses: a Aimed at; wished for. b Cherished; done or had of deliberate choice. c Regarded with affection; beloved.

Assumed artificially; not natural.

Affected coldness and indifference. Addison.

Given to false show; assuming or pretending to possess what is not natural or real.

He is .. too spruce, too affected, too odd. Shak.

Inclined; disposed; attached.

How stand you affected to his wish? Shak. Men whom they thought best affected to religion. Milton.

Afflicted or tainted, as by disease; as, affected with gout.

Impressed; moved; influenced; — with by, formerly also with with.

Adg. Made up of terms involving different powers of the orthorement.

also with with.

7. Alg. Made up of terms involving different powers of the unknown quantity; adfected; as, an affected equation.

8. Specially assigned or applied. Eng.

affect'er (-ter), n. 1. One who affects or loves. Obs.

2. One who professes, assumes, pretends, or strives after.

"Affecters of wit." Abp. Secker.

"Affecters of wit."

af-iect'i-ble (-ti-b'l), a. That may be affected.—af-iect'i-bli'i-ty, n.

af-iect'ing, p. a. 1. Loving; affectionate.

Affected; given to false show. Obs.
Advanling, affecting rogue.

Moving the emotions; fitted to excite the emotions; patholicity of the control of the

2. Allected; given to talse show. Obs.

A drawling, affecting rogue.

3. Moving the emotions; fitted to excite the emotions; pathetic; touching; as, an affecting address; an affecting sight. The most affecting music is generally the most simple. Mitford, Syn.—Affecting, Touching, Moving, Pathetic refer to influence upon the sensibilities. Affecting is the most general term for that which stirs emotion; as, an affecting discourse. Touching suggests a more or less transitory impression; moving, a deeper agitation, which tends to action or expression; as, touching confidence, a moving apeal. Pathetre (see Patrios) applies to that which arouses sympathy, sadness, or pity; as, "the public sense of the transitoriness of familiar... seenes" (Longfellow).

3. Herotton (2-fek/shin), n. [F. effection, L. affectio, fr. afficere. See Affect.] 1. Act of affecting, or acting upon; state of being affected.

2. A feeling or emotion; —formerly commonly applied to strong emotions or passions, as joy, fear, hatred; now usually restricted to more moderate feelings. "The affection of grief."

Most wretched man,

That to affections does the bridle lend.

Afections; called so, because they the bridle lend.

Afections; called so, because they and operate therefore as attractions, and not, like the passions, as repulsions.

3. The lively representation of any emotion.

Mostly The faciling or wearting agency of convergers.

attractions, and not, like the passions, as repulsions.

J. Martineau.

The lively representation of any emotion. Wotton.

Psychol. The feeling or receptive aspect of consciousness; esp., the mental element representing what is common in all states of emotion or feeling; — contr. with conation. Sensations one and all are intrusions, interferences, affections, or modifications in the "mental series." James Ward.

5. Bent of mind; feeling or natural impulse swaying the mind; inclination; disposition; propensity; tendency.

The affection of nobleness which nature shows above her breeding.

ing.

Saux.

6. A settled good will; kind feeling; love; zealous or

6. A settled good will; kind feeling; love; zealous or tender attachment:—often in the pl. Formerly followed by to, but now more generally by for or toward; as, filial iffection; to have an affection for or toward children.

All his affections are set on his own country. Macaulay,

1. Animosity; ill will; also, partiality; prejudice. Obs.

2. A bodily state; espe, Med., abnormal bodily state; disease; morbid symptom; malady; as, a pulmonary affection.

2. A condition, state, or mode of being which is not essential or unalterable; as, the affections of time and place.

10. An attribute; a quality or property; a condition; as, figure, weight, etc., are affections of bodies. "The affections of quantity."

11. Affectation. Obs. "Spruce affection."

Shake.

quantity."

fectation. Obs. "Spruce affection." Shak.
Tenderness, fondness, kindness, love, good will. 11. Affectation.

af-fec'tion, v. t. [Cf. F. affectionner.] To like; to have

affection for.

al-fec'tion-ate (-āt), a. [Cf. F. affectionné.]

1. Disposed in feeling; inclined; specif.: a Unreasonably disposed; biased. Obs. b Strongly or earnestly affected; hence, passionate; headstrong; also, zealous; earnest, insistent. Obs. Man in his love to God, and desire to please him, can never be affectionate.

to affectionate.

C Favorably disposed; friendly. Obs.

Affectionate to the French government.

Hume.

Hume.

Having affection or warm regard; loving; fond; as, an affectionate brother.
 Proceeding from affection; indicating love; tender; as, the affectionate care of a parent; affectionate language.
 Held in affection; beloved. Obs. & R. Ozf. E. D. Syn. — Tender, attached, loving, devoted, warm, fond, earnest, ardent.
 — af-fectionate-ly, adv. — af-fectionate-ness, n. af-fective(-tiv), a. [Cf. F. affectif.]
 I Tending to affect affecting. Obs.

affecting. Obs. Burnet.

2. Existing in feeling; affected. Obs. & R. Burnet.

3. Of, pert to, or exciting, emotion; emotional. Rogers.

4. Psychol. Pertaining to affection; as, an affective mental

4. Psychol. Pertaining to affection; as, an affective mental af fect a tion-ist, n. See -ist.

affect dely, adn. of affectments affect ion at e. Obs.—affect ion-al, a. Of or pertaining to the affections.—affect ion-al, v. di.

affect ion-al, v. di.

affection-ate, v. t. s. i. To feel affection for; to make affection-ate; to give affection. Obs.

affect ion-ate, d. a. Disposed; inclined. Obs.—affection-ated, a. Disposed; inclined. Obs.—affection-ated, a. Iof. affectuel.]

affection-ated, a. Disposed; affection, a. [L. affectuel.]

affection-ated, a. Disposed; affection, a. [L. affectuel.]

affection-ated, a. Disposed; affection-ated, a. Iof. affectuel.]

between the affection of affection-ated, a. Disposed; affection-ated, a. Iof. affectuel.]

continuing the affection of affection-ated and affection-ated and affection-ated affection-ated and affection-ated affectio

state; affective tone, or emotional element in a mental state. See AFFECTION, 4.

al-feer' (â-fer'), v. t. [OF aforer, afuerer, aferer, to tax, appraise, assess, fr. L. ad + forum market, court of justice, in LL also meaning price (OF fuer).] 1. Old Law.
To fix the amount of (an amercement); to assess; to reduce to a certain and reasonable sum.

An amercement should be aftered, not by royal justices, but by neighbors of the wongder.

Pollock & Mail.

An amercement should be affeered, not by royal justices, but by neighbors of the wrongdoer.

Amercements imposed by the superior courts on their own officers and ministers were affeered by the judges.

Blackstone.

To confirm: assure. Obs. "The title is affeered." Shak.

af'lef-ent (&'fe-ent), a. [L. affeeres, p. pr. of afferre; ad + ferre to bear.] Physiol. Bearing or conducting inwards to a part or an organ; — opposed to efferent; as, afferent vessels; afferent nerves, which convey sensations from the external organs to the brain.

| af'let-tuo'so (&''i\textituder') a, de adv. [It.] Music. Tender or affecting; — applied to a piece or passage that is to be rendered softly and with sentiment.

af-il'ance (\(\textituder'\textituder') a), n. [ME. afaunce trust, confidence, OF. afance, ir. after to trust, ir. LL. affdare to trust; ad + fidare to trust, fr. LL. affdare to trust; ad + fidare to trust, ir. L. fides faith. See faith; Such feelings promptly yielded to his habitual affance in the divine love.

Incolot, my Lancelot, thou in whom I have

DAVIT, CONFIDENCE.] 1. Trust; reliance; faith.

Such feelings promptly yielded to his habitual affiance in the
divine love.

Lancelot, my Lancelot, thou in whom I have
Most joy and most affiance.

2. Plighted faith; marriage contract or promise. af-fiance, v. l.; AF-FI'ANCED (-ānst): AF-FI'ANCED (-ănst)

pledge. Rare.

2. To pledge one's faith to for marriage, or solemnly promise (ore; self or another) in marriage, to betterful.

ise (one's self or another) in marriage; to betroth.

To me, sad maid, he was affiancèd.

Af-fi'anc-er (-ăn-sêr), n. One who makes a contract of mar-

ai-l'anc-ef (-an-ser), n. One who makes a contract of marriage between two persons.

ai-fi'ant (-ānt), n. [From p. pr. of OF. after, LL. affidare.
See Affidari.] Law. One who makes an affidavit; a deponent. U.S.

| af'diche' (à'ish'), n. [F., fr. afficher to affi.] A written af'diche' (à'ish'), n.

at filant (ant), n. [From p. pr. of OF. after, LL affidare. See Affilant (Ant). A. [Trom p. pr. of OF. after, LL affidare. See Affilant (Aifshi), n. [F., fr. afficher to affix.] A written or printed notice to be posted, as on a wall; poster; placard. Aif. daifon (Aif-dā'shin), n. [LL affidatio.] A plighting of faith; specif., an affilancing. Rave.

She demanded William as her husband in the court Christian. Trelying on an affidation that had taken place between them. Trelying on an affidation that had taken place between them. Aifi-da'vit (Aif-dā'vit), n. [LL affidavit he has made oath, perfect tense of affidare. See Affilant he has made oath, perfect tense of affidare. See Affilant he has made oath, perfect tense of affidare. See Affilant in writing, made upon oath before an authorized magistrate or officer. In its most general sense affidavit includes a deposition, but it is usually used specif, for a statement under oath, by whomsoever written down, made ex parte, and without cross-examination, and in this differs from a deposition, it is also applied to written statements made on affirmation. An affidavit must sufficiently identify the person who makes it, usually by his subscribed signature; but his signature is not necessarily a part of it.

Affilation of the affilation of the allegations in an instrument, as a petition or complaint, instead of including the allegations in extenso in a separate affidavit.

Affil'-ate (A:fil'i-at), v. l.; AF-Fil'i-AYBD (-a'Vèd); AF-Fil'i-AYING (-a'Vèn).

Affil'-ate (A:fil'i-at), v. l.; AF-Fil'i-AYBD (-a'Vèd); AF-Fil'i-ate (A:fil'i-ate), v. l.; AF-Fil'i-AYBD (-a'Vèd); AF-Fil'i-ate (A:fil'i-ate), v. l. affiliates, son: cf. faffiliare, to adopt; to receive into a family as a son; hence, usually, to bring or receive into a family as a son; hence, usually, to bring or receive into cose connection; to ally; to unite or attach as a member of branch.

Is the soul affiliated to God, or is it estranged? L Taylor. to fix the paternity of the sould affiliate here, affiliate here, affi

colors, or of languages.

There is a close affinity between imposture and credulity.

Sir G. C. Lewis.

3. Companionship; acquaintance. Obs.
About forty years past, I began a happy affinity with William Cranmer 4. Chem. That attraction which exists, in various degrees,

4. Chem. That attraction which exists, in various uegrees, attec'hie, v. t. [OF. afebir, F. affarbir]. To enfeehle. Obs. af-Ger'ano, a. Act or process of affeering. Obs. af-Ger'er, at-Ger'or, n. Old Law. One who affeers. Af-Ger'ment, n. Old Law. Act of affeering. af-Ger'ment, n. Old Law. Act of affeering. af-Ger', af-Ger', t. af-Ger', v. i. af-Ger'her, L. ad + f-vrive to strike. I To belong or pertain; suitable, to be coming to, one; pertaining; suitable. Obs. — n. Old Law. One of affeering. Af-Ger'her, L. ad + f-ger'her de strike. I To belong or pertain; afferm afferment; share. Obs. — n. [OF. afer'h. Law. Affer-her', affer afferm afferm mer + Affern, Affer affer afferm afferm - Affernet, affer aff

between the different elements, causing them, when brought together under proper conditions, to form chemical compounds; chemism; chemical or elective attraction.

5. Biol. A relation between species or higher groups dependent on resemblance in the whole plan of structure, and indicating community of origin.

6. A spiritual relationship or attraction held to exist between certain persons, esp. persons of opposite sexes; also, one who exerts such psychical or spiritual attraction. 7. Math. The correspondence between a plane figure and its image formed by parallel projection on another plane; a collineation such that the lines (or planes) at infinity are corresponding elements.

a collineation such that the lines (or planes) at linnity are corresponding elements.

Syn. — Connection, kindred, kin. — Affinity, refers to connection by marriage; consunguinity, to ties of blood; kinship and relationship, to either. But kinship often suggests greater warmth of feeling than relationship. See RESEMBLANCE,

warmth of feeling than renumbers, see assemblance, affinity constant. Phys. Chem. The ratio of the affinities of the two opposed actions in a reversible reaction.

af-firm' (&-firm'), v.t.; Af-Firmed' (-firmd'); Af-Firm', n.G. [Me. affermen, OF. afermer, F. affirmer, it. affirmare; ad + firmare to make firm, firmus firm. See Firm.] 1. To make firm; to confirm, or ratify, as an act otherwise voidable; esp., Law, to assert as valid or confirm, as a judgment, decree, or order, brought before an appellate court for review. appellate court for review.

appeliate court for review.

2. To assert positively; to tell with confidence; to aver; to maintain as true; — opposed to deny.

Jesus, . . . whom Paul affirmed to be alive. Acts xxv. 19.

appellate court for review.

2. To assert positively; to tell with confidence; to aver; to maintain as true; — opposed to deny.

Jesus, . . whom Paul affirmed to be alive. Acts xxv. 19.

3. Law. To testify to, or declare, by affirmation.

Syn.—Assert, declare, allege, pronounce, profess, avouch, avow, testify, attest.—Affirm, Aver. Asseverate, reaction. To Affirm (opposed to deny) is to declare as a fact; as, "Affirming what few persons will deny" (Wordsworth): "These things I will that thou affirm constantly" (Til. iii. 8). To Aver. is to affirm confidently, as a matter of positive knowledge; as, "For all averred. I had killed the bird" (Coleradge): To Asseverate is to affirm solemnly or emphatically, as that which cannot be disputed; as, to asseverate that one has seen a ghost; "bonds, promises, or asseverate that one has seen a ghost; "bonds, promises, or asseverate that one has seen a ghost; "bonds, promises, or asseverate that one has seen a ghost; "bonds, promises, or asseverate that one has seen a ghost; "bonds, promises, or asseverate that one has seen a ghost; "honds, promises, or asseverate that one has seen a ghost; "honds, promises, or asseverate that one has seen a ghost; "honds, promises, or asseverate that one has seen a ghost; "honds, promises, or asseverate that one has seen a ghost; "honds, promises, or asseverate that one has seen a ghost; "honds, or out after one assert positively.

Not that I so affirm, thourh to it seem To thee, who hast thy dwelling here on earth. Milton.

2. Law. To testify or declare by affirmation.

2. Law. To testify or declare by affirmation.

3. film"ance (-māns), n. [OF. afermance.] 1. An affirmed; —followed by af; as, an attribute affirmable of every just man.—af-firm'a-bly, adv.

3. That which is asserted; an assertion; retification; confirmation of a voidable act.

This statute . . . in affirmance of the common law. Bacon.

2. A strong declaration; affirmation; ratification; confirmation of a voidable act.

This statute . . . in affirmance of the common law. Bac

on some reanty; — opposed to negative.

An afirmation can be, comparatively speaking, given as a fact; a negation cannot, except in quite another sense. B. Bosanquet.

Afirm'a-tive (a firm'a-tiv), a. [L. afirmatives; cf. F. afirmativi.] 1. Confirmative; ratifying; as, an act afirmative common law.

2. That affirms; asserting that the fact is so; declaratory of what exists; answering "yes" to a question; — opposed to negative; as, an afirmative answer or vote.

3. Positive; dogmatic. Obs.

4. Logic. Expressing logical affirmation.

5. Alg. Positive; — applied to quantities to be added, as opposed to negative; ones, or those to be subtracted.

6. Insurance. Affirming the existence of certain facts or a particular state of things at the time the contract of insurance is made; — said of representations, warranties, etc., and distinguished from promisory. If an affirmative representation or warranty is untrue it avoids the policy. affirmative defense or plea. Law, a defense or plea setting up new matter which destroys the plaintiff's case, assuming the complaint to be true. — a ensement. Law. See RASEMENT.

— a proposition, Logic, a proposition expressing affirmation or assent. — a. servitude. Law. See SERVITUDE.

3. Horder, and the denies; that side of a question which affirms or maintains the proposition stated; — opposed to negative; as, forty votes were in the affirmative, ten in the negative. Whether there are such beings or not, 't is sufficient for my purpose that many have believed the affirmative.

2. A word or phrase expressing affirmation or assent; as, yes, that is so, etc.

3. Logic. An affirmative proposition or judgment; an affirmation present many have believed the affirmative or harder, it is affirm, the firm affirmative pregnant, Law, in pleading, an affirmative allega
affier, the representation of the affirmative affier, it. 2. [OF, after, F. of. A becoming or being affined.

affirmative pregnant, Law, in p.
affier. † Affelr.
affier, v. t. (OF. afiler, F. affiler, to sharpen, a (L. ad) +
fil thread, edge. † To polish;
sharpen. Obs.
affil-able (a-fil/1-a-b'l), a.
That may be affiliated or connected with.
affin'age, n. [F.] Metal. Actor
affining, a refining. Obs.
affining, a refining. Obs.
affin't-at-twe (t-fin'-tit-tv),
a. Of the nature or character
of affinity.—affin't-ta-tive-ly,
adv.

af'fi-ni'tion (af'i-nish'un), n. A becoming or being affined. A becoming or being affined. Rare.
af-firm'a-bl. Affirmable. Ref. af-firm'a-tiv. Affirmative. Ref. af-firm'a-tive-ly, adv. of AFal-nin a-wrong, a. Giving af-firmation, assertive; affirmative, af-firmd'. Affirmed. Ref. Sp. af-firm'en, n. One who affirms. af-firm'ing-ly, adv. of affirm-ing, p. pr. of Affirm, v. affitch. + Affiche.

tion implying or not excluding some negative in favor of the adverse party, and therefore faulty.

a.fix' (3-fiks'), v. l.; A.F.IXED' (-fikst') or A.F.IXT'; A.F.IXT'; A.F.IXT' (3-fikst'), v. l.; A.F.IXED' (-fikst') or affigere to fasten to; ad + figere to fasten. See Fix.] 1. To fix or fasten in any way; to attach physically; as, to affix a seal (seals formerly being attached by a strip of parchment, ribbon, etc.); hence, to impress (a stamped seal or a stamp). Should they [caterpillars] affix them to the leaves of a plant improper for their tood.

2. To fix figuratively:—with on. noon. or to Obs.

Should they [caterpillars] affa them to the leaves of a plant improper for their rood.

2. To fix figuratively; — with on, upon, or to. Obs.

Joyed that ever she affared had
Her heart on knight so goodly glorified. Spenser.

3. To fix upon; to settle upon; to fix. Obs.

4. To subjoin, annex, or add at the close or end; to attach or append (to); as, to affiz a syllable to a word; to affiz one's name to a writing.

5. To attach, unite, or connect with; as, names affixed to ideas, or ideas affixed to things; to affiz a stigma to a person; to affiz ridicule or blame to any one.

Syn.—Annex, subjoin, append, connect. See ATTACH.

3. fix, v. i. To fix one's self or itself; to stick; to be or become attached; — usually with to. Rare.

4. fix (XiTiks), n. [L. affixus, p. p. of affigere: cf. F. affixe.]

1. That which is affixed; an appendage; esp., one or more letters or syllables added at either end of a word; a prefix or suffix.

or suffix.
2. = AFFICHE. Obs.
3. A small decorative figure, flower, etc., added to ceramic or bronze ware, to architectural details, etc. affix of the point. Math. = COMPLEX VARIABLE.

affixf the point. Math. = COMPLEX VARIABLE.

#fixfure (ö-fiks/tgr), n. 1. Act of affixing, or state of being affixed; attachment.

2. That which is affixed. Rare.

#finter (d-fiaty), v. t. [L. affiatus, p. p. See Afflatus.]

To blow on; to blow. Obs. & R.

#fintfolm (d-fiats) fint), n. [L. affiare, affiatum. See Affixus.]

A blowing or breathing on; inspiration.

#fintus (-tus), n. [L., fr. affiare, affiatum, to breathe or blow on; ad + flare to blow.] 1. A breath; blast of wind.

2. A divine impartation of knowledge; overmastering or supernatural impulse; inspiration.

A poet writing against his genius will be like a prophet without his affatus.

Nuence. tus. See inspiration.

Syn.— See INSPIRATION.

af-flict' (ā-flikt'), v. t.; AF-FLICT'ED; AF-FLICT'ING. [From earlier afflict, a., afflicted, ME. aflight, OF. aflit (or the later spelling afflict), L. afflictus, p. p. of affligere to cast down, deject; ad + fligere to strike.]

1. To strike or cast down; to overthrow; also, to humble. Obs. "Reassembling our afflicted powers."

Men are apt to prefer a prosperous error before an afflicted truth.

truth.

2. To inflict some great injury or hurt upon, causing continued pain or mental distress; to trouble grievously.

They did set over them taskmasters to afflict them with their Ex.; i.1.

That which was the worst now least afficies me. Millon I.—Trouble, grieve, pain, distress, harass, torment, nd, hurt, chasten.

wound, nurt, chasten.

af-flict'ing, p. a. Grievously painful; distressing; afflict'ing, p. a. Grievously painful; distressing; afflict'ing, p. a. Grievously painful; distressing; afflict'ing, p. a. Grievously painful; distress, or affectio.

1. Act of afflicting; specif., self-mortification. Obs.
2. State of being afflicted; state of pain, distress, or grief.
Some virtues are seen only in affliction. Addison.
3. The cause of continued pain of body or mind, as sickness, losses, etc.; a grievous distress; a pain or grief.
To repay that money will be a biting affliction. Shak.

4. Astrol. Unfortunate situation (of a planet).

Syn.—Calamity, distress, grief, pain, adversity, misery,
wretchedness, misfortune, trouble, hardship. See sorrow.

af-flict'tive (-tiv), a. [Of. F. afflictif.] Giving pain; caus-

wretchedness, misfortune, trouble, hardship. See sorrow.

af.flic'tive (triv), a. [Cf. F. afflictif.] Giving pain; caussing continued or repeated pain or grief; distressing.

"Jove's afflictive hand." Pope. — af.flic'tively, adv. Spreads slow disease, and darts afflictive pain. Prior.

Very many of the pure punishments, the "afflictive pain." Prior.

Very many of the pure punishments, the "afflictive pain." Prior.

Affluence (afrloo-ëns), n. [F. affluence, L. affluentia. See

AFFLUENT.] 1. A flowing to or towards; concourse; influx. The affluence of young nobles from hence into Spain. Wotton. There is an unusual affluence of strangers this year. Cariple.

2. An abundant supply, as of thought, words, feelings, etc.; profusion; also, abundance of property; wealth.

Added such new affluences to the former fullness of these divine souls.

An old age of elegance, affluence, and ease. Goldsmith.

Syn.—Abundance, exuberance, plenty, riches, opulence.

Syn. — Abundance, exuberance, plenty, riches, opulence, affluent (-ent), a. [L. affluent, entis, p. pr. of affluere to flow to; ad+fluere: cf. F. affluent. See Fluent.] 1. Flowing to; flowing abundantly. "Affluent blood." Harvey.

2. Abundant; copious; plenteous; hence, wealthy; abunding in goods or riches.

Language ... affluent in expressions. H. Reed.

Loaded and blest with all the affluent store, Which human vows at smoking shrines implore. Prior.

Syn. — See Rich.

— affluently, adv. — affluent-ness, n. Rare.

affluent, n. A stream or river flowing into a larger river or into a lake; a tributary stream.

affluently. Persistivity to caffurum, p. p. of affluere: cf. F.

affilux (&fflike), n. [L. affluxum, p. p. of affluere: cf. F.

affilux (&fflike), n. [L. affluxum, p. p. of affluere: cf. F.

affilux (&fflike), n. [L. affluxum, p. p. of affluere: cf. F.

affilux (n. afflux), affluxum, p. p. of affluere: cf. F.

affilux (n. afflux), affluxum, p. p. of affluxum, p. p. p. of affluxum, p. p. p. of affluxum, p. p. of affluxum, p. p. p. p. p. of affluxum, p. p. p. p. p. of affluxum, p. p. p. p. p. of the privilege of seling crutini in liquor of with liquor of w

afflux. See AFFLUENT.] A flowing towards; that which flows to; as, an afflux of blood to the head. Also fig.
Until a regular afflux of laborers has been set up James Bryce.
alforce? (a-fors), v. t. AF-FORCED! (-forst'); AF-FORC'ING (-for'sIng). [ME. aforcen, afforcen, OF. aforcier. Cf. EF-FORCE]. 1. To force; compel; to put force upon; specif.:
a To ravish. b To attempt; try. Obs.
2. To exert (one's sell); endeavor. Obs.
3. To reënforce; strengthen; specif., to strengthen (a judicial or deliberative body, as a court or jury) by adding specially qualified members.

To reemore; strengthen; specif, to strengthen judicial or deliberative body, as a court or jury) by adding specially qualified members.
 Afforcement (-měnt), n. [OF.] 1. A fortress; a fortification for defense. Obs.
 A reëmforcement of the court, the elaborately reasoned judgment, will not go unheeded.
 Afford' &-ford'), v. t.; AF-FORD'ED; AF-FORD'ING. [ME. afford, fa. ford' often, v. t.; AF-FORD'ED; AF-FORD'ING. [ME. afford, fr. ford' forth, forward. See FORTH.] 1. To forward towards an end; to carry out; achieve. Obs.
 To give forth; to supply, yield, or produce as the natural result, fruit, or issue; as, grapes afford wine; olives afford oil; the earth affords fruit; the sea affords fish.
 To give, grant, or confer, with a remoter reference to its being the natural result; to provide; furnish; as, as good life affords consolation in old age.

His tunctul Muse affords the sweetest numbers. Addison. The quiet lanes. - afford calmer retreats. Gilpin.
 To provide or supply, as in selling, granting, expending,
 To provide or supply, as in selling, granting, expending,

The quiet lanes ... aford calmer retreats. Gilpm.

4. To provide or supply, as in selling, granting, expending, with profit, or without loss or too great injury; as, A affords his goods cheaper than B.

5. To incur, stand, or bear without serious detriment (as to financial condition, health, reputation, etc.);—with can, could, might, etc., or in the infinitive; as, no one is strong enough to afford to waste his energies; he is rich enough to afford what I cannot; I can afford a trip abroad.

The merchant can afford to trade for smaller profits. Hamilton. Syn.—See arve. Could afford to suffer. Wordsworth. Syn.—See arve.

at for est (& for est), v. t. [LL. afforestare: ad + for estare.

Syn.—See give. E. Counter and the suffer and -forestare. See forest?. To convert into a forest, as a tract of country.—a-for'est-a'tion (-&s-tārshūn), af-for'est-ment. n. af-tran'chise (ă-frăn'chiz; -chiz; 277), v. t. [F. afranchir; à (L. ad) + franc free. See Franchise, frank.] To make free; to enfranchise.

af-tray' (ă-fră), v. t.; Af-frayed' (-frād'). [ME. afraien, affraien, OF. afreer, esfreer, F. effrayer, orig. to disquiet, put out of peace, fr. L. ex + a Germanic word for "peace" (OHG. fridu, G. friede; akin to E. free). Cf. Afraid, françuiet; to alarm.

put out of peace, fr. L. ex + a Germanic word for "peace" (OHG. fridu, G. friede; akin to E. free). Cf. Abrain, fraxy, frith protection.] Archaic. 1. To startle from quiet; to alarm.

Smale foules a great heap
That had afraged [affayed] me out of my sleep. Chaucer.
2. To frighten: to scare; to frighten away.

That voice doth us affay.

af.fray', n. [ME. afrai, affara, GF. esfrei, F. effroi, fr. OF. esfreer. See Affrax, v. t.] 1. Act of suddenly disturbing any one; an assault or attack. Obs.

2. Alarm; terror; fright. Obs.
3. A tumultuous assault or quarrel; a brawl; a fray.

"In the very midst of the affray."

Molley.

4. Law. The fighting of two or more persons, in a public place, to the terror of others. A fighting in private is not, in a legal sense, an affray, the offense consisting in the disturbance of the public peace.

Syn.—Quarrel, brawl, scuffie, encounter, fight, feud, tumult, disturbance. See contest.

affright' (á-fray'), v. t. [ad + freight: cf. F. affreter. See prefort.] To hire or charter, as a ship, for the transportation of goods or freight.—affright'er (ë-fr), n.

affright'ment (-měnt), n. [Cf. F. affretement.] The act of hiring, or the contract by which a vessel is hired, for the transportation of freight (which see). Cf. generals Herr.

affricate (áfri-kāt), n.; pl. -CATES. [L. affricatus, p. p. of affricare to rub against; af.—ad.+ fricare to rub.] Phon. A combination of a stop, or explosive, with an immediately following fricative or spirant of corresponding organic position, as pf in German Pfefer pepper, z (= ts) in German Zeit time.

Affright' (á-friv), v. t.; AF-FRIGHT'ED; AF-FRIGHT'ING. [Orig, p. p.; ME. afright, AS. āfyrhtan to terrify, ā (see A-, 2) + fyrhtan to terrify. See FRIGHT, v.] To impress with sudden fear; to frighten; alarm.

Dream affricate or a fricative.

Affright's the famenes at their service quaint. Milton. Syn.—Terrify, dismay, appall, scare, startle, daunt.

affright, n. 1. Sudden and great fear; terror. It expresses a stronger impression than fear, or apprehensio

presses a stronger impression

perhaps less than terror.

He looks behind him with affright, and forward with despair.

Goldsmith. 2. Act of frightening; also, a cause of terror; an object
B. Jonson.

of dread.

af-fright/ful (-fooi), a. Frightful.— af-fright/ful.ly, adv.
Archaic. "Affright/ful apparitions." Cudworth.

af-front' (ŏ-frünt'), v. l.; AF-FRONT'ED; AF-FRONT'ING.

[OF. afronter to strike on the forehead, to confront, F.

Aftray'. r. i. To be a fraid. Obs. aftray' or. n. One who engages in an affray. n. Aftray. Obs. aftray'men. Aftray. Obs. aftray'men. Aftray. Obs. aftray'. r. i. (Cf. 1t. affretare aftraghter. n. Cf. 1t. affretare aftraghter. n. (Cf. 1t. affreta

affronter to affront, confront, LL. affrontare to strike against, fr. L. ad + frons, forehead, front. See front.]

1. To offend by some manifestation of disrespect; to insult to the face by demeanor or language; to treat with marked incivility; also, to cause to feel affront; to put to the blush. How can any one imagine that the fathers would have dared to affront the wife of Aurelius?

2. To face in defiance; to confront; as, to affront death; hence, to meet in hostile encounter. Archaic.

He withdrew to his tent, already determined. . upon affronting the incredible haznard of his last expedient with the same easy, assured, genteel expression and demeanor as he might have left a theater withal to join a supper of the wits. Sievenson.

3. To meet or encounter face to face; to meet or view squarely; to appear directly before.

That he, as 't were by accident, may here Afront Ophelia.

Till, on emergence, what affronts our gaze? R. Browning.

4. To front upon; to border upon.

All the seacoasts do afront the Levant. Holland.

5. To place face to face; to cause to confront.

Syn.—Insult, abuse, outrage, wound, illtreat, slight, defy, offend, provoke, pique, nettle.

affront'(ā-frint'), n. [Of. F. affront.] 1. An encounter, either friendly or hostile. Obs.

affront'(ā-frint'), n. [Of. F. affront.] 3. An offense to one's self-respect; a purposed indignity.

Chemptous or rude treatment; a deliberately offensive act or word; marked disrespect; a purposed indignity.

Amoral, sensible, and well-bred man Will not affront me, and no other can. Cowper. You can annoy, you can insult, you cannot move me.

Affron'(6'(a'frôn'ta'), a. [F. affronté, p. p.] Her. 1. Facing each other; front to front. Cf. combattant, g. [F. affronté, p. p.] Her. 1. Facing each other; front to front. Cf. combattant, g. [F. affronté, p. p.] Her. 1. Facing each other; front to front. Cf. combattant, g. [F. affronté, p. p.] Her. 1. Facing each other; front to front. Cf. combattant, g. [F. affronté, p. p.] Her. 1. Facing each other; front to front cf. C

front. Cf. COMBATTANT, RESPECTANT.

2. Facing to the front; full-faced; gardant. Of. at goze, under gaze, n. afiront'ed (2-frün'ted), p. a. Suffering an affront; injured in feelings; insulted, offended, or shamed. — affront'ed-ly, adv. Rare. — affront'ed-ness, n. Rare. affron'tive (-tiv), a. Tending to affront or offend; offensive; abusive. — af-fron'tive-ness, n. Rare.

or shamed.—af-front'. Antonic, 1. Antonic, 2. ed-ly, adv. Rare.—af-front'ed-ness, n. Rare.
af-fron'tive (-tiv), a. Tending to afront or offend; offensive; abusive.—af-fron'tive-ness, n. Rare.
Af-fuse' (A-fuz'), v. t.; AF-Fusen' (-fuz'); AF-Fus'no (-fuz'); [L. afusus, p. p. of afundere to pour to. See AD; Fuse to melt.] To pour out or upon. Rare.
I first afused water upon the compressed beans. Boyle.
af-fu'sion (A-fu'zhūn), n. [Cf. F. afusion.] Act of pouring upon or sprinkling with a liquid, as in baptism. Specif.:
Med. A method of treatment consisting in pouring water or other fluid on the whole or a part of the body.
af-fy' (A-fi'), v. t.; AF-FIED' (-fud'); AF-Fy'ing. [OF. afler, LL. afidare. Cf. AFFIANCE.] I. To confide (to or in); to trust; also, to confide in; to trust in. Obs.
2. To betroth or espouse; to affiance; hence, fig., to join closely, as in bonds of faith.
Oft thy spirit tells how souls, afled
By sovran destinies, no more can part. Emerson.
3. To affirm on one's faith; to make affidavit.
af-fy', v. i. To trust or confide. Obs.
Af'ghan (&f'gan), a. Of or pertaining to Afghanistan.
Af'ghan, n. I. A native of Afghanistan; specif., a person of the dominant race, the Afghans proper, who claim to be descendants of the Israelites carried into captivity by Nebuchadrezar, and are regarded by ethnologists as of mixed Semitic and Iranian stock. They call themselves Durani. Of the other peoples of Afghanistan. Its alphabet is a modification of the Arabic. See Indo-European.
3. [L. c.] A kind of worsted blanket or wrap.
a-field' (a-field'), adv. (a. on -field.] I. To, in, or on the field. "We drove afield."

2. Out of the way; astray; as, to go afield in reading.
a-field' (a-field'), adv. & a. On fire.

a-neta' (a-feia'), aav. [a-on + neta.] 1. To, in, or on the field. "We drove afield."

2. Out of the way; astray; as, to go afield in reading.

a-fire' (a-fir'), adv. & a. On fire.

a-flame' (a-fiam'), adv. & a. Afire; fiaming.

a-float' (a-fist'), adv. & a. [a-on + float.] 1. Borne on the water; floating; on board ship.

On such a full sea are we now afloat. Shak.

2. Moving; passing from place to place; in general circulation; as, a rumor is afloat.

3. Unfixed; moving without guide or control; adrift; as, our affairs are all afloat.

4. Covered with water bearing floating articles; flooded; as, the decks are afloat.

as, the decks are affoal.

af'god' (äf'gōd'), n. | AS.; afoff, away + god god. | Angdosaf'nus' (äl'hūs'), n. | Ieel. ofhūs: of off + hūs house. | The
smaller of the two buildings of
which the Norse pagan temples
were composed. In it were the
adled, altas; etc. n.pl. A Pygmy
diole, altas; etc. n.pl. A Pygmy
a-file', v. t. | IAS. āfylan, ] To
defile. Obs. & R.

a-find', v. t. | a., 2 + find.]
To find out; to discover. Obs.

|| a fin' de (&f'ān' dē). | F. | To
the end of; in order to.
safine, adv. | [OF. a (F. à) fin.]
To the end; finally. Obs.
a-fin'gred, p. a. Ahungered;
famished. Obs.
safinte. + AFFINITY.
|| a 'fin' que (à'fān' kE). [F.] To
the end that; so that.
a. fir. Abv. Firkin of ale.
a-fiar', adv. adv. Flaring.
a-fiar', adv. fad. Flaring.
a-fox' tal. Var. of AFFALL.
a-fo' tal. Var. of AFFALL.

tood, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); H=ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh=z in azure. Numbers refer to \S in Guina. Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

a-foot' (à-foot'), adv. [a-on+foot.] 1 On foot.

We'll walk afoot a while.

2. Fig.: In motion; in action; astir; in progress.

The matter being afoot.

a-fore' (à-fōr'), adv., prsp., & conj. [ME. afore, aforn, AS. onforan or stforan. See a-; rore.] Before. Obs., Diad., or Naut. "if he have never drunk wine afore." Shak.

a-fore'thought' (-thôt'), a. Premeditated; prepense; previously in mind; designed; as, malice aforethought, which is required to constitute murder. (See MALICE.)

"Aforethought" means thought of beforehand, for any length of time however short, for a moment as well as for a day or month.

78 Mo. 433, 440.

a-fore'thought', n. Premeditation.

of time however short, for a moment as well as for a day or month.

a-fore/thought/, n. Premeditation.

[a for'ti-o'r] (ā fôr'shl-ō'rī; fōr'-).

[L.] With the greater force;—said of an argument that is developed for a given proposition from the evidence for a less probable proposition which is dependent upon the same premises or conditions as is that which is to be proved.

a-foul('de-foul'), adv. & a. In collision; fouled; entangled; as, to run or fall afoul of, or come in collision with.

a-fraid' (à-frād'), p. a. [ME. afrayed, afraide, p. p. of afraien to affray. See Affara.] Impressed with fear or apprehension; in fear; apprehensive. "Back they recoiled, afraid."

Milton.

affaich to aniay. See Affran.] Impressed with lear of apprehension; in fear; apprehensive. "Back they recoiled, afraid."

Millon.

This word follows the noun it limits. It is followed by of before the object of fear, or by the infinitive, or by a dependent clause; as, to be afraid of death. "I am afraid to die." I am afraid to die." I am afraid to die." I am afraid is sometimes used colloquially to soften a statement; as, I am afraid I cannot help you in this matter.

Syn.—Apprehensive, anxious, alarmed, terrified, scared; shrinking, faint-hearted, pusillanimous, cowardly.—Afraid, Fearful, Friehtfrener, Aghart, Timid, Timorous.

Afraid infelies a state of fear or apprehension; as, "And [Adam] said, I heard thy voice in the garden, and I was afraid" (Gen. iii, 10). Fearful, (see Fearful), as synonymous with afraia, implies fear about an object, rather than for one's self; as, fearful of the consequences. It is also sometimes used as a synonym for timid; as, the fearful hare. Frightener (see Frightener) suggests a sudden access of alarm; as, frightened der.

Aghast connotes the outward manifestation of fear or terror; as, "Afraid' was the word, wasn't it?... I should have said, aghast; you exhibited every symptom of one laboring under uncontrollable fear" (G. Borrow).

Timid (see meticulous, under Careful) implies habitual or constitutional lack of courage; as, timid as a mouse, a timid counselor; "I am not timid generally, but I am always afraid of him" (Dickens). Timonous is commonly more or less contemptuous; as, "Murray, the most timorous, as Byron called him, of all God's booksellers" (Scott).

\*Afreet (Mirst; a-fret/: 271), n. [Ar-ijril.] Arabic Myth. A powerful evil jinnee, demon, or monstrous giant.

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\*Afreet (Mirst), a-freet (Mirst), affeet (Mirst), affeet (Mirst), affeet (Mirst

A powerful evil jinnee, demon, or monstrous giant.

A frosh (Airēt), afrē (? 371), n. [Ar. 'ifrīl.] Arabic Myth.

A powerful evil jinnee, demon, or monstrous giant.

A-frosh ('airēsh'), adv. [a + fresh.] Anew; again; once more; newly.

They crucity the Son of God afresh. Heb. vi. 6.

A'frican (Airl-kān), a. [L. Africus, Africanus, fr. Afer African.] Of or pertaining to Africa.

African almond, a South African proteaceous shrub (Brabeium stellatifolium); also, its nut, which is edible only when roasted.—A. ammoniac.—A. mononiac.—A. breadfruit.

Bee Tracoulla.—A. caper, a kind of caper (Capparis soddia) with edible berries, abundant in the deserts of northern Africa.—A. corn lily, any iridaceous plant of the genus Iria.—A. cubes, the berries of Piper guineense, closely related to the true cubebs; also, the plant itself.—A. cypress, any South African pinaceous tree of the genus Cultiris.—A. daisy, an asteraceous shrub (Lonas inodora), common in cultivation, having daisylike heads of flowers.—A elem! See Elmi.—A fever. Med. a Malarial fever.

b Dengue.—A. gillyflower, the Africam marigold.—A. goos, the gray African goose.—A. hafr, a fiber obtained from the leaves of the European dwarf fan palm Chamerops humilis, from which a fabric is made resembling haireloth.—A. lethargy, Med.. a disease of negroes, almost invariably fatal, in West Africa, marked by increasing somnoleuce and emaciation.—A. hemp.—Bowstrine Hemp.—A. kino. See Kino.—A. Lethargy, Med.. a disease of negroes, almost invariably fatal, in West Africa, marked by increasing somnoleuce and emaciation.—A. hemp.—Bowstrine Hemp.—A. kino. See Kino.—A. Lathargy, Med.. a disease of negroes, almost invariably fatal, in West Africa, marked by increasing somnoleuce and emaciation.—A. hemp.—Bowstrine Hemp.—A. kino. See Kino.—A. Lathargy, Med.. a disease of negroes, almost invariably fatal, in West Africa, marked by increasing somnoleuce and emaciation.—A. hemp.—Bowstrine Latin of the style and idiom that is found in the earliest Latin versions of the Bible (as that u

peria crocea); also, an orange dye yielded by its flowers.—African school. See PATRISTIC PHILOSOPHY.—A. show drop tree, an African school. See PATRISTIC PHILOSOPHY.—A. chaudro have drop tree, an African scheaceous tree (Royena luccida) having hard wood, frequently cultivated in greenhouse Sci 18 hard wood. Philosophy and the state of the peria school property of the African case. See STEERA G. See STEERA C. SEE STEERA

10. With reference or in correspondence to; in proportion to; befitting. Archaic.

He takes greatness of kingdoms according to bulk and currency, and not after their intrinsic value.

11. Derived from; as, malachite pseudomorph after cuprite. Syn. — After, behind. After implies movement, order, consecutiveness, either in time or space; as, after dinner, to follow after some one, June comes after May, N after M. Behind implies position, usually in space, less frequently in time; as, behind the door, to leave something behind, forgetting those things which are behind? (Phil. iii. 13). See rostreions.

after all, when everything has been considered; upon the whole; in evertheless. — to name or call after, to name like and in reference to.

Our eldest son was named George after his uncle. Goldsmith. aft'er (ât'lêr), a. [AS. æftera. See After, adv.] 1. Next; later in time; subsequent; succeeding; second; as, an after period of life; after baptism, or subsequent or repeated baptism.

2. Hinder; nearer the rear; usually, Naut., toward the stern of the ship; — applied to any object abatt the midship section, or in the rear part of a vessel, or relatively near to this part; as, the after body, after cabin, after hatchway, after leech. The after bowlines, after braces, after sails, after yards, etc., are those on the masts abaft the foremast or on the stays abaft the minmast.

aft'er. In composition after appears in its various prepositional, adverbial, and adjectival relationships and mean-

near to this part, its, tine after bowlines, after braces, after sails, after yards, etc., are those on the masts abaft the foremast or on the stays abaft the mainmast.

after. In composition after appears in its various prepositional, adverbial, and adjectival relationships and meanings, primarily of sequence or of posteriority, or afterness; secondarily with an implication of inferiority or futility, as in afterhought, afterwit. When the adverb after precedes the verb it modifies, out of the normal order, or when the adjective or preposition after stands in an unusual or sufficiently conventionalized relation to the word following, the two are generally best written as one word, as in aftergo, aftersend, afterglow.

aft'er-birth' (after-birth'), n. Med. The placenta and membranes with which the fetus is connected, and which are expelled after delivery.

2. In the basic Bessemer process, the continuation of the blow after the complete exidation of the carbon, in order to oxidize and separate the phosphorus.

aft'er-born', p. a. 1. Born after the father's death; post-humous; Rom. Law, also, born after the execution of the father's last testament or will.

2. Later born; younger.

aft'er-brain' (-brān'), n. Anal. The metencephalon.

aft'er-brain' (-brān'), n. Land. The metencephalon.

aft'er-brain' (-brān'), n. Anal. The opacity of the capsule of the lens, following an operation for cataract.

aft'er-cat'a-ract (-kāt'd-rākt), n. Med. The opacity of the capsule of the lens, following an operation for cataract.

aft'er-cat'a-ract (-kāt'd-rākt), n. Med. The opacity of the capsule of the lens, following an operation for cataract.

aft'er-cat'a-ract (-kāt'd-rākt), n. Med. The opacity of the capsule of the lens, following an operation for cataract.

aft'er-cat'a-race (-kāt'd-rākt), n. Anal. The imperious of the employed of the lens, following an operation for ca

to allord a chance of retrieval or betterment; hence, a subsequent scheme or expedient. Wotton.

aftergame at Irish, an old game resembling backgammon.

aft'er-glow' (-glo'), n. A glow of refulgence remaining where a light has disappeared, as in the western sky after sunset (see TWILIOHT), or in a metal after incandescence. Tennyson's recent lyrical poetry is the afterglow of a still radiant genius.

aft'er-grass (-gras'), n. The grass that grows after the

alt'er-grass (grās'), n. The grass that grows after the first crop has been mown.

alt'er-growth' (grōth'), n. A second growth or crop, or (metaphorically) development.

J. S. Müll.

alt'er-guard' (gärd'), n. Nav. The seamen stationed on the poop or after part of the ship, to attend the after sails. In old-time war vessels this division of the crew was composed usually of ordinary seamen, landsmen, etc., and did much of the drudgery of the ship. Such a division is not now made.

drudgery of the ship. Such a division is not now made. aft'er-im'(age ('Im'\hat{si}), n. I. An aftersensation of sight; the visual impression following the removal of a stimulation of the retina. Visual afterimages are positive when they preserve the colors and light and shade of the original sensation; negative when the light and shade is reversed; complementary when the complementary colors of the original appear, as when a sensation of red is followed by an afterimage of green; then ferred when a stimulation of one eye results in an afterimage in the other.

2. An aftersensation.

2. An aftersensation.

aft'er-math (-math), n. [after + math. See MATH.] A second mowing; the crop of grass cut from the same soil after the first crop of the season; rowen. Also used fig. aft'er-milk; n. The last milk got at a milking; strippings. aft'er-most (-most; -most), a. superl. [ME. aftermest, An aftersensation.

of other planes, as Cavalanas interovers and cavalant officinates, as Cavalanas interovers and cavalant officinates of the content that officinates of the content that officinates of the colors of t

Dorred the French rule in Spain at the time of the war for Spanish independence (1808-14).

Atra sian (3f-\overline{a}\text{shan}), n.

Atra sian (3f-\ove

Af-shar' (if-shir'), n. A member of a tribe of Persian Trusca and Persian Trusca and Persian Trusca and northern India, usually made of decorated metal, with and leand long spout.

Af'etn (if'En). Scot. var. of of trusca aft'er-brith weed. A small fabacton for the put of the steam of reputed medicinal value, aft'er-brith weed. A small fabacton for the steam of reputed medicinal value, aft'er-brith weed. A small fabacton for the steam of the st

eftemest, AS. æstemest, akin to Goth. oftumist and assuma, the last, orig. a superl. of of, with the superl. endings -te, -me, -st.] 1. Hindmost; last; — opposed to foremost.

2. Naut. Nearest the stern; farthest assume the day which follows noon, between noon and evening.

astrenoon lady. Bot. The four-o'clock.

asternoon man. One who begins his drinking early; a tippler. Obs. or Archaic.

ast'er-note' (ás'ter-not'), n. Music. One of the grace notes which occur in the unaccented parts of the measure, taking their time from the preceding note.

which occur in the unaccented parts of the measure, taking their time from the preceding note.

aft'er-pain' (-pān'), n. A later or following pain; specif., pl., Med., the pains which succeed childbirth, due to uterine contraction.

aft'er-paek' (-pāk'), n. The extreme after compartment in a ship's hold, where the ship narrows towards the sternpost.

aft'er-piece' (-pās'), n. L. A piece performed after a play, usually a farce or other small entertainment.

2. Shipbuilding. The after timber of a rudder built of wood. after sails. Naut. The sails on the after masts and on the stays abaft the mainmast.

aft'er-sei-sa'tion (ât'tĕr-sēn-sā'shin, n. Psychol. A sensation or sense impression following the removal of a stimulus producing a primary sensation, and reproducing the primary sensation in positive, negative, or complementary form. The aftersensation may be continuous with the primary sensation or follow it after an interval. Cf. Afternary sensation or follow it after an interval. Cf. Afternary sensation or follow it after an interval. Cf. Afternary sensation or follow it after an interval. Cf. Afternary sensation.

IMAGE.

alt'or-shaft' (-shaft'), n. Zoöl. An accessory plume arising from the posterior side of the stem of the feathers of many birds. It is usually best developed in the down, and in the contour feathers. See FEATHER.—aft'or-shaft'ed, a.

the contour feathers. See FEATHER.—aft'er-shaft'ed, a. aft'er-shock', n. A subsequent shock; specif., a small shock following a main earthquake shock.
aft'er-swarm' (aft'er-sworm'), n. Bee Keeping. Any swarm which leaves a hive after the prime, or first, swarm. It is accompanied by one or more virgin queens.—aft'er-

alt'er-swarm' (aft'er-swörm'), n. Bee Keeping. Any swarm which leaves a hive after the prime, or first, swarm. It is accompanied by one or more virgin queens.— aft'er-swarm'ing, vb. n.
aft'er-taste' (tāst'), n. A taste which remains in the mouth after eating or drinking.
aft'er-thought (thôt'), n. Reflection after an act; later or subsequent thought or expedient.—aft'er-thought'ed, a.
aft'er-time' (tim'), n. Time after the present; the future. So might some old man speak in the after time To all the people, winning reverence. Tennyson.
aft'er-touch' (tūch'), n. Physiol. The sensation of pressure persisting for a time after actual pressure has ceased. aft'er-tyison ("vtpk'n), n. Perception of an afterimage.
aft'er-wards (-wērd) | adv. [AS. æfteweard, a., behind.
aft'er-wards (-wērd) | See Afr; -ward, wards.] At a later or succeeding time; subsequently.
aft'er-wash' (-wērd) | See Afr; -ward, wards.] At a second flow of water released after the main flow is spent.
aft'er-wise' (-wīz'), a. Wise after the event; wise, or knowing, when it is too late.
aft'er-wit' (-wīt'), n. 1. Later knowledge or thought. Obs.
2. Wisdom or perception that comes after it can be of use.
Afterwit' comes too late when the mischlef is done. L'Estrange.
aft'er-wit'(-wit'), n. 1. Bib. A king of the Amalekites, spared by Saul against the command of the Lord, and slain afterwards by Samuel. See 1 Sam. xv.
2. In Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel," a character representing Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, the magistrate before whom Titus Oates made his declaration, and whose mutilated body was afterwards found in a ditch.
a-gain' (a-gēn': 277), adv. [ME. agein, agayn, AS. ongegn, angainst, Icel. gegn. The 2d part is perh. of Scand. origin. Cf. gAlnsay.] 1. In return; back; as, bring us word again.
2. Another time; once more; anew.

If a man die, shall he live again? Half as much again, on the world over.

Again, it is of great consequence to avoid, etc. Herschel.

Again, it is of great consequence to avoid, etc. Herschel.

Again, as adv. or prep., was

aft'er-rake, n. Naut. The over-hang of the stern.

and again, more than once; often; repeatedly. a-gain', a-gains', prep. Against; also, towards (in order

to meet). Obs.

a-gainst' (â-gënst'; 277), prep. [ME. agens, ageynes, AS. ongegn, ongéanes. The s is adverbial, orig. a genitive ending. See again.] 1. Abreast of; opposite to; facing; att'er-play n. In the Cornish and Devonshire styles of wrestling, a hold in which the wrestler is behind his opponent. att'er-pres'sure, n. Physiol. = ATTERTOUCH. afyaune. † Affiance.
afye, afyghe. † Affiance.
afye, afyghe. † Affire.
afyllous. Aphyllous. Ref. Sp.
afyne. † Afine.
Afzella. (áfzē/l-á; -zā/ly-á),
n. [NL.; after Adam Afzelius,
Swedish botanist.] Bol. Syn.
of Intsia.

towards; as, against the mouth of a river; —in this sense often preceded by over.

Jacob saw the angels of God come against him. Tyndale.

In the presence of; with. Obs.

Against the Lord is mercy and plenteous redemption.

Mirror of Our Lady.

3. From an opposite direction, so as to strike or come in contact with; in contact with; upon; as, hail beats against the rest.

3. From an opposite direction, so as to strike or come in contact with; in contact with; upon; as, hail beats against the roof.

4. In opposition to, whether the opposition is of sentiment or of action; on the other side of; counter to, as in competition; in contrariety to; hence, adverse to; as, against reason; against law; to set off one item against another. The gate would have been shut against her. Fielding. An argument against the use of steam. Tyndall.

5. By or before the time that; in preparation for; so as to be ready for the time when. Archaic or Dial.

Urijah the priest made it, against King Asaz came from Damascus.

2 Kings xvi. II. against the grain, against the grain, against the fiber of wood; fig., against one's disposition or feelings.—a. the sun, in the opposite direction to that in which, in the northern hemisphere, the sun appears to move; specif., as among sailors, with reference to the direction in which rope is coiled, etc., in the direction opposite to that of the sun's motion as it appears (that is, from west through south to east); contra-clock-wise.—a. time, lit., in competition with time;—specif. applied: a To a race intended as a trial of speed relative to a time limit. b To a course of action, as talking in debate, kept up to gain time. Colloq.

ag'a-lac'tia (&g'a-lāk'shī-a'), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ayaλaxτίa; anot + yaλa, yaλaxτos, milk.] Med. Failure of the due secretion of milk after childbirth.—ag'a-lac'tous (-tūs), a. Ag'a-le'na (&g'a-lāk'shī-a'), n. [NL., Gr. a· not + yaλa'yn calmess.] Zoöl. A genus of spiders, the type of a family, Ag'a-len'i-dæ (-lēn'i-dē), which spin concave webs ending in a funnel-shaped tube in which the spider hides. See gal'soch (a-gāl'ō-kūm) Gr. aya'λλοχον; of Eastern origin; cf. Skr. aguru, Heb. pl. ahālīm.] The soft, resinous wood of an East Indian thymelæaccous tree (Aguilaria agallochu). It is burnt as a perfume by the Orientals, and is the aloes of the Bible. Called also agal-wood, aloes wood, and eaglewood.

ag'al-mat'o-lite (&g'ā-līm' Mr. A soft, c

and is the does of the Bible. Called also agal-wood, does wood, and eaglewood.

ag'al-mat'o-lite (&g'āl-māt'ō-lit), n. [Gr. ἄγαλμα, -ματος, image, statue + -lite.] Min. A soft, compact stone, of a grayish, greenish, or yellowish color, carved into images, miniature pagodas, etc., by the Chinese, and hence called figure stone, and pagodite. The name is given to varieties of pinite, pyrophyllite, and steatite.

Ag'a-ma (&g'ā-ma), π. [NL., fr. the C ar i b be a n name of a species

name of a species of lizard.] A ge-nus of Old World lizards typical of the family Agami-dæ, which feed on vegetable substances as well as insects. Many of them are of bright and changeable



Agamoid Lizard (Stellio stellio). (1)

them are of origin and changeable colors. Also [l. c.], a lizard of this genus. — ag'a-mold (-moid), a. & n.

colors. Also [L. c.], a lizard of this genus. — ag'a-modi (-moid), a. c. n.

Ag'a-mem'non (&g'a-mēm'nŏn), n. [L., fr. Gr. Ayau-e-hvow.] Gr. Myth. The son of Atreus and brother of Menelaus. He was king of Mycenæ, and leader of the Greeks in the expedition against Troy. His quarrel with Achilles is the opening theme of the Iliad, and his murder, on his return from Troy, by his wife. Clytemnestra, and her paramour, Ægisthus, forms the basis of the "Agamemnon" of Æschylus. See Iphiornia, Oresteia.

agam'ic (a-gām'ik), a. [See Agamous.] Biol. a (1) Asexual. (2) Parthenogenetic; developing or reproducing without impregnation by the male; as, the agamic form of an aphid. b Bol. = crytogamic. — agam'i-cally, adv. A-gam'-dae (1-dē), n. pl. [NL. See Agama.] Zoōl. A-family of Old World lizards related to the iguanas, but with acrodont dentition. Agama, Draco, and Moloch belong to this family. — a-ga'mi-an (a-ga'm'-an), ag'a-mid (&g'a-mid), n.

mId), n.
ag'a-mo-gen'e-sis (äg'ā-mō-jēn'ē-sis), n. [See agamous;
genesis.] Biol. a Parthenogenesis. b Asexual reproduction.—ag'a-mo-ge-net'ic (-jē-nēt'īk), a.—ag'a-mo-ge-net'i-al-ly, adv.
ag'a-mous (äg'ā-mūs), a. [Gr. āγaμος unmarried; ā-not
+ γάμος marriage.] Bot. Cryptogamous.

AGATHA

Ag'a-pan'thus (Ag'a-pan'thus), n. [NL.; Gr. αγάπη love + ανθος flower.] 1. Bot. Syn. of Tulbaghia, esp. T. africana, the African lily or tulip, cultivated from South Africa for its umbels of blue or purple flowers.

a-gape' (α-gäp'; -gāp'; 277), adv. & a. Gaping, as with wonder, expectation, or eager attention.

Duzzies the crowd and sets them all agape. Milton.

ag'a-pe (&g'α-pē), n.; pl. AGAPÆ(-pē). [Gr. αγάπη love, pl. αγάπα love feast.] The love feast of the primitive Christians, being a meal partaken of in connection with the communion. It was observed with prayers and songs, with the reading of scripture and or official letters, with offerings for the poor, and ended with the "holy kiss." The later decline of religious purity in the Church occasioned scandals in the agapæ, which led to their discontinuance.

Ag'a-pem'o-ne (&g'a-pēm'ō-nē), n. [Irreg. fr. Gr. ἀγάπη love + μονή a stopping place.] 1. A conventual communistic establishment of men and women founded about 1846 at Spaxton, near Charlynch, in Somersetshire, England, by a clergyman named Starkey, who, together with a Rev. H. J. Prince, obtained a considerable following in southern England. The immoralities of some of its members brought it into disrepute. —Ag'a-pe-mo'ni-an (-pē-mo'ni-ān), a. —Ag'a-pem'o-nist (-pem'ō-nist), Ag'a-pem'o-nist (-nit), n. a'gar (ä'gär), or a'gar-a'gar, n. [Malay.] 1. a A non-nitrogenous substance of a gelatinous consistency derived from the Ceylon moss (Gracilaria lichenoides) and related East Indian seaweeds, used in the Orient for soups and jellies. In bacteriology it is used as a solidifying agent in culture media. Its solutions remain solid at higher temperatures than those of gelatim. b The plants from which this substance is obtained.

2. A similar substance of a gelatinous consistency derived from the Ceylon moss (Gracilaria lichenoides) and related East Indian seaweeds, used in the Orient for soups and jellies. In bacteriology it is used as a solidifying agent in culture media. Its solutions remain solid

white silky powder. It is an efficacious remedy for colliquative sweats.—a. grat. = FUNGUS GNAT.—a. mineral, a light, chalky deposit of calcium carbonate sometimes called rock milk, formed in caverns or fissures of limestone.

A. gar'l-ca'ce-se (d-gar'l-ka'sê-ê), n. pl. [NL. See AGARIC.]

Bot. A large family of basidiomycetous fungi, including the mushrooms. The thallus consists of a central stalk which bears an umbrellalike cap known as the pileus, on the lower surface of which are numerous radiating plates or lamelle (the gills) bearing the hymenium. The family contains over 50 genera and nearly 5,000 species. See Musirroom, Illust.—a'gar'l-ca'ceous (-shūs), a.

A. gar'l-ca'les (-kā'fz), n. pl. [NL. See AGARIC.] Bot. An extensive order of higher basidiomycetous fungi, often called Hymenomycetes, and distinguished by having the basidia forming a distinct membranous hymenium covering the surface of gills, spines, or pores.

a. gar'l-oid (d-gar'l-fin), n. Pharm. An alcoholic extract of agaric used against colliquative sweats.

a. gar'l-oid (d-ko'd), n. [agaric + -oid.] Bot. Like an agaric, or mushroom; as, agaricoid fungi.

A. gar'l-ous (-kis), n. [NL. See AGARIC.] Bot. A genus of fungi, type of the Agaricacee, distinguished by the annulus and the brown spores. Several of the species are edible, as the field mushroom (A. campestris). Almost all the true agarics were formerly included in this genus.

ag'ate (\$g'\*\fat{c}), n. [F. agade, It. agata, L. achates, fr. Gr. ax'\paryc.] 1. Min. A variegated chalcedony, having its colors arranged in stripes or bands, or blended in clouds, or showing mossilise forms, etc. Fortification agate, moss agate, clouded agate, etc., are familiar varieties.

2. A diminutive person;—so called in allusion to the small figures cut in agate for rings and seals. Obs. Shak.

3. Something made of, or fitted with, agate; as: a A drawplate having a drilled eye of agate, used by gold-wire drawers. b A bookbinder's burnisher with an agate tip. C A child's marble of agate or of glass in imitati

- γάμος marriage.] Bot. Cryptogamous.

- ga'da. a-ga'da. (a-gā'd'tà).
- sgad'c (a-gād'tk). - gā'd'tk).
- etc. Vars. of HAGGADA, HAGGA- DIC. etc.
- agaf. Obs. pret of AGINE.
- A'gag-ite (ā'gāg-it; šg'ā-git).
- Bisin. - agair's buy'er, n. Obs.
- a-gair'-come', n. t. obs.
- a-gair'

nsexual spore

MAGES C.

ag'a-pæ (ag'ά-pē), n., pl. of 2d
AGAPE.

ag a-pe'tæ (āg'ά-pē'tē), n. pl.
[LJ.., fr. Gr. ἀγαπηταί, fem. pl.
of ἀγαπηταί, fem. pl.
of ἀγαπηταί, fem. pl.
of ἀγαπηταί piene, pl.
of ἀγαπη iove + opus
bird.] Zοῦλ. A genus of small
short-tailed African parrots including several species known
as gar. + EAGRE, tidal bore.
A gar (ārgir). βib.
Aga-tenes' (ārgir). βib.
nagar'-t-tiene (ārgir). α. Of the
form of an agaric, or mushroom.
agar'-t-tiene (ārgir). γib.
ag'a-tenes' (ārgir). γib.
Δβ

δβ

aga-tenes' (ārgir). βib.

ββ

aga-tenes' (ārgir). βib.

ββ

aga-tenes' (ārgir). βib.

Aga-tenes' (ārgir). βib.

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Aga-tenes' (ārgir). βib.
Aga-tenes' (ārgir). βib.
Aga-tenes' (ārgir). βib.
Aga-tenes' (ārgir). A meresa-tenes' (ārgir). A me

2. An enameled iron or steel ware for household utensils.

aganis. † Aganst. † Aganva (ii. Agar) (ii. Bara) (

agas violete ria (α-gas ro-nu'fri-a), n. INL; α- not + gas-tro- + Gr. νεῦρον nerve.) Med. Deficiency of nervous action in the stomach.

[α- on + gate way-] con the way agoing; to the mappy of the ways agoing; to the mappy of the ways agoing. Other implying amissines, agoto-ted mappy of the ways agoto-be. or Dial. Eng. ag'ate glass. Glass made by melting together waste pieces of glass of different colors. agate. Scot. var. of ALGATES. Obs. or Dial.

agath. † AGATE. Ag'a-tha (ag' α-thα). [L., fr. Gr. ἀγαθή, fem. of ἀγαθός good.] Lit., good; kind; – fem. prop.

A. IMA.; atter Agam Afzelius, Swedish botanist.] Bol. Syn. of INTSIA.

Ag. Abbr August; Chem. (without period, Ag), argentum (silver).

A. G. Abbr. Accountant General; Adultant General; Agdutant General; Attorney General.

In Turkey, a commander or chief officer. It is used also as a title of respect. Ag'a-ba (ig'a-ba) Bib. aga-ba aft'er-shine', n. An afterglow. aft'er-spring', n. 1. Posterity. Obs.
2. A second spring in one year.
att'er-stamp a-ble, a. Capable
of being stamped (with revenue
stamps) after the time of execution so as to be made valid as if
stamped when executed.
att'er-sup per, m. The time between supper and bedtime.
att'er-waie, m. Sauddery. The
body or pad of a collar, which
rests on the horse's shoulders.
att'er-wait', m. Anat. The
metacarpus. Rave.
att'mat. diff'most: -misst), a.

att e-wrist, n. Anat. In emetacarpus, Rare.
att'most (att'most; -müst), a. Nau. Nearest the stern. Rare.
Afto'ni-an, a. ş n. [From Afton, Iowa, See GLACIAL PERIOD.
attre, aftur. + Afrier.
attw. Abo. Afterwards.
attw. Abo. Afterwards.
attw. Abo. Aut. Toward
the stern. Rare.
aftur. + Afrier.
aftur. + Afrier.
aftur. + Afrier.
afturst. + Afrier. A-ga'ces (ä-gä'saz), n. pl. A tribe of Paraguayan Indians.

again. Obs. pret: of Aditive.

A 'gagite' (a 'gagit'; & ga'a-qit).

Bih. again'-aak', n. t. To ask back; require. Obs.

again'-again'-buy'er, n. Obs.
again'-again', n. t. To redeem.

Obs. -a-gain'-buy'er, n. Obs.
again'-again', n. t. To red.

again'-again', n. t. To return.
agains.

To return.
agains.

OAINST.
again'-rise', r. t. k t. To rise against to rehe! Obs. [Obs.]
again's rise', r. t. k t. To rise against to rehe! Obs. [Obs.]
again's AGAINST.
again'saaw', n. Contradiction;
agains aya', r. t. To withgain'say', r. t. To withdan'say', r. t. To withsan'san' ward, adr. Back again,
a'gal-a'gail', gail'saya',
a'gal-a'gail', gail'saya',
a'gal-a'gail', gail', gail',
a'gal-a'gail', gail', gail',
a'gal-a'gail', gail', gail',
a'gal-a'gail', gail',
a'gal-a'gail', gail',
a'gal-a'gail', gail',
a'gal-a'gail', gail',
a'gal-a'gail',
a'gal-Rainsaying. Obs. a-gain'say'er, n. Obs. a-gain'say'er, n. Obs. a-gain'sath', n. t. To withstand. Obs. a-gain'san'. Adalachi. Ag'a-laxy, n. Menl. — AGALACH. ag'a-laxy, n. Menl. — AGALACH. ag'a-laxy, n. AGALACH. agal'lop, ahr. Gailoping. a'gal-wood' (R'gal-wood'; Ra'cal-d, n. [See RAGLEWOOD: AGALLOCH].—[I., f. Gr. 'Ayasimn'.] A foundation of the see AGANOS. A former subdivision embracing plants

**A-ga'ti**  $(\hat{a} \cdot \mathbf{g}\mathbf{a}'\mathbf{t}\mathbf{i})$ , n. [NL., fr. Tamil.] Bot. A genus of fabaceous trees, consisting of the single species A. grandiflora, sometimes called pea tree; also  $\{l.\ c.\}$ , the tree itself. It is a small tree with pinnate leaves and very large hand-some red, yellow, and white flowers. In India the flowers and pods are used in curries, and the bitter bark for a tonic. It is cultivated and naturalized in the West Indies.

**AGATHA** 

It is cultivated and naturalized in the West Indies. **ag'at-ize** (\$\frac{ag'at-ize}{ag'ate-ize}\$, v. t. Usually in p. p., Ag'AT-IZED (-tizd).

To convert into agate; to make resemble agate. **A-ga've** (\$\frac{ag}{ave}\$), n. [L. Agane, in sense 1, fr. Gr. Ayav\(\hat{n}\), properly fem. of \(\hat{ayave}\), illustrious, noble.] 1. Gr. Myth. The mother of Pentheus. See Pentheus;

mother of Pentheus. See Pentheus; cf. Bacchæ.

2. [NL.] Bot. A large and important genus of amaryllidaceous plants of tropical America and the southwestern United States; also [t. c.], a plant of the genus. The common fleshy-leaved century plant, or American aloe (A. americana), shows the habit of most of the species, though some have a woody trunk or caudex. The leaves are frequently spiny-margined and sharp-pointed; the flowers, with a 6-parted perianth, are borne in a tall candelabralke panicle. Most species are slow in attaining maturity, and some have never been known to flower. Valuable fiber is obtained from Arigida and its allies; pulque and mescal are made from Arigida and its allies; pulque and mescal are made from Artrovirens and other species. Several possess detergent properties, and are known as amoles, or soap plants. In Mexico the plants are called maguey. See FULQUE, MESCAL, AMOLE, SISAL HEMP.

Rayee cactus. A cactus (Leuchlenbergia princips) having short columnar stems and persistent yellow flowers borne at the summit.

As chu-los 'io-ma (%g'kl-1\Sot\tau)'tō-ma'), n. [NL.; irreg. fr. Gr.

ARQUE, SISAL HEMP.

ARQUE CACTUS. A cactus (Leuchlenbergia principis) having short columnar stems and persistent yellow flowers borne at the summit.

Agchy-los'10-ma (ag'kl-18s'tô-mâ), n. [NL.; irreg. fr. Gr. aywidox crooked + stoma.] Zoöl. A genus of small nematode worms having the mouth armed with hooks. They are parasites of man and various mammals, burrowing in the intestinal walls, and when numerous causing ankylostomiasis (which see). A divodenale is the best-known species. Uncinaria (subgenus Necator) americana is an allied tropical American form, also infesting man.

Ago (ā), n. [OF. age, eage, F. âge, fr. L. actas through a supposed LL. actaticum. L. actas is contracted fr. acvitas, fr. acvium lifetime, age. See ATE ever.] 1. That part of the duration of a being or a thing which is between its beginning and any given time; as, what is the present age of a man, or of the earth?

2. The whole duration of a being, whether animal, vegetable, or other kind; lifetime.

Mine age is as nothing before the Ps. xxix. 5.

3. The time of life at which some particular qualification, power, or capacity naturally or conventionally arises or becomes vested. Not all of a person's legal capacities and liabilities become vested at any one time. At the common law an infant under seven years of age is conclusively presumed incapable of a criminal intent, and between the age of seven and fourteen is presumed to be so until the contrary is proven. Before the age of mojority (see def. 4) also come military age, the age of consent, and the age of discretion (see phrases, below; also of. Andulr.). General political capacity is usually attained at full age; and in Great Britain a person may then be a member of Parliament. In the United States and various other countries, however, a greater maturity is required of holders of various important offices.

4. Specif.: Mature age; esp., the time of life at which one attains full personal rights and capacities; full age; as, to come of age; he (or she) is of age. Full age, or majority,

5. One of the stages of life; as, the age of infancy, of youth, etc.

Shak.

The latter part of life; an advanced period of life; seniority; state of being old.

6. The latter part of life; an advanced period of life; seniority; state of being old.

Nor wrong mine age with this indignity. Shak.

7. A particular period of time in history or in the development of man, esp. with reference to civilization; as, the golden age (see AGES IN MYTHOLOGY, below); the age of Pericles. "The spirit of the age." Prescott. In paleethnology, the prehistoric development of mankind is usually divided into three ages, or culture periods: The age of stone, subdivided into a paleolithic and a neolithic period (see the terms). The age of bronze, characterized by the widespread use of bronze implements. It is sometimes as preceded by an intermediate age of copper. The third is the age of tron, marked by the coming into general use of that metal. The extent of these culture epochs, varying in different parts of the world, is usually reckoned in terms of geological time. Thus, paleolithic man, still exemplified by the Australian savages, is by some referred as far back as Pliocene (Tertiary) times. Neolithic culture in Europe is commonly held to date from near the close of the last glacing mans. F. Agathe (Kygat'); It: inguished from optimism.—

period; the age of bronze is considered to have not long antedated the historic period, into which the age of iron

antedated the historic period, into which the age of iron merges.

He was not of an age, but for all time. B. Jonson.
Truth, in some age or other, will find her witness. Milton.

8. A long period in the history of the earth; often, a period of geologic time with reference to some especial characteristic; as, the Age of Fishes, the period (Devonian) during which fishes first became the dominant type of animal life; the Age of Reptiles (the Mesozoic era); the Age of Invertebrates, etc. For full classification see Geology, Chart.

9. The people who live at a particular period; hence, a generation. "Ages yet unborn." Pope.
The way which the age follows. J. H. Newman.

10. A century; the period of one hundred years.
Fleury ... apologizes for these five ages. Hallam.

11. A long time (indefinitely). Colloq. "He made minutes an age." Tensisten.

utes an age."

Tenny.

12. In poker, the right belonging to the player to the

11. A long time (indefinitely). Colloq. "He made minutes an age."

12. In poker, the right belonging to the player to the left of the dealer to have the last say: (1) (unless there has been a straddle) whether or not he will make his ante good and draw cards or drop out, and (2) after the draw, whether he will bet or drop out (see ANTE, BIIND, n.); also, the player holding this position; the eldest hand.

Syn. — Time, period, generation, date, era. See EFOCH.

Age of Acrogena, etc. Geol. See def. 8, above. —a of ronze.

a. of copper. See def. 7, above. —a of cold. See colden Age.

a. of a side. a The time from the origin of a tide in the South Facific Ocean to its arrival at a given place, about 38 hours on the coast of North America, and two days at London. b = Retard of the tide, under Retard. —a. of consent, Law, the age at which one is competent to give legal consent, esp. to marriage or to unlawful sexual intercourse. The age of consent to unlawful sexual intercourse. The age of consent to unlawful sexual intercourse was at the common law ten years, but has been generally raised by statute to ages varying from 13 to 18 years. The age of consent to marry was 14 for male minors and 12 for females; but these ages have also generally been raised by statute. Of ADULT. —a. of discretion, Law, the age at which the law imputes to a person the possession of sufficient knowledge for him to become responsible for certain acts or competent to exercise certain powers. At 14 years of age a minor is presumed to have acquired legal discretions so as to be responsible for all criminal acts. At 14 a minor may choose his own guardian. See def. 3, above. — a. of the mon, Advow., the time that has elapsed since the last new moon. See moon. —ages in mythology, a In classical mythology, the successive periods of the world's history, Hesiod distinguished: the golden age, in which mankind lived free from bodily infirmities or the necessity of tilling the soil, an era of perfect happiness which was identified with the reign of Crom

They live one hundred and thirty years, and never age for all that.

I am aging; that is, I have a whitish, or rather a light-colored, hair here and there.

Age, v. I. To cause to age, or growold; to impart the characteristics of age to; as, grief ages us; hence, to ripen or mature for use, as wine, potter's clay, etc.

2. Specif.: Dyeing. To treat (mordanted or dyed material) by hanging for some time in warm moist air or (more rapidly) by the use of steam, thereby inducing certain chemical changes.

Ago (-ā; 124). [F.-age, fr. L.-adicum.] A suffix used to form nouns denoting: a Something in the relationship of appurtenance, function, or the like, and esp. the collection, aggregate, or sum total of things in, or arising from, such relationship; as in prisage, pontage, postage, average, scutage, breakage, shrinkage, leakage, mileage, etc. b Act or process; as in passage, plunderage, marriage, etc. c State, condition, rank, dignity, or the like; as in pupilage, pastorage, baronage, etc.

aged (see under each def. In compounds, āid), a. 1. That has grown (more or less) old. Specif.: a (ā'jēd; -jīd) Old; having lived long; of an advanced age; as, an aged man; an aged oak. b (ā'jēd; -jīd) Phys. Geog. Well advanced toward reduction to base level;—said of topography and topographic features. c (ājd) Of a horse, of the age of seven, eight, or nine years or more, as shown by the teeth; specif. Horse Racing, more than six years old. Cf. of age b,

under AGE. d (ājd; ā'jēd; -jĭd) Having a certain age; at the age of; having lived; as, a man aged forty years.

2. (ā'jēd; -jĭd) Belonging to old age. "Shorten up their sinews with aged cramps."

Syn. — AGED, OLD, ELDERLY come into comparison as referring to persons (see OLD). OLD applies to one who is far advanced in years; as, "a man old, wrinkled, faded, withered" ('Shak'). AGED implies extreme old age; as, "The aged creature came, shuffling along with ivory-headed wand" (Keals). One is ELDERLY who has passed the prime of life; as, "When you see me again I shall be an old man—that was a slip. I meant to say 'elderly" (Lovell).

— a'ged-ly (ā'jēd-lǐ; -jid-lǐ), adv. — a'ged-ness, n.
age'less (ā'j'lēs), a. Without old age or limits of duration; as, fountains of ageless youth.
a'gen-cy (ā'jēn-si), n.; pl.-cies (-sīz). [LL. agentia, fr. L. agens, agentis. See AGENT.] 1. Faculty or state of acting or of exerting power; action; instrumentality.
The superintendence and agency of Frovidence. Woodward.

2. Office of an agent, or factor; relation between a principal and his agent; business of one intrusted with the concerns of another.
The scanty and gradual admission of agency in Roman law is a well-known chapter in the history of that system. The tendency of modern times is towards the fullest recognition of the principles proclaimed in the canon law; "potest quips per alium quod potest facere per seipsum;" "qui facit per alium est perinde ac si facit per seipsum."

The Place of business or district of an agent.
4. Specif. in the littired States an Indian agency, or the

ples proclaimed in the canon law; "potest quip per alium quod potest facere per seipsum;" "qui facit per alium est perinde ac si facit per seipsum;" "qui facit per alium est perinde ac si facit per seipsum." "qui facit per alium est perinde ac si facit per seipsum." "qui facit per alium est perinde ac si facit per seipsum." "qui facit per alium est perinde ac si facit per seipsum." "qui facit per alium est perinde ac si facit per seipsum." "A specif, in the United States, an Indian agency, or the district of a government agent established in or near an Indian reservation, to have charge of its interests. Syn.—Action, operation, efficiency, management. agency coupled with an interest. Low, an agency such that the agent has a legal interest in the subject-matter of the agency. Such an agency is not subject to the ordinary rules of revocation or termination of agencies.

a-gen/dum (a-jēn'dūm), n., L. pl.-DA (-dā). [L., neut. of the gerundive of agere to act.] 1. A thing to be done; — usually in pl.; specif., a program of the business to be be roughtup at a meeting; as coll. pl., a memorandum book. 2. Eccl. A church service; a ritual or liturgy; a matter of practical duty as distinguished from ordenda, doctrines to be believed;—usually pl. or coll. pl.

A-ge'nor (a-jēn'or), n. [L., fr. Gr. 'Ayήνωρ.] Gr. Myth. One of the bravest of the Trojan warriors, the son of Antenor. He rescued Hector from Ajax.

a'gent (a'jēnt), a. [L. agens, agentis, p. pr. of agere to act; akin to Gr. ayeut to lead, Icel. aka to drive, Skr. aj. Cf. Acre.] Acting;—opposed to patient, or sustaining action. Archaic. "The body agent."

Bacon. Inasmuch as the soul is present there will be power not confident but agent.

argent, n. 1. One who exerts power, or has the power to act; that which manifests activity; an actor; an active being or quality.

Heaven made us agents, free to good or ill. Dryden. The elevents which are said to compose it may be considered.

act; that which manness access, being or quality.

Heaven made us agents, free to good or ill.

act; that which manifests activity; an actor; an active being or quality.

Heaven made us agents, free to good or ill. Dryden. The elements which are said to compose it may be considered as the mere agents of its production; the conditions on which if depends, the facts which make up its cause.

J. S. Mill.

2. One who acts for, or in the place of, another, by authority from him; one intrusted with the business of another; a substitute; a deputy. An agent's authority may be given to him prior to his act, or by due ratification after it, or it may be implied by law (as in the case of wife or children purchasing necessaries, they being then sometimes called agents of necessity). The term agent in its broadest sense includes any person acting for another by his authority. In law the terms altorney and servant are sometimes used in a sense nearly as broad as that of agent, but servant usually implies one who works under the direct employment and control of the principal, while agent, except in torts, implies one who is intrusted with more or less discretion. Agents are called general when their authority is defined by the character of their business, as in the case of factors, shipmasters, consigness, etc.; and special when their authority is expressly limited.

3. An active power or cause; that which has the power to produce an effect; as, a physical, chemical, or medicinal agent; heat is a powerful agent.

a/ger (a/jēr), n. One that ages; specif., Dyeing, an apparatus for aging material with steam. See Ace, v. t.

[a/ger (a/jēr), n. [L.] Land; as in: a/ger pu'bli-cus (pu'bl'li-kūs), Roman Hist., the public lands, which were acquired by conquest in war. Much of such land was leased on a long or perpetual lease, like the private emphyteusis, for a rent called vectigal, and was then called a/ger vec'tigalis (vēk'tī-gā'līs).

A. ger'a-tum (a-jēr'a-tūm; ā'jēr-a'tūm), n. [N.L., fr. Gr. a'yāparov a sort of plant; ā' not + yāpas old age.]

1. Bot. A large genus of tropical American asteraceous plants. They have opposite

a-geu'si-a (â-gu'si-à), n. [NL.; a-not + Gr. yevous taste.]

Med. Absence or impairment of the sense of taste.

monly held to date from near the close of the last glacial name. F. Agathe (&g&Y): It. tgguished from optimism.— Agata (&g\*-tä): [P. Agatha (&g\*-tä): q. Agatha (&g\*-

eight, or nine years or more, as shown by the teeth; specif., Horse Racing, more than six years old. Cf. of age b. age-thickers. Age-thickers.

tence: sterility.—ag'en-net'ic (net'ik).a. genomic'ik).a. genomic'ik).a. genomic'ik).a. genomic'ik).a. genomic'ik.a. (a-gū s't'1-a), n. genomic'ik.a. (a-gū s't'1-a), n. [NL.; a-not + Gr. yev'eσθαι to taste.] Med. = ΛοΕυσι. a' gent'. n. i. To do or carry out as agent. n. i. To do or carry out as agent. n. los. or Noca. [a' gent'. de change' (a' zhin') agga'. agga'. agga'. agga'. dah, ag-gad'ic, de shàxuh'. [F.] A member of the board of licensed brokers who form the official bourse, or stock exchange, in France and some other European countries. a' gent-ess. n. See -kss. aggat. + AGATE. aggar-ess. n. See -kss. aggat. then (â' ĉ-la' shùn), n. for pert. to an agent or agency.

ag'ger (šjér), n. [L.] Antiq. 1. An earthwork; esp.: a A mound; a rampart or raised work. b A military or public road, — commonly raised by embankments.
ag.glom'er.ate (ā-glŏm'ēr-āt), v. t. & i.; Ac-Glom'ER-AT'ED (-āt'Ng). [L. agglomeratus, p. p. of agglomerare; ad + glomerare to form into a ball. See GLOMERAT.] To wind or collect into a ball; hence, to gather into a mass or anything like a mass; to cluster; mass. Where he builds the agglomerated pile. Couper.
ag-glom'er.ate' (-āt'ēd) or mass; specif., Bot., collected into a mass but not coherent, as a head of flowers.
ag-glom'er.ate' (-āt'ēd) / A. Collection or mass.
2. Geol. A mass of angular volcanic fragments united haphazard, without distinction of size or shape; — distinguished from conglomerate.

ag.glom'er-ate (-\$t), n. 1. A collection or mass.

2. Geol. A mass of angular volcanic fragments united haphazard, without distinction of size or sinape; — distinguished from conglomerate.

Syn.—Aoglomerate, Aoglomerate in the conglomerate (more frequently agglomeration) suggests a massing by loose juxtaposition with little or no implication regarding the objects massed (cf. Aogersare); conglomerate (conglomeration) usually connotes a certain incongruity or heterogeneous ness among the objects heaped together. Cf. Adhere.

ag.glom'er-a'tion (-\$i\shan), n. [Cf. F. agglomeration) usually connotes a certain incongruity or heterogeneous ness among the objects heaped together. Cf. Adhere.

ag.glom'er-a'tion (-\$i\shan), n. [Cf. F. agglomeration.]

1. Act or process of agglomeration of turrets. Warton.

2. State of being collected in a mass.

3. A mass of agglomerated things or stuff; clump; cluster. Syn.—See Aoglomerated things or stuff; clump; cluster. Syn.—See Aoglomerative.

ag.glu'ti-nate (-aglor'ti-nant), a. [L. agglutinant, p. pr.]

Uniting, as glue; causing, or tending to cause, adhesion.—n. Any viscous substance that causes objects to adhere, as glu'ti-nate (-aglor, or adhering), and clusters of agglutinate, p. p. of agglutinare to, glue to a thing; ad + glutinare to glue; glue to a thing; ad + glutinare to glue; glue to a thing; ad + glutinare to glue; glue to a thing; ad + glutinare to glue; counting to glue; counting to glue; plue see alum.]

3. To form (words or discourse) by agglutination.

3. To form (words or discourse) by agglutination.

3. Fill of the consisting of agg

the constituent parts undergo little or no change. See AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES.

6. Bacteriol. & Physiol. Chem. A process by which cells distributed in a liquid collect into clumps or floccules and subside (losing at the same time their motility if they are ciliated organisms). It is supposed to be brought about by the agency of specific substances called agglutinins, the molecules of which unite themselves to the cells. See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY. Agglutination may be observed when a bacterial culture is treated with serum immunized against the particular organism. It is variously utilized in diagnosis. See WIDAL'S TEST.

3. glutinative (d-gloot't-nā-tiv; 243), a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or tending to cause, agglutination; adhesive.

2. Philol. Formed or characterized by agglutination, as a language or a compound.

ag\_glu'hi-na-tive (&-gloo'ti-nā-tīv; 243). a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or tending to cause, agglutination; adhesive.

2. Philol. Formed or characterized by agglutination, as a language or a compound. agglutinative languages languages in which the root or its derivative is modified by the joining to it of secondary roots which gradually lose their original independence and resolve into mere prefixes, suffixes, infixes, etc. The words often become very long, taking into themselves the various relations otherwise expressed by noun and pronoun, adjective, adverb, etc. In agglutination, as in inflection, pronouns are united to verbs to form the conjugation, prepositions to substantives to form the econjugation; but agglutination is distinguished from inflection in that conjugations and declensions are still naturally analyzed into their component parts, the pronominal and prepositional adjuncts being felt as distinct from the root. The true test of agglutination is thus the power of the particles which serve as prefixes, suffixes, etc., to shift their position and transfer their significance. In different languages agglutination varies from such simple types of formation as the English man-ly, man-l/n-ness, man-ful-y, to the complexity of Turkish and Santail. In the latter language, for example, on the root dal, "strike," is formed dul-och-akun-laken-lae-la-a-, "he, who belones to him who belongs to me, will continue letting himself be struck," while if the infix pa is inserted in the root, forming dapal, the sense is made reciprocal, the person who is struck, striking back. (Cf. Invilectional Languages of the Caucasus such as Circassian, deorgian, Lezghan; Basque with the extinct Derian, and possibly such extinct tongues as Etruscan and Pictish; the languages of the Soudanese Negroes; Hottentot and Bushman; Negrito languages, Negroes; Hottentot and Bushman; Negrito languages, Negroes; Hottentot and Bushman; Negrito languages of the Semite languages of the Semite languages of the Semite languages of the Semite language

glutinative languages is characterized by syncope, or empgenerate in addition. Obs. — aggen'er-a' tion (-a' shām), n. Obs.
ag'ger-a' tion (-a' shām), n. Obs.
ag'ger-a' tion (-a' shām), n. R.
ag ger-a' tion (-a' shām), n. R.
ag gen' than-abie (d-gloō' tr-nātion (-jis' chān), n. Obs.
ag gen' tion-abie (d-gloō' tr-nātion (-jis' chān), n. Obs.
ag gen' tion-abie (d-gloō' tr-nātion (-jis' chān), n. Obs.
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ag gen' tion-abie (d-gloō' tr-nātion (-gis' chān), n. Obs.
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ag gen' tion (-gis' chān), n. Obs.
ag gen' t

sis of syllables in phrasing, and by the incorporation of nouns and pronouns to the verb so that one word frequently forms a whole proposition. "Polysynthesism or incapsulation may be defined as the fusion of the several parts of a sentence into a single word, the single words composing it being reduced to their simplest elements" (Sayee). Thus, in Cherokee, nad-hol-ini means "bring us the boat," from naten, "to bring," anokhol, "boat," and nin, "us." The polysynthetic languages comprise the Eskimauan and most of the American Indian languages. They are also called incorporating languages by many writers, but by others these two types are carefully distinguished. "Incorporation is purely formal; polysynthesism is phonetic. Incorporation joins to the radical a greater or less number of formal derivative elements; polysynthesism is simple contraction, an abbreviation, a demi-fusion of already formal words accidentally juxtaposed" (Julien Vinson, trans.). Other writers, again, make polysynthesism the broader term. "The important distinctions between polysynthetic on the one hand and oligo- or mono-synthetic on the other runs through all agglutinative and inflectional languages" (H. Sweel). Some writers prefer the term holophrastic in the above sense to polysynthetic. "All American languages are agglutinative, or holophrastic, but they should not be called polysynthetic or incorporative or inflectional" (Eneyc. Bril.).

Aggrad-da'tion (Sg'rā-dā'shā'n), n. Physiol. Chem. Any of a class of substances, apparently proteids, occurring in animal organisms, and producing agglutination (which see, def. 5).

Aggrad-da'tion (Sg'rā-dā'shā'n), n. [ag-= ad-to+grada'sorganizms, and producing agglutination of which see, def. 5).

Aggrad-da'tion (Sg'rā-dā'shā'n), n. [ag-= ad-to+grada'sorganizms, and producing agglutination of which see, def. 5).

Aggrandize (Sg'rā-dā's), v. t., a Gean-Pizera, streams aggrade their beds by deposition.

Bg-grade'(a-grād'), v. t., a Gran-Pizera, streams aggrade their beds by deposition, suntiority, di

If both were to appravate her perents, as my brother and sister do mine

Syn.— Heighten, increase, magnify. See INTENSIFY.

aggravated assault, Luw, an assault regarded as more heinous than a common assault such as: a An assault combining an intent to commit a crime other than that involved in the mere assault itself, as in an assault with intent to kill. b Any of various assaults defined to be approved assaults by statute, as one committed with a deadly weapon, one intended to inflict bodily in jury without provocation, one the commission of which inflicts disgrace upon the person assaulted, as when made with a whip or accompanied by indecent conduct, etc.

a Making worse or more heinous; as, aggravating circumstances. D Exasperating; provoking; irritating. Collog.

A thing at once ridiculous and aggravating. In Ingelow.

Its grievances had become so numerous and aggravating, that it was preferable to repel than endure them. aggravation: I. Act of aggravating, or state of being aggravation: I. Act of aggravating, or state of being aggravated; specif., act of making worse;—used of evils, natural or moral; act of increasing in severity or heinousness.

2. R. C. Canon Law. A censure threatening excommunication after three admonitions.

By a little aggravation of the features changed it into the Saracen's head.

Addison.

4. An extrinsic circumstance or accident which increases the guilt of a crime or the misery of a calamity.

Dickens

Saracen's head.

4. An extrinsic circumstance or accident which increases the guilt of a crime or the misery of a calamity.

5. Provocation; irritation. Collog. Dickens. ag'gra-vaitve (Agrd-vā-tīv), a. Tending to aggravate.

— n. That which aggravates.
ag'gre-gant (Åg'rē-gînt), n. [L. aggregans, p. pr.] Logic. A term or proposition entering into an aggregate.
ag'gre-gate (-gāt), v. t.; Ag'GRE-GAT'ED (-gāt'éd); Ag'GRE-GAT'ING. [L. aggregatus, p. p. of aggregare to lead to a flock or herd; ad + gregare to collect into a flock, grez flock, herd. See GREGARIOUS.] 1. To bring together; to collect or unite into a mass or sum. "The aggregated soil."

Millon.

Muton.

2. To add or unite, as a person to an association.

It is many times bard to discern, to which of the two sorts, the good or the bad, a man ought to be aggregated.

3. To amount in the aggregate to; as, ten loads, aggregating five hundred bushels. Collog.

Syn.—Heap up, accumulate, pile, collect.

Syn.—Heap up, accumulate, pile, collect.

ag-glu'ti-no-gen'ic, a. [agglutinnet. Rare. ag-glu'ti-no-gen'ic, a. [agglutinnet. Physiol. Chem. Of or pertaining to the production of aggluitinins.

aggment. † AUGMENT. ag-grace', v. t. [It. aggradare. aggot. † AGATE. ag-grace', v. t. [It. aggradare. ag-grace', v. t. [ag-grace', v. t. [ag-gra

ag'gre-gate (ag're-gat), a. [L. aggregatus, p. p.] 1. Formed by collection of particulars into a mass or sum; collective. The aggregate testimony of many hundreds. Sir T. Browne.
2. Hence: a Anat. Formed into clusters or groups of lobules; as, aggregate glands. b Bot. Collected or clustered together in a dense mass or head; as, aggregate flowers. c Geol. Composed of a mixture of substances separable by mechanical means. d Zool. United in a more or less solid mass; — said of certain compound animals.

mass;—said of certain compound animals.

\*\*aggregate corporation.\*\* See CORPORATION.

-a. fruit, \*\*Boft.\*\* a fruit consisting of a mass of achenes, drupelets, etc., as that of the buttercup or raspberry. It differs from a collective fruit (which see) in being developed from the apocarpous gymecium of a single flower.—a. path, \*\*Kinematics\*, the path that is followed by a given point in a mechanism, considered as the resultant of the movement of all the parts in the aggregate; thus, the straight line that is traced by a point in one of the links of a parallel motion is an aggregate path.—a. whole. See whole.

\*\*Aggregate, n. 1. A mass, assemblage, or Fruit of Raspsum of particulars; as, a house is an aggregate path. and aggregate of stone, brick, timber, etc. In an aggregate the particulars are less intimately mixed than in a compound.

2. Geol. An aggregate rock.

3. Any hard material for mixing in small fragments with mortar to form concrete.

4. Logic. A term or proposition formed by aggregation.

mortar to form concrete.

4. Logic. A term or proposition formed by aggregation.

5. Math. The totality of all points or numbers that satisfy a given condition; as, the aggregate of rational numbers;—called also class, collection, manifold, mass, sel. A limiting point of an aggregate is a point such that within any distance from it, however small, are found infinitely many points of the aggregate. If all points of the aggregate are limiting points, it is dense. If, in addition, all limiting points are points of the aggregate, it is perfect. Two aggregates have the same power when they can be brought into one-to-one correspondence. An aggregate is enumerable when it has the same power as that of the aggregate of natural numbers.

Syn.—AGGREGATE, AGGREGATION, COMBINATION, COMPOSITE.

AGREGATE WHEN IT HAS THE SAME POWER AS THAT OF THE AGGREGATE, AGGREGATON, COMBINATION, COMPOSITE, COMPOUND agree in denoting a union of parts or individuals. In AGGREGATE the component parts are usually thought of as brought together more or less loosely (see Sum), so also AGGREGATON, which suggests the process of gathering, as well as the result. COMBINATION (see COMBINATION) implies a closer association than aggregate, but not so close as COMPOSITE, which in turn expresses a union of parts less intimate and organic than compound (cf. complex), MINGLE). In a COMPOUND the Constituent elements are more or less completely merged. See COLLECTION, COMPOSITE, AGGLOMERATE.

An empire is the aggregate of many states under one common head.

Burke.

Early aggregations of men before yet social chassive completely many completely aggregations of men before yet social chassive.

Bad.
Early aggregations of men before yet social observance

H. Social observance

An empire is the apprent of the control of the sunder the control of the control of the control of the sunder the control of the control of the sunder the control of the sunder the control of particulars; an aggregation, I. Act of aggregation, collection or union into a mass or sum; state of being aggregated; a collection of particulars; an aggregate.

Each genus is made up by aggregation of species. Carpenter. A nation is not an idea only of local extent and individual momentary aggregation.

2. Sociol. A natural group or body of human beings.

3. Plant Physiol. The condition of activity in the cells composing the sensitive tentacles on the leaf of the sundew and allied plants, caused by the stimulus of animal matter.

4. Logic. The uniting of aggregants, that is, terms or propositions, into an aggregate term or proposition true of whatever any aggregant is true of, and false of all of which all the aggregants are false. Cf. composition the of whatever any aggregate is the control of two or more parts or functions which are availed of independently of each other and not so as to constitute a patentable combination. Syn.—See Aggregative (ag'rē-gā-tiv), a. [Cf. F. agrégatif.]

semblage winch brings together the action of two or more parts or functions which are availed of independently of each other and not so as to constitute a patentable combination.

Syn.—See Agerragatte.

ag'gre-ga-tive (&g'r\(^2\)e\)e\)e\ (&g'r\(^2\)e\)e\ (&g'r\(^2\)e\)e\ (ag'r\)e\ (ag'

AGGRAYATE.] 1. TO give pain or sorrow to; to afflict; ag'gra-vat'ing-ly, adv. of AGRE. ag'gra-vat'or, n. One who aggravate. Obs. aggressor. + AGREE. aggressor. Obs. aggressor. Obs. aggressor. That can be aggregated. Obs. ag'gregat'or, n. One who aggregates. That can be aggregated. Obs. ag'grega'tor, n. One who aggregates. aggresg' to, t. To set upon; to gregates. aggresg' to, t. To greyer. Aggressive. Ref. Sp. adgreviere. See AGORIEVE.] ag-grieve', v. t. To grieve. Obs.

hence, to oppress or injure in one's rights; to bear heavily upon; — now commonly used in the passive, to be aggrieved. Aggrieved by oppression and extortion. Macaulay.

2. To aggravate. Obs.

Aggrieved by oppression and extortion. Macaulay.

2. To aggravate. Obs.

ag-grieved' (å-grevd'), p. a. Troubled or distressed; having a grievance; specif. Law, adversely affected in respect of legal rights; suffering from an infringement or denial of legal rights. — ag-griev'ed-ness, n. Rare.

ag-group' (å-groop'), v. t. & t. [F. agrouper; à (L. ad) + groupe group. Bee GROUP.] To group. Dyden.

ag/gry, ag/gri (åg'ri), a. Designating a kind of variegated all stables of foreign to marketines.

ag'gry, ag'grl (ág'r'i), a. Designating a kind of variegated glass beads of ancient manufacture; as, aggry beads are found in Ashantee and Fantee in Africa.

aghast' (á-gàst'), a. & p. p. [ME. agast, agasted, p. p. of agasten to terrify, fr. AS. ā-(see A-, 2) + gæstan to terrify, torment: cf. Goth. usgaisjan to terrify, perh. akin to E. ghost.] Terrified; struck with amazement; showing signs of terror or horror. — aghast'ness, n. Rare.

Aghast he waked; and, starting from his bed, Cold sweat in clammy drops his limbs o'erspread. Dryden.

The commissioners read and stood aghast. Macaulay.

Syn.—See Afraid.

Ag'l-a-lid (â'j'l-a-lid), n. Bot. A genus (often called Balamites) of somewhat anomalous trees, now generally referred

niles) of somewhat anomalous trees, now generally referred to the Zygophyllaceæ. There are two species, A. rozburghio of India, and A. ægyptiaca, the bito tree. See BITO.

A'gtl (B'gt'b), n. In the "Arabian Nights," a wandering dervish who was wrecked on the loadstone mountain, tarried for a year in the palace of the forty princesses, and lost his right eye as a punishment for his curiosity.

ag'lle (B'fl; 182), a. [F. agilte, L. agilte, fr. agere to move. See AGENT.] Having the faculty of quick motion in the limbs; apt or ready to move; nimble; active; as, an agile boy; an agile tongue.

Shaking it with agile hand

See ABEAT.] Having the facinity of qinck motorin in the limbs; an agile tongue.

Shaking it with agile hand.

Cowper.

Syn.—Alert. nimble, brisk, lively, quick. See ACTIVE.

—ag'lle-ly, adv.—ag'lle-ness, n. Rare.

a-gl'l-ly, (a'-]!Y'-t'), n. [F. agilité, L. agilitas.] Quality or state of being agile; power of moving the limbs quickly and easily; nimbleness; activity; quickness of motion; as, strength and agility of body. Also fig.

They... trust to the agility of their wit. Bacon.

Wheeling with the agility of a hawk.

Scott.

ag'l-0 (a'y'-0; a'j'-0; 277), n.; pl. Asios (-52). [It. aggio.]

1. Com. A premium or percentage paid for the exchange of one currency for another, as where gold is given for silver, or metallic for paper currency; also, an allowance or deduction for depreciation of coin by wear. The premium or discount on foreign bills of exchange is sometimes called agio.

2. Loosely, money changing; agiotage.

ag'l-0-tage (a'j'-0-ta'; 277), n.; f., fr. agister to practice stockjobbing; fr. agio, It. aggio.] Exchange business; also, stockjobbing; speculative buying or selling of stocks.

aglst'(-0-igv', v. t. x. -ausr'vejs. A-cusr'vins. [OF. agister; a (L. ad) + giste lodging, abode, F. gite, (assumed) LL. jacita, fr. L. jacere to lie; cf. LL. agistare, adgistare. See astr.]

1. Law. To take to graze or pasture at a certain sum; — used originally of the feeding of cattle in the king's forests, and collecting the money for the same.

2. To tax or rate with any public charge or burden. Eng.

a-gist', v. i. To feed or graze for a period at a fixed rate.

a-gist'ment (-ment), n. [OF. agistement. See Agist.]

Law. a Act or process of agisting cattle; act of opening a forest for grazing for a certain period. b The price paid for such feeding. C The herbage of a forest, or the right to it. d A charge or rate against lands; as, an agistement of sea banks, that is, a charge for banks or dikes.

a-gist'or, a-gist'er (a-j'ist'er), n. [AF. agistour.] Law. One who agists cattle; specif., in England, an officer of th

4. To administer, transact, or manage. Obs.
5. To discuss with great earnestness; to debate; as, a controversy hotly agitated.
6. To revolve in the mind, or view in all its aspects; to contrive busily; to devise; plot; as, politicians agitate

desperate designs.

Syn. — Move, shake, excite, rouse, disturb, distract; re-volve, discuss, debate, canvass.

volve, discuss, debate, canvass.

g'i-tate, v. i. To make an agitation; to stir up discussion.

g'i-ta'tion (-ta'shun), n. [L. agitatio: cf. F. agitation.]

Act of agitating, or state of being agitated; specif.

a A moving with violence, or with irregular action; as, the

sea after a storm is in agitation. **b** A stirring up or arousing; disturbance of tranquility; disturbance of mind causing physical excitement; perturbation; as, to cause any one agitation. **c** Excitement of public feeling by discussion, ap-

physical excitement; perturbation; as, to cause any one agitation. C Excitement of public feeling by discussion, appeals, etc.; as, the antislavery agitation. C Examination or consideration of a subject in controversy; debate.

A logical agitation of the matter.

The project now in agitation.

Swott.

Syn.—Commotion, excitement, tremor. See Treptdation.

ag'1-ta-tivo (aj'7-ta-tiv), a. Tending to agitate.

Cone who stirs up political agitation.

b Eng. Hist. One of a body of men appointed by the Parliamentary army, in Cromwell's time, to look after the interests of the soldiers;

— called also adjulators.

Can implement or apparatus for shaking or mixing.— ag'1-ta-to'rt-al'(t-t-to'rt-al'), a. ag'let (ag'at), alg'let (ag'at

ment of the points, braids, or cords formerly used in dress. Aglets were sometimes small images, whence the expression "aglet baby."

2. By extension, any metallic stud, plate, or spangle worn on the dress. Orf. E. D.

3. Haberdashery. A round white staylace.

4. A pendent part, as a willow or birch catkin. Obs. or R. aglet hole. A hole for a lace; an eyelet hole.

4. Aglos'sa (aglos'a), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. άγλωσσος without tongue.] Zööl. A suborder of the Anura including the toads which have no tongue and have a common pharyngeal opening for the Eustachian tubes. The genus Pipa is the best known. See PIPA.

aglos'sate (at), a. [Gr. ά-not + γλωσσα tongue.] Zööl.

a Having no tongue. b Of or pertaining to the Aglossa. —

n. One of the Aglossa.

4.-glyph'o-don'ta (a-glif'tō-dŏn'tā) \ n. pl. [NL.; Gr.

 n. One of the Aglossa.
 A-glyph'o-don'ta (a-glif'd-don'ta) } n. pl. [NL.; Gr. A-glyph'o-don'tl-a (-don'sh\forall to a y\lambda\psi\sigma\text{of unhewn} + \forall \forall t\text{of of the size of Ophidia embracing the snakes with dilatable mouths and without points and without points and without points are size of the snakes with dilatable mouths and without points are size of the snakes with dilatable mouths and without points are size of the snakes with dilatable mouths and without points are size of the snakes with dilatable mouths and without points are size of the snakes with dilatable mouths and without points are size of the snakes with dilatable mouths and without points are size of the snakes with dilatable mouths and without points are size of the snakes with dilatable mouths and without points are size of the snakes with dilatable mouths and without points are size of the snakes with dilatable mouths and without points are size of the snakes with dilatable mouths and without points are size of the snakes with dilatable mouths and without points are size of the snakes with dilatable mouths and without points are size of the snakes with dilatable mouths and without points are size of the snakes with dilatable mouths and without points are size of the snakes with dilatable mouths are size of the snakes with the snakes bracing the snakes with dilatable mouths and without poison glands or grooved teeth;—syn. with Colubrina in its narrower sense.—a\_glyph/o-dont (d=glf/t-d-dont). a. & n. ag/ma-tol/o-gy (&g'ma-tol/o-j'), n. [Gr. &yµa fragment + -logy.] The branch of surgery which treats of fractures. ag/mi-nate (&g'mi-nāt) \ a. [L. agmen, agminis, army, ag/mi-nate(agmi-nāte)] or cowd.] Grouped together. agminated glands. And. = Peyer's parches. ag'nacy (&g'na-sl), n. Law. Relationship or inheritance of agnates, or relatives through males. Rare. ag'nai (&y'nāl), n. [AS. angmæg]; ange vexation, trouble + nægel nail. Cf. HANGNAIL.] 1. A corn on the foot. Obs. 2. An infammation or sore under or around the nail; also, a hangnail.

a hangnail

a hangnail.

ag'nate (ág'nāt), n. [L. agnatus, p. p. of agnasci to be born in addition to; ad + nasci (for gnasci) to be born: cf. F. agnat. Cf addition to; ad + nasci (for gnasci) to be born: cf. F. agnat. (Cf additional) is exclusively through males (called agnatus, pl. agnati, in Civil law); also, as in Eng. and Scots law, a relative on the father's side, whether exclusively through males or not. See Agnation; cf. cognate.

See AGNATION; cf. COGNATE.

[In Roman law Jin default of heredes, the agnati—that is, those who would, if the male ancestor had been living, have been under the same potestas—succeeded. Brothers, brothers' sons, paternal uncles, and nephews—in all cases by male descent—were

who would, it the male ancestor nad been nying, nave been under the same potestas—succeeded. Brothers, brothers' sons, paternal uncles, and nephews—in all cases by male descent—were agnati.

Guy C. Lee.

We [in Scotland] understand by agnates all thoser-lated by the father, even though females intervene; and by cognates those who are related by the mother.

Erskine's Prin.

Ag'nate, a. [L. agnatus, p. p.] 1. Having the character of an agnate; related or akin by the father's side; also, sprung from the same male ancestor.

2. Allied; akin. "Agnate words." Pownall.

Ag'na-tha (âg'nā-thā), n. pl. [NL. See AGNATHIC.] Zoöl.

Ag'na-tha (âg'nā-thā), n. pl. [NL. See AGNATHIC.] Zoöl.

Ag class of vertebrates in which the cyclostomes and ostracoderms have been grouped by some writers, on account of their absence of jaws and arches supporting paired fins.

b A group of pulmonate gastropods remarkable for their carmivorous habits; — equiv. to Testicellidæ.

ag-nath'lo (âg-nāth'Nk) a. [C. F. agnatioz of or pertaining to agnates; related through males.

ag-nat'ion (âg-nāth'Nk), a. [C. F. agnatioz of F. agnation.]

The relationship of agnates; hence, kinship; alliance.

In agnation too is to be sought the explanation of that extraordinary rule of English Law, only recently repealed, which prohibited brothers of the half blood from succeeding to one another's lands. In the Customs of Normandy the rule applies to uterine brothers only, that is, to brothers by the same mother but not by the same father; and, initied in this way, it is a strict deduction from the system of agnation, under which uterine brothers are no relation at all too neanother. When it was trans
ag'last (&g'lēt), n. [Perh. for | a-glos' al-a (a-g los') - a), n.

Agoleaf (&g'lēt), n. [Perh. for | a-glos' al-a (a-g los') - a), n.

planted to England, the English judges, who had no clew to its principle, interpreted it as a general prohibition against the succession of the half blood.

The plausible agnation, the perverted ingenuity. R. F. Burton. Ag'ni (\$g'ne), n. [Skr. Agni, the god of fire, agni fire.] The most important of the Vedic gods. Primarily the god of the altar fire, he yet represents a trinity in which to earthly fire are joined the lightning and the sun. As the altar fire, consuming the sacrifice, he is the mediator between the gods and men among whom he dwells. He is represented as red and with two faces.

ag\_nize' (\$g\_niz'), v. [L. agnitio.] Acknowledgment. Obs.

I do agnize a natural and prompt alacrity. Shak.

2. To learn.

Ag'no-6'tta (\$g'nō-ē'tē), n. pl. [LL., fr. Gr. 'Ayvoyra', fr.

I do agnize a natural and prompt alacrity. Shak.

Ag'no-ê'tæ (ág'nō-ê'tē), n. pl. [LL., fr. Gr. 'Ayvoqrai, fr. ayvoev to be ignorant; à not + yvòva to know.] Eccl.

Hist. a A sect of Arians of the 4th century who denied the entire omniscience of God; — called also Theophronians, after their leader, Theophronius of Cappadocia. b A sect of Monophysites lasting from the 6th century to the 8th, who affirmed that the human soul of Christ was like ours, and that he was not omniscient; — called also Themistians, after their leader, Themistius, deacon of Alexandria. — Ag'no-ête (âg'nō-ēt), n. — Ag'no-êtism (ē'tiz'm), n. ag no'men (âg-nō'men), n.; L. pl. Ag-Nowl'-kn (âg-nō'm'-nā). [L.; ad + nomen name. Cf. Adnoun.] An additional or fourth name sometimes given, or assumed, among the Romans, as on account of some exploit; as, Publius Caius Scipio Africanus; hence, an additional name or an epithet; as, Aristides the Just. — ag-nom'-inal (âg-nō'm'-nāl), a.

ag-nos'tic (âg-nō's'tīk), n. [a-not + Gr. yvworukés knowing. See enostro.] One who professes agnosticism, esp., as orig., one who professes ignorance of the existence of God, an unseen world, etc.

ag nos'tle (ag-nos'tirk), n. [a-not+Gr. ywworuse's knowing. See anostic.] One who professes agnosticism, esp., as orig., one who professes ignorance of the existence of God, an unseen world, etc.

1. invented. . the title of agnostic. It came into my head as suggestively antithetic to the "gnostic" of Church history, who professed to know so very much.

Syn.—See INFIDEL.

ag-nos'tic (ag-nos'tik) a. Professing ignorance; involvag-nos'ti-cal (-ti-kāl) ign no dogmatic assertion; pert. to or involving agnosticism.—ag-nos'ti-cal-ly, adv.

ag-nos'ti-cism (-ti-slz'm), n. 1. The doctrine that neither the nature nor the existence of God, nor the ultimate character of the universe (that is, whether it is material or ideal), is knowable. This doctrine was formulated by Huxley to distinguish his position especially from atheism, which positively rejects belief in God's existence.

2. Any doctrine which, while professing belief in God's existence, denies to a greater or less extent the knowableness of his nature. Thus, Mansel held that man is compelled to believe in God's infinite being though he is unable to comprehend it. Spencer's agnosticism is of this type, affirming, as it does, the existence of an Unknowable.

3. Any doctrine which affirms the impossibility of any true knowledge from the fact that all knowledge is relative and uncertain. It may arise from belief in the relativity of knowledge either as revealed in perception of sensible phenomena, or as shown in the element of error in abstract conceptions. See RELATIVITY OF KNOWLEDGE.

ag'nus Gag'nis), n., pl. E. AGNUSSE (-Eq. 12); I. AGNI (-ni). [L., a lamb.] Eccl. A lamb used as a symbol, as of Saint Agnes; esp., the Agnus Dei.

ag'nus Cast'us (Kās'tŭs). [Gr. äyros a willowlike tree, used at a religious festival; confused with ayros holy, chaste; eastus is L., chaste.] An ornamentab blue-or white-flowered verbenaceous shrub (Vilex agnus-castus); — called also chaste tree.

And wreaths of agnus castus others bore.

Ag'nus De'1 (&g'nŭs de'i). [L., Lamb of God; — app

Pope. **b** A triple prayer in the sacrifice of the Mass, beginning with the words "Agnus Dei;" also, the accompanying music.



Agnus Dei, 1.

ag-grieve'ment, n. See -MENT.
aggrise. † AGRISE.
ag-group'ment, n. See -MENT.
aggrise. (ag'ūr), n. [Hind.
agur.] = AGALLOCH.
agh. † AWE. OWF

g'gur (åg'ŭr), n. [Hind. gur.] = AGALLOCH. gh. + AWE, OWE. a'gha' (å'gä'). Var. of AGA. -ghan' (å-gun'), n. See Hindu

CALENDAR.

CATENDAR.

Aghan's (6-gin's), n. [Hind.

aghan's). The chief rice crop

in Hindustan, usually the

second of three annual crops.

aghast' + AGAST.

aghe. + AWE, OWE.

aghen! - HOWN.

aghful, fulli, etc. + AWFUL,

-FULLY, etc.

-FULLY, etc.

A-gho'ri (\(\hat{a}\)-go'r\(\bar{e}\), n. [Hind. agh\(\hat{o}\)-r\(\bar{e}\), prop., unclean.] One of a Hindu Sivaite sect known for the obscenity of their rites, and formerly for human sacrifice and cannibalism. [OWE.]

aght. \(\frac{1}{2}\)-AUGHT, EIGHT, OUGHT,

aghtel. + AUGHT, EIGHT, OUGHT, aghtel. + ETTLE.
ag'1-ble (8j'Y-b'1), a. [LL. agibilis, fr. I. agere to do.] Possible to be done; practicable. Obs.
ag'11. Agile. Ref. Sp.
ag'11-awood', or ag'11-awood'
(8g','-1'a), Var. of aGULLAWOOD. agilt, agilte. + AGUILT.
ag'ing (aj'ing), p. pr. & vb. n.
of AOE, v.

aginne, v. t. v. i. AS onginnan. To begin Obs.

a normal To begin Obs.

a like day, b = 1.00x.

a like day, b = 1.00x.

a gist ag (a list till, v.

agist ag (a list till, v.

agist at tion (al'st-ta't shin), n.

Agistment Obs. [a AGISTOR.

ag'sta tor (-ta'tor), n. [LL]

ag'sta be (al'st-ta'b), n. [LL]

ag'sta be (al'st-ta'b), n. [LL]

ag'sta be (al'st-ta'b), n. [LL]

tated.

ag't-ta-bis (a) 1-1u-u η, ... arguitabilis.] That may be agitated.
ag't-tant (-tūnt), n. [L. agitans, p. pr.] One active in or furthering a course of action.
ag't-tav'ed-ly, adv. of agitated, p. p. of AGITATE. See -1ν ag't-ta'tion.al, α. Of or pertaining to agitation.
ag't-ta'trix (ā)'t-tā'triks), n. [L.] A female agitation.
a-give', v. t. To give up. Obs. Ag-kis'tro-don (6g-kis'tro-don), Gr. kŋ-) n. [NL.: Gr. αγκιστρον fishhook + όδους, όδωντος, tooth, Zoöl. The genus of poisonous snakes including the copperhead and water moccasin.
A-gla'is (â-glā'ya'), n. [L., fr.

copperhead and water moccasin.

Agla/is (Acplä/vá). n. [L., fr.
Gr. Αγλαΐα, lit., splendor.] See
Giack. 14.

a-glance', adr. γ a. Glancing.

a-glane', adr. γ a. Glaring.

A-glan' cos (Δ-glδ' rõs), n. [L.,
fr. Gr. "Αγλαυρος.] See Herse.

deduction from the system of agnation, under which uterine brothers are no relation at all to one another. When it was transagle agles, it is a glos sis. (Δ-glos sis. (Δ-glo

ag-nati-cally, adv. of Adnatic.
ag-nati-cally, adv. of Adnatic.
Agnatical See-LY.
a'gneau (a'nyō'), n.; pl.
Agnatux (-nyō'). [F.] Lamb.—
agneau' du prin temps' (du
prān tian'), apring lamb.
ag'nel. † Agnati.
Ag'nel (ag'nes; -nez), n. [ME.
Anns, OF Anès, F. Agnès, L.
Agnes, Aqne, Hagne, Hagnes,

Ag'nes (m'es): n=2; n. [ME, Ag'nes (m'es): n=2; n. [ME, Annes, OF. Anès, F. Agnès, L. Agnès, I. Agnès, I.

ag'noi-ol'o-gy (ag'noi-ol'o-ji),n.

ag'noi-ol'o-gy (äg'noi-ol'ō-jī),n.
[Gr. ἀγνοκα ignorance + -logy,]
Metayh. The doctrine of the
extent, conditions, and necessity of human ignorance.
Ag'no-l' tee (äg'noi-l'e), Ag'noi-l'es (äg'noi-l'e),
Vars. of Ag'noi-l'es; &g'noi-l'e),
Vars. of Ag'noi-l'es; &g'noi-les,
vars. of Ag'noi-l'es; Ag'noi-l'es,
ag-nom'-lea, a. [α-not + Gr.
γνώμη purpose.] Not showing
set purpose or design. Oxf. E. D.
ag-nom'-laak-ye. To name;
ag-nom'-laak-tion (äg-nō m'7-nō's-shūn), n. [L. agnominatio.
See Agnom'-laak-tion (äg-nō m'7-nō's-shūn)]. A surname.
Ravre.
2. Parnonmsis; also, allitera-

about the size of a rabbit, peculiar to South and Central America and the West Indies. The most common species

3. In churches of the Anglican Communion, the prayer

3. In churches of the Anglican Communion, the prayer "O Lamb of God, who takest away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us," often sung as an anthem in the Communion; also, a musical setting for it.

4. East. Ch. A cloth bearing the representation of a lamb, with which the elements in the Communion are covered.

a.go' (a'go'), a. de adv. [ME. ago, agon, p. p. of agon to go away, pass by, AS. āgān to pass away; ā (see A., 2) + gān to go. See o.] Past; gone by; as, ten years ago.

Syn.—See since.

a.gog' (a'gōg'), a. de adv. [Cf. F. gogue fun, perhaps of Celtic origin.] In eager desire; eager; astir.

All agog to dash through thick and thin. Comper.

As gogue (a'gōg). [Gr. a'yωyo's leading, fr. a'yeu to lead.]

A suffix denoting that which promotes or induces, agent, instrument; as, cholagogue, emmenagone, lymphagogue.

ag'on (a'gōn-sōn), n.; sing of Agones. [Gr. a'yων]. Class. Antiq. A contest for a prize.

a.go'nes (a'gōn-sōn), n. pi. [L., fr. G. ayωνes.] Class. Antiq. A contest for a prize.

a.go'nes (a'gōn-sōn), n. pi. [L., fr. G. aywes.]. Class. Antiq. Contests, held at public assemblies or festivals. They were of three general classes — gymnastic, musical (including, in Greece, recitations of Homer by the rhapsodists), and horse or chariot races. See PENTATHLON.

a.gon'c (a'c.gōn'rk), a. [Gr. aywove without angles; a'-not + ywa'a an angle.] Not forming an angle.

agon'c line, Physics, an imaginary line on the earth's surface passing through those places where the magnetic needle points to the true north; the line of no magnetic declination. There is one such line in the Western Hemisphere, and another in the Eastern Hemisphere, the exact positions of which are gradually shifting.

ag'o-nist (a'gō-nist), n. [Gr. aywovorixis.] 1. One who contends for the prize in public games. Rare.

2. [cap.] One of the Agonistee.

Ag'o-nis' (a'gō-nist), n. [Gr. aywovorixis.] Pertainago-nis'tic (a'gō-nist), a'go'nis' (a'gō-nist), n. [Gr. aywovorixis.] Pertainago-nis'tic (a'gō-nist), n. [Gr. aywovorixis.] Pertainago-nis'

Gethsemane.

Being in an agony he prayed more earnestly. Luke xxii. 44.

2. Paroxysm of joy; keen emotion.

With cries and agonies of wild delight. Pope.

3. The last struggle of life; death struggle.

4. Extreme bodily pain, such as that which causes writhing or contortions similar to those made in the athletic com-

ing or contortions similar to those made in the average tests in Greece; torment; torture.

And send my soul, before my father die,
His anguish and his burning agony,

Marlowe.

5. Violent contest or striving.
The world is convulsed by the agonies of great nations.

Macaulay.

The world is convulsed by the agomes of great nations.

Syn. — Anguish, three, pang, suffering. See Distress.

agony column. A newspaper column devoted to personal advertisements, esp. those relating to lost relatives or friends. Cant. Eng.

g'o-ra (åg'ō-ra'), n.; pl. -RÆ (-rē). [Gr. ayopa.] An assembly; hence, the place of assembly, esp. the market place, in an ancient Greek city.

ag'o-ra-pho'bi-a (åg'ō-ra'-fo'bi-a'), n. [NL: Gr. ayopa' market place + -phobia.] Med. Morbid dread of crossing, or being in the midst of, open spaces.

a'gou-a'ra (¼'gōō-ā'rā), n.
[Native name.] The crab-eating raccoon; also, any of various wild dogs of. South America.

agom'e-ter (α-gom'e-ter), n. [Gr. αγειν to lead + -meter.] Elec. A kind of rheostat.

ag'om-phi'a-sis (äg'om-fi'ά-sis), n. [NL.; Gr. αγομφιος without molars + -iasis.] Med. Looseness of the teeth.

America.
a.gou'ti (á-gōō'tĭ), n. [F.
a.gou'ty agouti, acouti,
Sp. aguti, acuti, fr. native
name.] Any of certain rodents of the genus Dasyprocta,

name.] Any of certain rodents of the genus Dasyprocta, ago, v. i. [See Ago, a.] To go forth or away; depart. Obs. ago gled, a. Goggled. Rare. ago, [c. d. ago]'fk). a. [Gr. ago, b. a.] Gr. ago, a. [Gr. ago, b. a.] Gr. ag

AGONUM.

ag'onarch (kg'ōnkk), n. [Gr.

dywdρχys. See AGON: -ARCH.]

A judge at athletic games or

contests. Obs. or R.

agone. + AGAIN.

a'gone (a'gon), n. [See AGONIC.]

Agonic line.

a-gone' (d-gōn', 205), a. & adv.

Agon gone by. Archaic or Poet.

Three days agone I fell sick.

1 Sam. xxx. 12.

a-go'ni-ous, a, Agonized. Obs.

ag'onism, (ag'ōniz'm), n. [Gr.

aywurquos.] Contention for a

prize; a contest. Obs. & R.

ag'onis'tarch (-n 1 s'tārk), n.

[Gr. aywurq's.]

Gr. aywurq's combatant

arch.] A trainer of combatants

for the games. Rare.

a-go'ni-um (ag'ni-um), n.

pl. -NIA (-d). [L.] Any of the

four Roman festivals celebrated

yearly on January's (to Janus),

Narch II (to Mars), char

Narch II (to Mars), char

arch iii (ag'ōni-dw),

ag'oniz'ed-dy (kg'ōniz'ed-ly),

adn. of agonized, p. p. of AGO
NIZE. See-LY. [agonizes.]

ag'oniz'er (-ër), n. One who

who did not kneel when praying. Obs.
agoo. † AGG.
agood. † adv. [a- on + good.]
In earnest; heartily. Obs.
agoon. † AGO, AGONE,
agoon. † AGONE,
agoon

America and the West Indies. The most common species is D. agouté.

a'gra (ā'gra'). [Gr. ā'ypa a catching.] Med. A combining form denoting severe pain (usually in a part indicated by the first element of the compound); as in podagra, mentagra.

a-graffe' (ā-grái'), n. [F. agrafe, of G. origin. Cf. Agnafe.] 1. A hook used as a fastening or clasp on armor or costumes by catching it into a loop or ring, after the manner of the hook and eye; a clasp so made.

The feather of an ostrich, fastened in her turban by an agraffe set with brilliants.

2 A hook, evolet, or other device by which a piano wire is

done "(Madi. xviii. 19). To agree to something is to consent agronizing. by (rog. 4), adv. of agonizing. D. pr. of Aconize. agonne. + Aco. Agon's (a-gō'nūs), n. [L.] An old name of the Quirinal. Agon'y-clyto, n. [Gr. ayou-κλίτης: α-not + yövu knee+ derivative of κλύκευ to bend.] One of a sect of early Christinas who did not kneel when praying. Obs. agoon. + Aco. acone (Sg'-5-ά-nōm'), n. [L. agoranome' (Sg'-5-ά-nōm'), n. [L. agoranome' (Sg'-5-ά-nōm')]. Agramant. (Sg'-fa-mant), n. agoon. + Aco. acone (Sg'-5-ά-nōm'), n. [Gr. ayou-acone (Sg'-6-a-nōm')]. Acone (Sg'-fa-mant), n. acone (Sg'-fa-man

formally (see ASSENT); as, "Post, my lord, to France; agree to any covenants" (Shak). Concur expresses a specific or definite agreement, particularly in opinion or action; as, "With many parts of this preface, in the sense attributed to them ... I never concurred" (Coleridge). Concide implies an agreement amounting to complete identity of opinion; as, "The philosophic critics of all ages coincide with the ultimate indgment of all countries, in ... denying the praises of a just poem ... to a series of striking lines "(Coleridge). See ACCEDE, ALLOW, COOFERATE.

a-gree'a-bil'1-ty (a-gre'a-bil'1-t), n. [ME. agreablet, OFFERATE.

a-gree'a-bil'1-ty (a-gre'a-bil'1-t), n. [ME. agreablet, oFFERATE.

a-gree'a-bil (a-gre'a-bil), a. [F. agreable.] 1. Pleasing, either to the mind or senses; pleasant; grateful; as, agreeable manners or remarks; an agreeable person; fruit agreeable to the taste.

A train of agreeable reveries.

Collog.

These Frenchmen give unto the said captain of Calais a great sum of money, so that he will be but content and agreeable that they may enter into the said town.

3. Agreeing or suitable; conformable; concordant; adapted; — (ollowed by to, sometimes by with. Obs. in some uses.

That which is agreeable with their breadth, and so they make square figures.

Their length is agreeable with their breadth, and so they make square figures.

4. In pursuance, conformity, or accordance; — in this sense used advantibly for agreeable to the accordance; — in this sense used advantibly for agreeable to the accordance; — in this sense used advantibly for agreeable agreeable to the sense used advantible to the

That which is agreeable to the nature of one thing, is many times contrary to the nature of another. \*\*Ilstrange.\*\* Their length is agreeable with their breadth, and so they make square figures. \*\*Recorde.\*\*
4. In pursuance, conformity, or accordance; — in this sense used adverbially for agreeably; as, agreeable to the order of the day, the House took up the report. \*\*Syn. — Pleasing, welcome, charming, acceptable, amiable. See Pleasant.\*\*
a-gree'a-ble-ness, n. Quality or state of being agreeable. \*\*Both clad in shepherd: weeds agreeably. \*\*Spenser.\*\* a-greed' (a-greed'), p. p. & p. a. Brought into agreement; united or settled in or by a common opinion or consent. The jury were agreed. \*\*Macanlay.\*\*
Can two walk tegether, except they be agreed? \*\*Macanlay.\*\*
a-gree'ment (-ment), n. [Oi. F. agreement.] 1. State or act of agreeing; harmony of opinion, statement, action, or character; concurrence; concord; conformity; as, a good agreement subsists among the members of the council. What agreement hat the temple of God with idols? \*\*Zor. vi. 18.\*\*
Expansion and duration have this further agreement Locke.\*\*
2. Gram. Formal correspondence of one word with another in gender, number, case, or person. Agreement can exist only in the presence of inflection, based on distinctions of case, number, gender, or person.
3. Law. a A concurrence in an engagement that something shall be done or omitted; an exchange of promises; mutual understanding, arrangement, or stipulation. See Catese, contract; meeting of the minds, under Meeting.
Apart from those cases for which particular formalities are required, every legally permitted agreement is, according to French law, legally binding. This view has long prevailed. . . It is qualified only by the rule that the agreement shall have a cause. . . The law of this country [England] supplies no means nor affords any

force until Dec. 16, 1652. It is one of the earliest written outlines for the constitution of a republic.

| a'gré'ment' (a'gra'max'), n. [F.] I. A quality or trait which pleases or is agreeable; charm.

2. An amusement or pleasure, esp. one that charms taste or intelligence, or appeals to refined appreciation.

The pursuit of amusement and other agreements apparently unrelated to appetite.

a-gree'ite (a'grés'tik), a. [L. agrestis, fr. ager field.] Pertaining to fields or the country, in opposition to the city; rural; rustic; unpolished. "Agrestic behavior." Gregory.

ag't1-a (ag't1-a), n. [NL., fr. Gr. a'γριος wild, fierce.]

Med. A severe pustular eruption.

ag't1-cul'tur-al (ag't1-kil'tār-āl), a. Of or pertaining to agricultural class; agricultural implements, wages, etc. agricultural ant, any of certain ants, of which Pognomyrmex barbalus of Texas is the best known, that clear away all plants about their nests except a certain grass on the seeds of which they feed.

ag't1-cul'ture (ag't1-kil'tūt), n. [L. agricultura; agri, gen. of ager field + cultura cultivation: cf. F. agriculture. See ACRE; culture.] Art or science of cultivating the ground, including harvesting of crops and rearing and management of live stock; tillage; husbandry; farming;

marketa, tested weights, settled commercial disputes, etc. agroran'o-mus (-tš.n'o-mus), in which the power to form grammatical sentences is lost.

agroran'o-mus (-tš.n'o-mus), in which the power to form grammatical sentences is lost.

agram'ma-tist, n. (Gr. aypáu
agrast-tál(d), n. [Sp.] A pasture.

agram'ma-tist, n. (Gr. aypáu
agrast-tál(d-gróf), n. [Nature agri- Adoresial agrastel.] Agrastel.] Agrastel. [Agrastic. Obs. — n. Arustic. Obs.

agr. Abbr. Agriculture; agricultural.

agra'ri-an-ly, adv. of Agra.

agrages, tAggrage. † Aggrage. † Aggrastel.

agram'ma-tist, n. (Gr. aypáu
agrastel. (Gr. aypáu
agrastel. (Agrastel.) Aggrast.

agraf'ri-an-ly, adv. of Agra
ing wild, in the fields; wild.

management of live stock; tillage; husbandry; farming; agrate. Obs. p. p. of aograce. agree. adv. [F. a gree. Segree. adv. [F. a gree. n. A rustic. See Aorre, v.] In good part; kindly. Obs. agrashle. blete. etc. + Agrees. Agree. adv. [a + preat. Cf. Egrees. adv. [a + preat. Cf. Egrees. n. adv. [a + preat. Cf. Egrees. n. Agreement. Obs. agree. Agree. Agree. Agreement. Obs. agree. n. agree. n.

cola.] A husbindman. Rave.
segric'o-list, n. [L., agricola.]
An agriculturist; a tarmer. Obs.
segric'o-liste (d-grik'o-list), n.
After Georg Agricola, German
nineralogist. Min. Monoclimic
biamuth silicate. Cf. EULYTIE.
segric'o-lous (Jus), a. [L. agricola farmer.] Agricultural. R.
ag'fi-ul'vor, n. [L.] An agriculturist; a farmer. Rave.
ag'fi-ul'vur-al-list, n. — AORICULTURIST (the better word).
ag ri-cul'vur-al-list, adv. of AGRICULTURAL. See-LY.

in a broader sense, the science and art of the production of plants and animals useful to man, including to a variable extent the preparation of these products for man's use. In this broad use it includes farming, horticulture, and forestry, together with such subjects as butter and cheese making, sugar making, etc.

Ag'ri-cul'fur-ist (&g'ri-kul'fūr-ist), n. One engaged or skilled in agriculture; a husbandman.

The farmer is always a practitioner, the agriculturist may be a mere theorist.

Ag'ri-mo'ni-a (ăg'ri-mō'ni-a), n. [NL. See AGRIMONY.] Bot. A genus of rosaceous plants, occurring in north temperate regions and in the Andes of South America.

perate regions and in the Andes of South America.

g'ri-mo-ny (ag'ri-mò-n), n.; pl.-MES (-nīz). [ME. agremoyne, egremoyne, egrimony, OF. & F. aigremoine, L.
agrimonia for argemonia, fr. Gr. apyquóm,] Bot. a Any
plant of the genus Agrimonia. They are common yellowflowered, pinnate-leaved herbs, having the calyxvery bristly
with hooked hairs, which cause the fruit to adhere readily
to oldthing. A avadaria the common Furcas eximany. with noosed hairs, which cause the fruit to adhere reamly to clothing. A eupdoria, the common European agrimony, was formerly of repute in medicine. **b** Any of several other plants; as, the hemp agrimony (Eupatorium cannabinum); water agrimony (Bidens), etc. **a.grise'** (a.griz'), v. i. [AS. āgrīsan to dread. Cf. GRISLY.]

To shudder with terror; to tremble with fear. Obs. Chaucer.

To shudder with terror; to tremble with fear. Obs. Chaucer.

agrise', v. t. To shudder at; abhor; dread; loathe.

Wycliffe. Also, to terrify; affright. Obs.

His manly face that did his foes agrise.

ag'rom (ag'rōm), n. [Native name.] Med. A disease occurring in Bengal and other parts of the East Indies, in which the tongue chaps and cleaves.

ag'ro-nom'ic (ag'rō-nōm'ik) a. [Cf. F. agrono-ag'ro-nom'i-cal(-nōm'i-kāl)) mique.] Of or pertaining to agronomy.

ag'ro-nom'ic (ág'rō-nōm'ik) a. [Cf. F. agrono-ag'ro-nom'ic-al (-nōm'i-kāl)) mique.] Of or pertaining to agronomy.

agron-nom'ics (-nōm'i-kāl)) mique.] Of or pertaining to agronomy (ā-grōn'ō-mi), n. [Gr. ἀγρονόμος rural; as a noun, an overseer of the public lands; αγρός field + νόμος usage: cf. F. agronomie.] That branch of agriculture dealing with the theory and practice of crop production; the scientific management of land. — agron'o-mist (-mist), n. Ag'ro-py'ron (ág'rō-pi-rōn), n. Also Ag'ro-py'rum. [NL.: Gr. ἀγρός field + πυρός wheat.] Bot. A widely distributed genus of grasses bearing a jointless spike composed of spikelets with three or more flowers each. Several species, as the couch grass (A. repens), are troublesome weeds.

Ag'ro-stem'ma (ág'rō-stem'a), n. [NL.: Gr. ἀγρός field + πτήμμα garland.] Bot. A genus of silenaceous herbs, natives of Europe and Asia, containing two species, A. githago, the corn cockle, and A. gracitis. See conn cockle.

Agros'tis (á-grōs'tis), n. [L., a kind of grass, f. Gr. ἀγρωστις.] A large and widely distributed genus of grasses, known as bent grasses, and distinguished by the open panicle and small spikelets having the empty glnme exceeding the flowering one. Some species, as redtop (A. vulgario, are valuable pasture grasses.

ag'ros-tol'o-gy (ág'rōs-tōl'ō-jī), n. [Gr. ἀγρωστις + logy.]

That branch of systematic botany treating of the grasses.

- agros'to-log'(α'-grōs't-lōj'īk), n. [Gr. ἀγρως field, land + τέγνη an art.] That branch of agricultural products into manufactured articles; agricultural technology.

aground' (ά-ground'), adv. & a. [a-on + ground.] On

agrunt (o-ground ),

agrulle ; AORILLE, turistin (-12'm), Agri-agrun ; ALGORISM, agri-dulture, Kare.

agrunt ; ADr. Against, adbr. Against, adbr. Against, adst. adbr. Against, adst. adbr. Against, adst. adbr. Against, adst. adbr. agamst.
agt. agte. † AUGHT.
||a'gua (ä'gwä), n. [Sp.]
Water.

agriculturist. An Agriculturist.

agriculture. Rare. [Obs.]

agrist, adv. In grief; amiss.

agrive. + Aggrieve.

agrille. v. t. [a., 2 + grill.]

To grieve; provoke. Obs.

agrimon park. The wafer ash.

agrimony grass. The colicroot.

agrimony water hemp. Water

agrimony water hemp. Water

agrimony water hemp.

ter. αγριος wind, savage +
-(ogy.) Comparative study of
the customs of uneivilized
tribes.— ag ri-olog-ical (-6löj'r-k/al), a. — ag ri-olog-ist
(-6!'O-j-ist), a. — ag ri-olog-ist
(-6-g-ist), a. — ag ri-o

feed. Obs. ot'er-a (ά-grŏt'er-à), n. 'Αγροτέρα.] Gr. Relig. See

Mis.

'. ἀς (ἀ-grō't)s), n. [NL.,
'. ἀγρώτης wild, fr. ἀγρός

] Zoöl. A large genus of id moths, mostly of hrown y colors. The larve of this lied genera are cutworms. or gray colors. The larvæ of this and allied genera are cutworms. For aroup ment. Var. of AG-

and allied genera are cutworms.

agroup'ment. Var. of AGGROUPMENT.

agrow', adv. & a. Growing.

agrufe', agruif' (&groof'),

adv. [leel a grufu on the

belly.] Flat; with face down
ward. Obs. or Diad.

the ground; stranded; — a nautical term applied to a ship when its bottom lodges on the ground. Also fig.

a-gryp'ni-a (&gr'lp'ni-a), n. [NL., fr. Gr. aypurvos sleep-less; aypurvos sleep].

Bag'ryp-not'ic (&gr'lp'ni-a), n. [See Agrypia. Cf. F. agrypnotique.] Anything which prevents sleep or produces wakefulness, as strong tea or coffee.

A'gua (&gwa), n., or a'gua toad'. [Prob. native name.] The largest known species of toad (Bufo marinus), native of South and Central America, naturalized in the West Indies. It reaches eight inches in length, and is said to devour field rats and small birds.

A'guar-dien'te (&gwa-dyen'ta), n. [Sp., contr. of agua ardiente burning water (L. aqua water + ardens burning).]

An inferior brandy of Spain and Portugal.

An sharp. Fagu, LL. (febris) acuta, an acute fever, fr. L. acutus sharp. See Acure.] 1. An acute fever. Obs.

2. Med. A fever of malarial character attended by paroxysms which occur at regular intervals. Each paroxysm has three stages marked by chill, fever, and sweating.

3. A chill, or state of shaking, as with cold.

A'gue-cheek', Sir Andrew (&gu-chēk'). A delightful simpleton in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night."

A'gue-weed' (-wēd'), n. a The boneset. b The stiff gentian (Gentiana quinquefolia).

A'gui-sh (-ish), a. 1. Having the qualities of an ague; somewhat cold or shivering; chilly; shaky.

Her aguish love now glows and burns. Granville.

2. Productive of, or affected by, ague; as, aguish marshes.

—a'gui-sh-ly, adv. —a'gu-lsh-ness, n.

Ba-gu'a (&-goō'ha; 189), n. [Sp., lit., needle.] = spear-rish (Tetrapturus imperator); a-gu'ja de cak'ta (dā kās'tā') is T. amplus; a-gu'ja vo'la-dor' (vō'lā-thōr'; 149) = sallFish a.

Ba'gu-jo'n' (&'gōō-hōr'), n. [Sp., auc, of agu'a, prop., needle.] A large marine gar or needlefish (Tylosurus raphidan) in normalization of agu'a, prop., needle.]

(Tetraparas imperator); again a case at the case at th

The island bore but a little ahead of us. Fielding.

2. Headlong; without restraint. Obs. L'Estrange.
a-heap' (â-hēp'), adv. In a heap; huddled together.
a-hem' (â-hēm'), interj. An exclamation to call one's attention; hem.
a-hoy' (â-hoi'), interj. [a as an interj. + hoy.] Naut. A term used in hailing; as, "Ship ahoy." - v. i. To call ahoy.
Ah'1-man (ä'ri-man), n. [A vestan ahra mainya hostile or destroying [?] spirit.] The Evil Principle or Being of the ancient Persians; the Prince of Darkness. See Ommazo. a'hu (ä'hōō), n. [Per. āhū.] The common gazelle of Central Asia (Gazella subgulturosa).
a'hu-atle (B'ōō-āt'l), n. [Of Mex. origin.] The eggs of a brine fly (Ephydra hians), used as food by native Mexicans.

a-hull' (a-hW), adv. [a- + hull.] Naut. With the sails furled, and the helm lashed alee; — applied to ships in a storm. See HULL, v. i.

a-mul' (a-mu'), aav. [a + mun'] Nau. with the sains furled, and the helm lashed alee; —applied to ships in a storm. See HULL, v. i.

a-hun'gered (a-hun'gerd), a. [a + hungered: cf. AS. p. p. o/hungred.] Pinched with hunger. C. Bronte.

a'(a'e'), n.; pl. Als (a'ez). [Braz. ā, hā; from the animal's cry: cf. F. āi.] The three-toed sloth (Bradypus tridactylus) of South America. See sloth.

aid (ād), v. t.; Ald'en (āde's; 1d); Ald'ino. [F. aider, OF. aidser, fr. L. adjutare, freq. of adjuvare to help; ad + juvare to help. Cf. Addutant.] To support by furnishing strength or means in cooperation to effect a purpose or to prevent or to remove evil; to help; assist.

You speedy helpers. Appear and aid me in this enterprise. Shak Appear and aid me in this enterprise. Shak Syn.—Assist, support, sustain, succor, relieve, befriend, cooperate, promote. See HELP.

aid, n. [F. aide, fr. the verb. See AID, v. t.] 1. Help; succor; support; assistance; relief.

An unconstitutional mode of obtaining aid. Hallam.

2. Eng. Law. Assistance in defending an action which

succor; support; assistance; relief.

An unconstitutional mode of obtaining aid. Hallam.

2. Eng. Law. Assistance in defending an action which the defendant may or should legally claim from another having a joint interest in the defense.

3. The person or thing that promotes or helps in something done; helper; assistant; specif., a military or naval officer acting as confidential assistant to a superior in carrying out his orders, etc.; an aide; specif., an aid-de-camp.

4. Eng. Hist. A subsidy or tax granted to the king by Parliament for an extraordinary purpose;—often called a grant in aid. Also, an exchequer loan.

5. Feudal Law. A pecuniary tribute paid by a vassal to his lord, limited by Magna Charta to the three chief aids, or those for the lord's ransom from captivity, for knighting the lord's eldest son, for dowry of the lord's eldest daughter. They continued nominally due till abolished by 12 Car. II. c. 24 (1660).

5. pl. Manège. The hands, reins, legs, etc., by the use of which the rider directs the horse's movements and gaits.

7. pl. French Hist. Customs dues, or indirect taxes, as duties on liquors, etc.

A-Yda (3-74d), n. In Verd's opera of this name, an Ethiciam of the carriers of the carriers of the carriers of the carriers.

7. pl. French Hist. Customs dues, or indirect taxes, as duties on liquors, etc.

A.P'da (ä.ē'da'), n. In Verdi's opera of this name, an Ethiopian princess who, enslaved by the Egyptians, dies with Radames, her lover, when he is entombed alive for alleged treachery. The opera was first produced in Cairo, in 1871.

ald'ance (ād'āns), n. [OF. aidance.] Aid.

ald'ant (-ānt), a. [F. aidant, p. pr. of aider to help.]

Helping; heipful; supplying aid.

Shak.

ald'ant, n. A helper; assistant. Rare.

ald'-de-camp' { AIDs-De-camp, or AIDES (ād'z'). [F. aide de camp, lit, camp assistant]. Mil. An Officer attached to the person of a general or a sovereign to assist him in his duties, transmit orders, and collect information.—ald'-de-camp'ship, n.

duties, transmit orders, and collect information.—aiu—de-camp'ship, n.

[aide (âd), n. [F.] A military or naval officer assistant to a superior.— AID, n., 3.

A'denn (a'den), A fanciful spelling of the Arabic form of Eden; the celestial paradise. Rare. Poe.
aid'er (ad'er), n. [OF. aidier to aid, F. aider; used as noun.] Law. An act of aiding;—used in pleading, in the phrase aider by verdict, referring to the presumption that a verdict rendered is based upon due proof of the necessary facts provided that the record by a reasonable intendment will include them, though not specifically alleged.

agt. agte. + AUGHT.
[a gua (a'gwa), n. [Sp.]
Vater.

gua (a'gwa), n. [Sp.]
Vater.

gua (a'gwa), n. [Sp.]

gua (a'gwa), n. [Sp.

gua (a'gwa), n. [Sp.]

a'gua (a'gwa), a'gwa
barley.] A Mexican drink flavored with sesame, harley flour,

cinnamon bark, and sugar.

[a'gua-dor' (+b6r'; 146), n.

[Sp.] Water carrier.

[a'gua-di' (+b6r'; 146), n.

[Sp.] Water carrier.

[a'gua-di' (+b6r'; 146), n. [Sp.]

[a-gua-di' (-b6r'; 189), n. [Amer.

Sp.] a The bonaci (Myctero
perca bonaci). b The gag (M.
microlepis).

[a-gua'ra (a'gwa'ra). [Sp.] = a'gue, u. t., x'ouco [a'gud,

To strike with an ague, or with

a cold fit. Rave.

ague bark. The wafer ash.

ague abark. The wafer ash.

ague abark. The colicroot.

ague frop. = Fowler's soud
Tion.

ague frop. = Fowler's soud
Tion.

ague for. The colicroot.

ague frop. = Fowler's soud
Tion.

ague frop. = Fowler's color

ague frop. = Fowler's soud
Tion.

ague fit. A fit of the ague. Shak.

ague grass. The colicroot.

aguer' fled, a' [F. aguerri, p.].

Hardened to fatigue and habits

of war; seasoned. Ohs. \$A.

ague guell. A spell or charm

agua's figu.

The sassafras; Soudied from the former use of its

root in cases of ague. Rave.

a'guey' (a'gh.-1), a., Aguish.

[a-gyu'gll-a (a'gool'yā), n. [it.]

gu'gll-a (a'gool'yā), n. [it.]

agu'll-a'rtte (āg'w'l-a'rtt; ā gr
la'rtto, n. [After P. Anulla'

General Anison (24) and (24) a

ai'gret (ā'grēt)
ai-grette' (ā-grēt'; ā'grēt; 2?7) } 1. Zoōl. = EGRET. Obs.
2. [Usually aigrette.] A piume or tuft for the head composed of feathers, of gems, or the like. The feather aigrettes of commerce are the plumes of various egrets (which see). They grow only during the breeding season, so that in obtaining them not only are the parent birds killed, but the young are left to starve. The egrets producing them are therefore fast becoming extinct.
3. A feathery crown of seed; egret; as, the aigrette, or down, of the dandelion or the thistle.
4. Anything resembling a blume, as a cluster of rays in the

oown, or the dandelion or the thistle.

4. Anything resembling a plume, as a cluster of rays in the corona seen during total solar eclipses, or that proceeding from the ends of electrified bodies.

al'guière' (ā/gyār'), n. [F. See Ewer.]

A pitcher-shaped vessel with handle and spout, usually tall and slender, and of decorative character.

orative character.

al'guille' (ä'gwēl'; ā'gwēl'), n. [F., a needle. See Aglær.]

1. A needle-shaped peak;—used esp. of certain peaks or clusters of needlelike rock near Mont Blanc.

2. An instrument for boring holes, used in blasting.

peak; — used esp. of certain peaks or clusters of needlelike rock near Mont Blanc.

2. An instrument for boring holes, used in blasting.

al'guil·lette' (ā/gwY-lēt'), n. [F See Ag-Let.] An aglet; specif., one of the ornamental tags, cords, or loops on some military and naval uniforms. — al'guil·let'ted (ā/wY-lēt'ed), a.

al'kin-te (ā/kin-it), n. [After Arthur Ai-kin, Eng. mineralogist.] Min. A compound of lead, copper, bismuth, and sulphur, occurring in lead-gray needle-shaped crystals and massive. Sp. gr., 6.1-6.8.

all (āl), v. t.; allen (āld); All'Ing. [M£ e.iden, allen, ellen, AS. eglan to trouble, pain; akin to Goth. us-agljan to distress, agls troublesome, irksome, aglō pain.] To affect with pain or uneasiness, either physical or mental to trouble; to be the matter with; — used impersonally to express some uneasiness or affection, whose cause is unknown; as, what ails the man? I know not what ails him.

but allet thee, Hagar? Gen. xxi. I/ [B] It is never used to express a specific disease. We do not say, a fever ails him; but, something ails him.

all, v. t. To be affected with pain or uneasiness of any sort; to be ill or indisposed or in trouble.

Al-lan'thus (ā-lān'thūs), n. [N.L., fr. aylanto, i. e. tree of heaven, the name of the tree in the Moluccas.] a Bot. A small genus of simaroubaccous trees of East India and China, having odd-pinnate leaves, and terminal panicles of greenish flowers succeeded by oblong samaras. b [l. c.] Any tree of this genus, esp. A. glandulosus. See Tree or Heaven. — ai-lan'thic (-thik), a.

ai-lan'tine (ā-lāv'lin), a. Pertaining to trees of the genus Ailanthus, or to the silkworm (Philosamia cynthia) that feeds on it. — n. Silk obtained from Philosamia cynthia) that feeds on it. — n. Silk obtained from Philosamia cynthia haileron (ā-lāv-rōn), n. [F., dim. of aile wing.] A half gable, as at the end of a penthouse or of the sile of a church. ailette, (ā-lēv'), n. [F. aictte, dim. of ailete wing, L. ala.] In medieval armor, a plate of forged iron or steel worn over the coat of

Syn. — Indisposition, weakness, infirmity, disorder, affection.

aim (ām), v. i.; AIMED (āmd); AIM'ING. [ME. amen, aimen, eimen, to guess at, to estimate, to aim, OF. esmer, amer, amer, arner, or rather the compound aesmer; a (L. ad) + esmer to estimate, aim, L. aestimare to estimate. See ESTIMATE.] 1. To estimate; guess; conjecture. Obs. Shak.

2. To point or direct a missile weapon, or a weapon which propels a missile, towards an object or spot with the intent of hitting it; as, to aim at a fox, or at a target.

Aiming or laying is the operation of giving the gun the direction and elevation necessary to hit the target. The term aiming will be employed when using the sights; and laying, when not using the sights.

Drill Reg. for Coast Artillery (U. S.).

3. To direct the intention or purpose; to attempt the accomplishment of a purpose; to try to gain; to endeavor; —followed by al, or by an infinitive; as, to aim at distinction; to aim to do well.

Aimist thou at princes? Pope.

aim, v. t. 1. To esteem; consider; also, to calculate; guess. Obs.

2. To direct or point (as a weapon) at, or so as to hit, a

guess. Obs. 2. To direct or point (as a weapon) at, or so as to hit, a particular object; to direct (as a missile, an act, or a proceeding) at, to, or against an object; as, to aim a musket

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or an arrow, the fist or a blow (at something); to aim a satire or a reflection (at some person or vice).

aim (ām), n. 1. Estimation; conjecture; guess. Obs.
What you would work me to, I have some aim. Shak.
2. The pointing of a weapon, as a gun, a dart, or an arrow, at, or so as to bear upon, the object intended to be struck; the line of fire; the direction of anything, as a spear, a blow, a discourse, a remark, towards a particular point or object, with a view to strike or affect it.
3. The point intended to be hit, or object intended to be attained or affected.
To be the aim of every dangerous shot. Shak.
Intention; purpose; design; scheme.
How off ambitious aims are crossed!
Pope.
Syn.—End, object, scope, drift, purpose, intention,

3. The point intended to be hit, or object intended to be attained or affected.

To be the aim of every dangerous shot. Shak.

4. Intention; purpose; design; scheme.

How off ambitious aims are crossed! Pope.

Syn.—End, object, scope, drift, purpose, intention, scheme, tendency, aspiration. See intention, sim'ful (-fool), a. Purposeful.—aim'ful-ly, adv.

aim'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of Alm, n.

aim'ing stand, Mil., a rest for a rifle used in teaching the theory of aiming:

aim'less, a. Without aim or purpose; as, an aimless life.

—aim'less-ly, adv.—aim'less-ness, n.

Aim'well and Arch'er (ām'well, ār/chēr). Two beaux and fortune hunters in Farquhar's. The Beaux' Stratagem."

ain'lum (ān'hām), n. [Negro.] Med. A trophic disease usually confined to negroes, resulting in constriction of the little toes so that they come off.

ain't (ant). Contr. for are not and am not; also used for is not. Colloq. or illilerate. See an't.

Al'nu ('noo), n. A member of an indigenous race of Japan, formerly occupying the whole or the greater part of the archipelago, but now confined to part of Yezo, the Kuril Islands, and Sakhalim. The Ainus are short and robust; they have light-colored skin and features of a European cast, and are remarkable for abundance of hair and beard. Their culture is primitive; their religion, animistic; and their language, agitutinative with no known relation to any other language,—Al'nu, a.

In the national traditions there was a time when they could look out on their watery domain, and exclaim, "Gods of the sea, open your dvine eyes. Wherever, your eyes turn, there echoes the searcely 20,000 full-blood and half-caste survivors of this remote accept the archive eyes. Wherever, your eyes turn, there echoes the searcely 20,000 full-blood and half-caste survivors of the sea, open your dvine eyes. Wherever, your eyes turn, there echoes the searcely 20,000 full-blood and half-caste survivors of the sea, open your dvine eyes. Wherever, your eyes turn there conditions the remote and the full arms and the full arms

8. Intelligence; information. Obs. Bacon.
9. Utterance abroad; publicity; vent. Dryden.
10. Music. a A musical idea, or motive, rhythmically developed in consecutive single tones, so as to form a symmetrical whole of balanced rhythmic groups or phrases, which may be sung to the stanzas of a hymn or song, or even to plain prose, or played upon an instrument; melody; tune; aria. b Sometimes in harmonized chorals, psalmody, part songs, etc., the part which bears the tune or melody—in modern harmony usually the upper part.
11. Outward appearance; apparent character; semblance; manner; style.

manner; style.

It was communicated with the air of a secret.

It was communicated with the air of a secret. Pope.

aik (āk), alk'en. Sot. & dial.
Eng. vars. of OAK, OAKEN.
Eng. vars. of OAK, OAKEN.
ail'\*\*eng. of OAK, OAKEN.
ail'\*\*eng. of OAK, OAKEN.
ail'\*\*eng. of OAK, OAKEN.
ail'\*\*eng. of OAKEN.
ail'\*\*eng. of his want of recognized kindred." F. Seebohm.
ail'\*\*eng. ail'\*eng. in I'he
awn of grain. Obs. or Datl.
A'l-la (ā's'l-a). D. Bib.
ailanthus silkworm. See SILRailanthus ail-lan'to (ā-la n'tō), n. Thel
Ail-an'to (ā-la n'tō), n. Thel
aile. Ailel.
aile. (Biz'), a. IF. aile, fr.
L. aila wing.] Her. Winged, as
birds, or having sails, as windmills, of a specified tincture.
Ail-len' (ā-la'). Irish form of
HELEN.
alles op '(ā-len'). Irish form of
HELEN.

12. The peculiar look, appearance, or bearing of a person; attitude, action, or mien peculiar to, or expressive of, some personal quality or emotion; demeanor or manner; as, the air of a youth; a lofty air. "His very air." Shak.

The most fugitive deed and word, the mere air of doing a thing, the intimuted purpose, expresses character. Emerson.

13. An artificial or affected manner; show of style or vanity; laughtiness; as, to give one's self airs; to put on airs.

The Jackal waved his brush to show how completely everything was wiped out of his memory, and sat down with an air. Kipling.

14. Painting & Drawing. The representation of the effect of the atmosphere through which objects are seen; atmosphere.

15. Man. The artificial motion or carriage of a horse.
16. East. Ch. A thin veil to cover the chalice and paten.

of the atmosphere through which objects are seen; atmosphere.

15. Man. The artificial motion or carriage of a horse.

16. East. Ch. A thin veil to cover the chalice and paten. Syn.—See DEPORTMENT, WIND. air-hardening steel, a kind of steel which when heated and allowed to cool slowly in air becomes very hard. It usually contains two or three per cent of manganese and four to six per cent tungsten.—In the air. a Prevalent without traceable origin or authority, as rumors; as, a spirit of unrest was in the air. b Not stable; unsettled. 6 Mi. Not protected against flank attacks or turning movements by some substantial obstacle, as a river, mountain, or fortification;—said of the flank of an army or line of battle. air (ar), v. l.; AIRED (ard); AIR/ING. [See AIR, n.; cf. AERATE.] 1. To expose to the air for the purpose of cooling, refreshing, or purifying; to ventilate; as, to air a room. It were good wisdom... that the joil were cired. Eacon. Were you but riding forth to air yourself. Stak.

2. To expose for the sake of public notice; to display ostentatiously; as, to air one's opinion.

3. To expose to heat, for the purpose of expelling dampness, or of warming; as, to air linen; to air liquors.

4. To set to music. Obs.

air, v. i. To take the air.

air bath. A An apparatus for the application of air to the body. D A hygienic exposure of the body to the action of air. C An arrangement for drying substances in air.

air bath. A sack or mattress inflated with air for a bed. air bell. A bell, or bubble of air, as one formed on a photographic plate during developing, or in glass while molten. Air bell. A sack or mattress inflated with air for a bed. air bell. A hadd. An annular air space around a cupola furnace, fur which air is forced into the furnace.

air badh. A sack or mattress inflated with air for a bed. air post of the alimentary canal, with which it remains in communication in some fishes, but becomes permanently closed in others. In all elasmobranchs it is wanting. Use such a such as a such section of air,

by compressed air.

air'-built', a. Erected in Air Brush. c Color Cup; t Tube for compressed air; a virult', a. Erected in Air Brush. c Color Cup; t Tube for compressed air; a value, foundation; chimerical; as, an air-built castle. air casing. A casing, as of sheet iron, surrounding a pipe with an air space between to prevent transmission of heat. air castle. A castle in the air. See under castle. air castle. A casit or receptacle for air in any part of the body; as one of the small cavities in the walls of the infundibula of the lungs, an air sac of a bird, a dilatation of a trachea of an insect, etc.

air chamber. 1. Any chamber or cavity filled with air.

2. Specif: A cavity containing air to act by its elasticity as a spring for equalizing the flow of a liquid in a pump or other hydraulic machine.

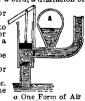
air cock. A faucet to allow escape

air compressor. A machine for compressing air.

compressing air.

air condenser. 1. Steam Engine.
A surface condenser cooled by the contact of air instead of water.

2. Mach. An air compressor.



a One Form of Air Chamber.

sociate of the Institution of Mining Engineers; Associate of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. associate of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, aim'or, n. One who aims, aim'or, n. One

amin of A. C. D. B. G. C. D. B. C. D. B. C. D. C. D. B. C. D. D. B. C. D. C. D. B. C. D. C. D. C. D. C. D. D. B. C. D. C. D. D. B. C. D. C. D. C. D. D. B. C. D. C

A''-des (8'\(^2\)-d\(^2z\)). Var. of HABES, the god. Poetic. Habes, the god. Poetic. Habes, the god. Poetic. Hades, the god. Hades, th less, a. See LESS.

-ma jor, n. The adjutant of egiment. Obs.

aid'ms, d. Sec-LESS.

aid'ms, for, n. The adjutant of a regiment. Dor, n. The adjutant of a regiment. Con.

A'i-do'neus (x c-do'nus;-uc-us).

[Gr. 'Aicoveus.] Gr. Myth. =

HADES, the god. Poctic.
aid prayer. Eng. Law. A defendant's appeal for aid.

A. I. E. E. Abbr. Associate of the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

A'el, n. [ME. ayel, aid., OF. and aid., aid., aid., of Electrical Engineers.

A'el, n. [ME. ayel, aid., OF. and aid., aid., of Electrical Engineers.

A'el, n. [ME. ayel, a dim. of L. awas grandfather.] 1. A grandfather. Obs. Short for writ or action of alel, a possessory writ or action of all, a possessory writ or action for bringing a suit on the selzin of an atel, or grandfather, becatel, or great-grantfathers, becatel, or great-grantfathers, alex. if the self product of the control of the control of the control decreased.

ACM STATES. ALEX.

 $\parallel$  ai'gre-doux' ( $\bar{a}$ 'g r'-d $\bar{o}$ o'), al [F.]

| sa'gre-doux' (&'gr'-doō'),
| a gre-douex' (-doōs'), a. [F.]
| a gre-douex' (-doōs'), a. [F.]
| a gre-douex' (-doōs'), a. [F.]
| o'rigin unknown.] Charcoal
| prepared for making powder.
| saigus' mortes' (8g' mòrfen'),
| a. [F.] Min. Aquamarine.
| saigus' mortes' (8g' mòrfen'),
| b. [F.] Min. Aquamarine.
| saigus' mortes' (8g' mòrf'),
| b. [F.] (ead waters adused
| by a river's changing its chan| nel. See cut-off.
| ad guil-lesque' (8g'w'-l8k'), a.
| See -RSQUE. (a/LER. Rave.
| ad 'gu-let (8'gh-let). Var. of |
| ad 'gu-let (8'gh-let). Var. of |
| ad 'gu-let (8'gh-let). Bib.
| Al'-ja-lon (8'jà-lon (1')). Bib.
| Bib. A term used in the heading
| of Ps. xxii., translated in the
| R. V. (margin) as "Hind of the
| Dawn."

air cooling. In gasoline-engine motor vehicles, the cooling of the cylinder by increasing its radiating surface by means of ribs or radiators, and placing it so that it is exposed to a current of air. Of. WATER COOLING.—air-

posed to a current of air. Cf. WATER COOLING. — air'cooled', a.
air cushion. An air-tight inflatable cushion; also, a device for arresting motion without shock by confined air.
air drain. Arch. A passage or flue to conduct fresh air, as to a fireplace, to woodwork to preserve it, or to foundation walls to keep them dry.
air'-drawn' (Br'drôn'), a. Drawn in air; phantom. Rarc.
Air'-dried', a. Dried by exposure to air under ordinary conditions; as, air'-dried apples.
air drill. A pneumatic drill.
air'-dry', a. Dry to such a degree that no further moisture is given up on exposure to air. Most air-dry substances contain moisture which can be expelled by heating them or placing them in a vacuum.

is given up on exposure to air. Most air-dry substances contain moisture which can be expelled by heating them or placing them in a vacuum.

air drying. The process of drying anything, as wood or fruits, by exposure to the air under ordinary conditions.

air duct. 1. A pipe or duct for conveying air, as to the rooms of a house or ship for ventilation, to a furnace, etc.;

— often applied to a light or temporary construction, as opposed to an air drain of masonry.

2. Zööl. Specif., the duct connecting the air bladder and alimentary canal of certain fishes.

ai/re (i/re; &r), n., Ir. pl. airis (i/rix). [Ir.] Irish Hist.

In ancient Irish tribal society, a person of any of various ranks above the common freeman, the aire of one grade taking stock from his higher chieftain and paying him a food rent. The various grades were the og-aire, who had household of his own; bo-aire, with an amount of land, etc.; aire desa, with 10 tenants; aire ard, with 20 tenants; aire fusis, with 27 tenants; and aire forguill, with 40 tenants.

Aire/dale' ter/ri-er (&ir/dal'). [From Airedale, Yorkshire.]

One of a breed of large, heavy, rough-coated terriers originating in the north of England. They weigh from thirty-five to forty-five pounds, and are grizzly on the back and sides, elsewhere of a tan color.

air embolism. Med. Entrance of air into veins causing an

sides, elsewhere of a tan color.

air embolism. Med. Entrance of air into veins causing an obstruction of the circulation.

air engine. An engine driven by heated or compressed air. air'er (af'cr), n. 1. One who exposes to the air.

2. A frame on which clothes are aired or dried.

air furnace. a A furnace that depends on a natural draft and not on blast. b A furnace for heating air.

air gap. 1. Physics. An air-filled gap in a magnetic or electric circuit; specif., in a dynamo or motor, the space between the field-magnet poles and the armature; clearance.

2. = wing gap.

tween the field-magnet poles and the armature; clearance.
2. = wind GAP.

air gas. A combustible gas made by saturating air with
the vapor of some volatile hydrocarbon mixture, as gasoline, and used for lighting and heating.
air gun. A kind of gun in which the elastic force of condensed air is used to discharge the ball.
air hammer. A pneumatic hammer.
air hols. 1. A hole to admit or discharge air; specif., a
spot not frozen over in the ice, esp. one caused by a spring
or current in a river or pond.
2. Founding. A fault in a casting produced by a bubble of
air; a blowhole.

airt.lv (RT-11). adv. In an airy manner; lightly; jauntily.

air; a blowhole. air'i-ly (ar'i-l'i), adv. In an airy manner; lightly; jauntily. air'i-ness, n. State or quality of being airy; lightness;

air'iness, n. State or quality of being airy; lightness; gayety; levity.
air'ing (ar'nig), n. 1. An exposure to air, or to a fire, for warming, drying, etc.; as, the airing of linen, or of a room.
2. A walk or a ride in the open air; a short excursion for health's sake.

warming, drying, etc.; as, the airing of linen, or of a room.

2. A walk or a ride in the open air; a short excursion for health's sake.

air Jacket. A jacket having inflatable air-tight cells, to render persons buoyant in swimming.

air lift. A form of pump consisting of two pipes, one within the other. Air forced down through the inner pipe causes the water to rise through the outer.

The object attained by the air lift is precisely the same as that attained by putting a pump some distance down a borehole; but instead of the head being reduced by means of the pump, it is reduced by mixing the water with air.

air line. A straight line, as through the air; a hee line.

air line, or, esp, in sense 2 air-lock', a. 1. Hydr. Engin.

An intermediate chamber between the outer air and the working chamber of a pneumatic caisson.

2. Mech. A stoppage of flow, as in a pumping device, air being in a part where liquid ought to circulate.

air lock, v. Mech. To stop a flow by, or as by, an air lock.

air notor. A motor driven by compressed air.

air on-y'dro-gen (ār-bir'dr-jen), a. Pertaining to air and hydrogen; — applied to the oxyhydrogen blowpipe when air is used instead of pure oxygen.

air'ol (âr'ōl;-ōl), n. Pharm. A grayish green antiseptic powder, consisting of a basic iodide and gallate of bismuth, sometimes used in place of iodoform. A Trade-mark.

air-om'e-ter (ār-ōm'ē-ter), n. [air + -meter.] a A kind of gasometer for holding air. b An instrument for measuring the rate of flow of air; an air meter.

ing the rate of flow of air; an air meter.

sird. Aired. Ref. Sp.

sird. Aired. Ref. Sp.

sir'.driven.a. Driven by air, esp. air under pressure.

air'.float ed. a. Floated out or separated by a current of air; as, air:floated plumbago.

air foundain. A contrivance for producing a jet of water by the force of compressed air. air gange. See MANOMETER.

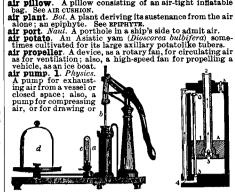
air'i.float ed. (a'r'.frld), a. Airily made; affecting airs.

air'some. a. Airy. Obs. air stons. An aerolite.

air (a'r'.frld), a. Airily made; better (a'r'.frld). Bin (a'r'.frld), air' (a'r'.frld). Bin (a'r'.frld), air' ward (a'r'.we'rd), air' ward

air pillow. A pillow consisting of an air-tight inflatable bag. See AIR CUSHION.
air plant. Bot. A plant deriving its sustenance from the air

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A One form of Air Punp.
a Cylinder b Piston Rod;
c Manometer; d Receiver
or Beil Glass.

B Diagram of Cylinder. 1 Piston;
2 Hollow Piston Rod for escape
of air with descending piston; 3,
3,3 V alves; 4 Tube to Receiver.

of air with descending piston; 3, or Beil Glass.

of air with descending piston; 3, 8 Valves; 4 Tube to Receiver.

forcing it through other apparatus. Air pumps are of many varieties. Some operate by means of a cylinder and piston (see \*Hust.). Or some equivalent device, while others depend on the suction of a flowing liquid, as mercury or water. See Sprence Pump. Americusy Pump, Geissler Pump.

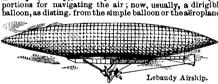
2. Steam Engines. A pump used to exhaust from a condenser the condensed steam, the water used for condensing, and any commingled air.

3. \*Lorah Astron.\* The constellation Antila.

air sac. \*Zool.\* One of the spaces, in different parts of the bodies of birds, which are filled with air and connected with the air passages of the lungs. Usually they also communicate with cavities in the bones. They materially reduce the specific gravity of the body, and assist respiration by the great increase of surface thus exposed to the air, as well as by providing a space for the residual air (see RESIDUAL AIR), so that the lungs may be completely filled with fresh air at each respiration.

air shaft. A passage, usually vertical, for air, as into a mine, tunnel, or building.

air'ship (ar'ship), n. Any machine of considerable proportions for navigating the air; now, usually, a dirigible balloon, as disting. from the simple balloon or the aëroplane.



air'-slaked' (-slākt'), air'-slacked' (-slākt'), a. Slaked by

air'-slaked' (-slākt'), air'-slacked' (-slākt'), a. Slaked by exposure to the air; as, air-slaked lime. See Lime.

air space. Space for or containing air; as: a The space, as in a room, available for air for respiration. b A space between walls or in a wall to protect against dampness. c An air cavity in the body of a bird. d The space between bedier tubes. I Bol. A cavity containing air in the cellular tissue of plants.

air spring. A spring utilizing the elasticity of air. air stove. A stove having air passages, or an air chamber, from which heated air is discharged into the room. air thermometer. A thermometer measuring changes of temperature by the contraction and expansion of air. air thread. A thread of silk, floating in the air, spun by a ballooning spider; a thread of gossamer. air'-tight', a. So tight as to be impermeable to air; as, an air'-tight stove, a sheet iron stove the draft of which can be almost entirely shut off. Collog., U. S. air trunk. A large pipe or shaft for conducting air, as for ventilation or to a furnace.

air tube. A pneumatic tube. air yalve. A valve to regulate the admission or egress of air; esp., a valve which opens inwardly in a steam boiler and allows air to enter and relieve the external pressure during the condensation of the steam when the boiler cools. air vesicle. Bol. A greatly inflated air space, often occurring in aquatic plants, and serving as an aid in floating. air voice. It is not properly voicanic.

A'is-top'-oda (& S-top'-oda), man reneal Persian architain or colors.

air way'. (-way'), n. A passage for a current of air.

A'is-top'o-da (ἄ 'is-töp'ô-da'), mān veranda, palace.] In Par-A'is-top'o-das (-tō p'ô-dā z), thian or ancient Persian architent particles and particles and

conversion.
ait'meal' (āt'mēl'), n. Oatmeal. Scot.

alt'meal' (&I'mel'), n. Oatactif (&I'mel'), n. Oatactif (&I), n.; pl. AITTS (&Its),
AI'TIS. Oat. Scot. & Dial. Eng.
AI'TLALTITIS. Oat. Scot. & Dial. Eng.
AI'TLALTITIS. Oat. Scot. & Dial. Eng.
AI'CLALTITIS. Oat.
AI'C

ay a-va (a) a-va), n. = AJOWAN. a-jax', n. Jocular for JAKES, a privy. Ohs. a-jee'. Var. of AGPE. | a-jee', jo (ä-hän'hö; 189), n. [Sp.] Absinth. | a-ji'(ä-hë'; 189), n. [Sp.] A plant of the genus Capsicum. Sp. Amer.

Sp. Amer.
Aji'bik quartz'ite (a-jē'bik).
I From the Ajibik Hills, Michigan.] Geol. A formation of the Proterozoic in the Lake Supe-

air'y (âr'î), a. 1. Relating or belonging to air; atm pheric; high in air; aërial; as, an airy flight. "The air region." Milto

region."

Millon.

Consisting of air; as, an airy substance.

Open to a free current of air; exposed to the air; breezy; as, an airy situation.

Resembling air; thin; elastic; unsubstantial; airlike.

An airy spirit."

Light of heart; vivacious; sprightly; flippant; superficial. "Merry and airy."

Jer. Taylor.

Relating to the spirit or soul; delicate; graceful; as, airy music

4. Resembling air; thin; elastic; unsubstantial; airlike.

5. Light of heart; vivacious; sprightly; flippant; superficial "Merry and airn,"

6. Relating to the spirit or soul; delicate; graceful; as, airy music.

7. Without reality; having no solid foundation; empty; trifling; visionary, "Airy fame."

8. Having an affected manner; being in the habit of putting on airs; affectedly grand. Collon,

9. Paint. Having the light and sérial that true to nature.

21. signa, Asrod, the signs Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius.

21. aid, for axia, wing, armpit; akin to L. axilla armpit, A8.

22. aid, sourd, wing, armpit; akin to L. axilla armpit, A8.

22. aid, sourd, wing, armpit; akin to L. axilla armpit, A8.

22. aid shoulder, G. achsel, and prob. to E. axie. The pron.

23. and spelling seem to be due to contusion with isle, and the meaning to be influenced by alley (Orf. E. D.): 1. Arch.

24. A lateral subdivision of a church or other building where the main part is divided longitudinally by rows of columns or piers. It is parallel to, or concentric with, the middle subdivision (nave, or corresponding part of choir and transept), which it flanks, or surrounds, as in an apse. b Improperly used also for the nave; as in the phrases, a church with three aidset, the cehter or middle aisle. c Also (perhaps from confusion with alley), a passage into which the pews of a church or seats of an assembly room open.

2. An aislelike space or passage, esp. in a forest.

2. The forest aisles with music ring! John Bennett.

2. Arching aisless of the pine, receive us. B. Taylor.

2. An include the world are an assembly room open.

2. An include the world are an assembly room open.

2. An include the world are an assembly room open.

2. An include the world are are are an about 500 species, chiefly of warm regions. They are an are an area of a secondary and a secondary and the Chinese mandarin duck.

2. The Solon of the Arching are are an about 500 species, chiefly of warm regions. They have solidately a for a full plumage. It includes the woo

cenniæfolia and O. traversii) a-kee' (ä-ke'), n. [Prob. native name.] An African sap-

ak. Ons. or dual. form of OAR.
ak. (ak.), n. [Hind. &l.] Bot.=
MUDAR.
A'ka (ä'kä), n. One of an important hill tribe dwelling north
OASsam. See I POO-CHI BESE.
ann.] Eok. A shrub (Rubus nac-cræi) of the Hawaiian Islands,
bearing a very large red or darkish edible berry.
akale. † ACALE.
A'kan (ä'k'an), Bib.
aka'sa (ä'kä'sha'), n. [Skr.
ākāçu,] One of the five elements of the Sankhya philosophy, identified as space, ether,
or sky. Devotees who gaze upward until stiffening muscles
prevent change of facial position are termed Akaza-Mukh (ä'käs-möök'1), or "sky-gazers."

a-kee\* (\(\hat{a}\)-ke\*), \(n.\) [Prob. native name.] An African sapalodn', \(\hat{a}\)-ka (\(n.\)-ka (\hat{a}\)-ka (\hat{a}\)-k

what tonu, ake, ake, ake!). Australasia.

A-ke'bl-a (\(\delta\)-k\(\delta\)-k\(\delta\)-id).n. [NL., of Jap. origin.] Bot. A small genus of ornamental climbing lardizablaaceous shrubs, related to the barberries, natives of China and Japan. A. quinata is a handsome hardy vine bearing edible fruit. Also [l. c.], a plant of this genus.

Akecorne. † ACORN.

airlies (Briz: āriz). Scot. var. of air wire. Wireless Teleg. = AK-MRLES.

air leyel. = SPIRIT LEVEL.
air lie (Ār'lī). Obs. or dial.
form & A. See -Like.
air lievel. = A the thirty of the thirty (ār'l). Obs. or dial.
form of MRLES.
air lievel. = A the thirty of the thirty (ār'l). Obs. or dial.
form of RALES.
air'ly (ār'lī). Obs. or dial.
form of EARLY.
air'ly (ār'lī). Obs. or dial.
form of ARLES.
ais'le. + ASH. ASK.
ais'le. + EASU.A.
form of ARLES.
ais'le. + ASHLAR.
form of EARLY.
ais'le. + ASHLAR.
ais'le. + ASHLAR.
ais'le. + EASU.A.
form of EARLY.
ais'le. + ASHLAR.
ais'le. + ASHLAR.
ais'le. + EASU.A.
form of EARLY.
ais'le. + EASU.A.
ais'le. + EASU.A. ale, senåte, câre, am, account, arm, ask, sofa ; eve, event, end, recent, maker; ice, ill; old, obey, orb, odd, soft, connect; use, unite, urn, up, circus, menu; | Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with.

indaceous tree (Blighia sapida), bearing very fragrant flowers, and seeds embedded in a white spongy aril, which contains an edible substance resembling saponin. It has been naturalized in the West Indies and South America.

been naturalized in the West Indies and South America.

ak'er-ite (&k'6'-it), n. [From Aker, Norway.] Petrog. A
rock of the syenite family consisting of much orthoclase
with some plagioclase, pyroxene, biotite, and quartz.

a-kim'bo (ā-kim'bō), a. & adv. [ME. in kenebowe, perh.
lit. in keen or sharp bow. Cf. KEEN, Bow for shooting, KIMBo.] With a crook or bend; with the hand on the hip and
the elbow turned outward. "One arm akimbo." Irving.

a-kim' (ā-k'im'), a. [a- (for of) + kim.] 1. Of the same
kin; related by blood; consanguineous; — used of persons; as, the two families are near akim.

2. Allied by nature; partaking of the same properties;
of the same kind. "A joy akin to rapture." Couper.

The literary character of the work is akin to its moral character.

This adjective is used only after the noun.

This adjective is used only after the noun.

ak'l-ne'sl-a (āk'l-ne'sl-a), n. [NL, fr. Gr. ἀκυτροία quiescence; ἀ-not + κίνησις motion.] Med. Paralysis of the motor nerves; loss of movement.—ak'l-ne'sic (-sik), α.

Ak'kad (āk'ād; āk'ād)

Ak-ka'd-an (ἄ-kā'd-m; ἄ-kā'-) a supposed Turanian people who originated the civilization whence sprang the culture of Babylonia and Assyria. The hypothesis of a pre-Semitic civilization in the Euphrates valley is based upon inscriptions and archæological remains, but is not universally accepted by Semitic scholars. The name Akkadiam, α-Accadiam, was given by Sir Henry Rawlinson; Sumeriam was suggested by Jules Oppert. Many scholars have adopted the compound term Sumero-Akkadiam, while some use Akkadiam for the northern and Sumeriam for the southern variety of the supposed speech of the originators of the Euphratean culture.

Ak'kad | n. One of the Akkadian people; also, their

speech of the originators of the Euphratean culture.

Ak'kad | n. One of the Akkadian people; also, their

Ak-ka'di-an | language.

a'kou-la'li-on (ἀ'kōō-lā'(ll-δn), n. [Gr. ἀκούειν to hear +
λαλά tālking, talk.] A microtelephonic instrument used.

as an aid to hearing, as in teaching the deaf.

al. The Arabic definite article, the, occurring in various

English words, as Alcoran, the Koran; alchemy, algebra.

al. An assimilated form of AD-.

al. An assimilated form of AD.

-al (-āl). [L suffix -alis, forming adjectives from nouns:
cf. F. -al.] 1. An adjective suffix denoting belonging to,
of or pertaining to, having the character of, appropriate
to; as in autumnal, of or belonging to autumn; royal, appropriate to a king; poetical, mural, normal, regal, etc.
2. a A suffix appearing in nouns which were originally
adjectives used substantively, or which have been formed
on the analogy of such nouns; as in rival, animal, oval,
signal. b [OF.-aille, L.-ailla, neut. pl. of-aills.] A suffix
used to form nouns of action from verbs; as in arrival,
avowal, acquittal, betrothal.
3. [From aldehyde.] Chem. A suffix indicating the presence of the aldehyde group; as in chloral.

ence of the aldehyde group; as in chlorat.

\*\*A\*\*L\*\*I\*\*(&'K\B\K\B\C), n. A large slamenes princeous tree (Thusopsis dolabrata).

\*A\*\*L\*\*I\*\*(a. A\*\*K\C'\A\C)

\*A\*\*L\*\*L\*\*(a. A\*\*K\C'\A\C)

\*A\*\*L\*\*L\*\*(a. A\*\*K\C'\A\C)

\*A\*\*L\*\*L\*\*(a.

a-kra' (d-krā'), n. [Hind. akrā.]
The vetch. India.
Akra-bat-ti'ne (āk'rā-bā-ti'-nē). Bib.
akre. † Acoer.
akre. † Acoer.
akro-drine (āk-rāb'm). Bib.
akre. † Acoer.
akro-drine (ver. of Acrop'olis, etc.
var. of Acrop'olis, etc.
var. of Acrop'olis, etc.
var. of Acrop'olis, etc.
var. of Acrop'olis, etc.
aktone, aktoun. † Acrop.
aktas. † Access.
aktone, aktoun. † Acrop.
aktus. [Hawaiian
Ackus. (ak-kōō'dz). Var. of
Aciluas.
akund. (ak-kōō'dz). Var. of
Aciluas.
[akule. [ak-kōō'lā], n. [Native
name.] The goggler. Hawaiia
A'kund. (ak-kōō'dz). N. [Bengalee
& Skr.] = MUDAR.
akward. -wert. Dial.
var. of Awward.
aky. † Acre. Acker, Eagre.
[al' - See A LA.
al. † Awl.
al. † Allaminal lease. Austrolia. Anno Lucis (L., in the
year of light). — add 400 to
Christian year. Freemasony.
Ala. Abbr. Alabama.
A. L. A. Abbr. Alabama.
A. L. A. Abbr. American Library Association.
al a-bar dine. (al'a-bān'din), n.
1. = Almandine. Obs.
2. = Alabandire.
| al'a-bas dine. (al'a-bān'din), n.
1. = Almandine. Obs.
2. = Alabandire.
| al'a-bas dine. (al'a-bān'din), n.
1. = Almandine.
| al'a-bas dine. (al'a-bān'din), n.
| al

A'ke-kl' (â'kā-kē'), n. A large Japanese prinaceous tree (Thujoppis dolabrata).

A-kel'da-ma (â-kēl'd â-m â).

Var. of Aceldama.

Akel'da-ma (â-kēl'd â-m â).

To cool. Obs.

a-kemboll. + AKIMBO.

akon. Obs. p. of Achen.

- Aceldam. Achen.

- Aceldam. Vars. of Achene.

- Achen. Vars. of Achene.

- Achen. v. t. [AS. ācennan.]

To beget: bear. Obs.

- ken'ne, v. t. [a- + ken.] To recognize. Obs. -v. i. To reconnoiter. Obs.

- aker. + Acorn.

- Akerman. See Acreman.

- Ker-spire'. Obs. or dial. form of Acrospire.

- akest. Obs. p. p. of Acast.

- aketoun. + Acorn.

- Aketon. - Aketon.

- Aketon. - Aketon. - Aketon.

- Aketon. - Aketon.

A'kha. var. of Aka.
Akhamin'ic (äk-mën'ik), n.
Sec COPTIC.
Sec COPTIC.
Akhomin', a-khun' (ä-könd'), n. Also a-khun' (ä-könd'), n. Also a-khun' (ä-könd'), ilmid. ākhūn, Per.
ākhūnd.] In India, a religious teacher; a schoolmaster:—used specif. as the title of the high priest and king of the Swat.
a'khund-za'da (ä köönd-za'-da), n. Ilmid. ākhūn master, teacher, Per. ākhūnd (see Akhund-za'-da), h. Ilmid. ākhūn master, teacher, Per. ākhūnd (see Akhund-za'-da), h. Ilmid. ākhūn master, teacher, Per. ākhūnd (see Akhund-za'-da), h. Ilmid. ākhūn master, teacher, Per. ākhūnd (see Akhund-za'-da), n. Ilm.] Med. =
akinesia. n. Ilm.] Med. =

AKINESIA. ak'i-nete (äk'I-nët), n. [Gr.

ak'i-nete (&k'f-nët), n. [Gr. ak'i-nete net moring, idle.]
Bot. In certain green algæ, a single cell whose walls become thickened, and which separates from the thallus for the purpose of propagation; a resting cell.
ak'i-net' [c (&k'f-nët' ik), a. | a-not + kmet'ic.] 1. Med. Akinesic.
2. Biol. Amitotic.

al (ii), n. Also aal, awl. [From native name.] The Indian mulberry (Morinda citrifotia); also, the dye morindin obtained from its roots.

Ala (8'la), n.; pl. ALE (3'lē). [L., a wing.] 1. Roman Arch. A small room or recess in the side of a larger room, esp. one of two flanking the atrium next to the tablinum.

2. Bot. a An axil. Obs. b One of the two side petals, or wings, in a pspilionaceous corolla. c The membranaceous expansion or wing found in some seeds, as those of certain Bignoniaceæ. d The basal lobes in the leaves of mosses.

3. Anat. & Zoöl. A wing, or winglike process or part; as, the alæ of the vomer, of the sacrum, etc.

| a la (a la), fem. a l', masc. & fem., au (5), masc.; pl. aux (5). [F.] After, or according to, the; in or after the fashion or style of; with; — used esp. in many French or pseudo French cookery terms to denote that a dish is cooked, made, or served in a specified style or with a specified substance as an ingredient, garnish, relish, or the like.

Phrases beginning with a la are treated as single words in the vocabulary.

Al'a-ba'ma (3l'a-bà'ma'), n. 1. One of the United States.

2. A celebrated privateer built in England during the American Civil War. Under the command of Capt. Raphael Semmes it inflicted much damage upon the commerce of the United States, until it was sunk by the Kearsarge, under Capt. Winslow, on June 19, 1864, off Cherbourg, France.

3. Ethnot. See Creek.

Albama claims, claims made upon Great Britain by the United States for damages to American shipping during the united States for damages to American shipping during during despective and the supplied States for damages to American shipping during during despective and the supplied States for damages to American shipping during during despective despective and supplied States for damages to American shipping during despective and supplied States for damages to American shipping during despective and supplied States for damages to American shipping during the supplied of the supplied states for damages to Amer

3. Ethnol. See CREEK.

Alabama claims, claims made upon Great Britain by the

United States for damages to American shipping during

the Civil War by Confederate privateers, esp. the Ala
bama, fitted out in British ports, and allowed to depart in

violation of neutrality obligations. The claims were al
lowed, to the amount of \$15,500,000, by a court of arbitration ap
pointed under the treaty of Washington, which met at Geneva

in 1871-72. The award (Geneva award) was paid in 1873.

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Alabama shad. A small shad (Alosa ulabamæ) found in certain rivers flowing into the Gulf of Mexico.

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Al'a-ban'dite (Δi'd-bān'dit), π. [From Alabamda in Asia Minor.] Min. Manganese sulphide, MnS, usually in iron-black massive form with cubic cleavage. Sp. gr., 3,95-4.04.

Al'a-bas'ter (Δi'd-bās'tēr: 277), n. [L. alabaster, Gr. ἀλάβαστος, ἀλάβαστος, said to be derived fr. Alabastron, a town in Egypt near which it was common: cf. OF. alabastre, F. albātre. Cf. 2d Allev.] 1. Min. a A compact variety of gypsum, of fine texture, and usually white and translucent, but sometimes yellow, red, or gray. It is carved into vases, mantel ornaments, etc. b A hard, compact variety of calcite (rarely, of aragonite), somewhat translucent, and sometimes beautifully banded. As regards origin it is in part stalagnite and in part travertine. The name is used in this sense by Pliny and other ancient writers. Called also Oriental alabaster, and, esp. when banded, onyx marble. It is used for ornamental purposes. 2. A flask or vase for oils, etc. = Alabastrum, 1.

Al'a-bas'ter, a. Of or resembling alabaster; specif., having

2. A flask or vase for oils, etc. = ALABASTRUM, I. al'a-bas'ter, a. Of or resembling alabaster; specif., having

al'a-bas'trine (-bás'trIn), a. Of, pertaining to, or like, alabaster; as, alabastrine like, alabaster; as, alabastrine like, alabaster at alabastrine like, alabastrine (-trŏn), al'a-bas'tron (-trŏn), n.; L. pl. -TRA (-trà). [L. alabastrum, Gr. ἀλάβαστρον.] 1. Class.

ra'ne). Cookery. In the style of Camrena; = said of a kind of rich chicken-liver soup. It is a many and a la kän'. Hald d'ini-lat. Var. of Alapin-lating in the style plants. If F. I no rinto the called d'ini-late. Var. of Alapin-lating in the called d'ini-late. Var. of Alapin-lating injection d'ini-lating in the called d'ini-late. Var. of Alapin-lating injection d'ini-lating injection d'ini

alabaster; as, alabasterine limbs, al'a-bas'frum (-trūm), al'a-bas'frum), al'a-bas'frum (-trūm), al'a-bas'frum), al'a-bas'frum (-trūm), al'a-bas'frum), al'a-bas'frum), al'a-bas'frum (-trūm), al'a-bas'frum), al'a-bas

Archwol. A small flask or vase for oils, ointments, or perfumes, having a flattened top or lip, with narrow orifice, and a body usually elongated, rounded at the bottom, and without handles. The "alabaster box"

tom, and without handles. The "alabaster bor" of the Gospels was doubtless an alabastrum.

2. (alabastrum.) [NL.] A flower bud. Obs.

3 la carte' (à là kārt'). [F.] According to the carte, or bill of fare, that is, specif., a bill of fare with prices given for each dish so that one pays only for what he orders;—often used adjectively; as, an à-la-carte dinner. Distinguished from table d'hôte.

as, an à-la-carle dinner. Distinguished from table d'hôte.

a'la-cha' (ä'lä-chä'), n. Also a'la-chah'. [Turki a'lāchah'. Akind of light striped Oriental fabrie Alabasof silk or cotton. This name under different forms, trum. as alaija, alajah, alchah, allajar, alieja, elatcha, etc., is given to different light Oriental cotton or silk tabries.

a'la ci-ne're-a (ā'lā si-nē'rē-ā). [L., ash-colored wing.] Anat. A triangular area on each side of the back part of the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain, containing nuclei of the glossopharyngeal and vagus nerves.

a-lack' (ā-lāk'), interj. [Prob. from ah! lack! ME. lak loss, misfortune. See LACK.] An exclamation expressing sorrow or regret, or formerly reproach. Archaic or Poetic. Shak.

a-lack'a-day' (-ā-dā'), interj. [For alack the day. Cf. LACKADAY.] An exclamation of sorrow or deprecation.

[For Shakespeare has "alack the day" and "alack the heavy day." Compare "woe worth the day."

a-lac'rify (ā-lāk'rī-fī), v. t. [L. olacer, alacris, lively + fy.] To rouse to action; to inspirit. Rare.

heavy day." Compare "woe worth the day."

a-lac'ri-fy (a'lak'ri-fi), v. 1. [L. olacer, alacris, lively +
-fy.] To rouse to action; to inspirit. Rare.

a-lac'ri-ous ('is), a. [L. alacer, alacris.] Brisk; lively.
Obs. or R. — a-lac'ri-ous-ly, adv. — a-lac'ri-ous-ness, n.

Twere well if we were a little more alacrious. Hammond.
a-lac'ri-tous (a-lak'ri-tis), a. Characterized by alacrity.
The alacritous mendacity born of sharp terror. Alice M. Earle.
a-lac'ri-ty (-ti), n. [L. alacritas, fr. alacer lively, eager, perh. akin to Gr. è\acis aveu to drive, Goth. alian zeal.] A
cheerful readiness, willingness, or promptitude; joyous
activity; briskness; sprightliness; as, the soldiers advanced with alacrity to meet the enemy.
I have not that alacrity of spirit.

I have not that alacrity of spirit, Nor cheer of mind that I was wont to have.

Insee not that directly of spirit,

Nor cheer of mind that I was wont to have.

Syn.—See EAGRNESS.

A-lad'din (a-lad'in), n. A youth in the "Arabian Nights" who becomes possessed of a magic lamp and ring, on rubbing which two frightful genii appear, who are the slaves of the lamp and the ring respectively, and who execute the bidding of any one who may have these in his keeping.

A-lad'in-sist, n. [From Aladin, for Ala Eddin, i. e., height of religion, a learned divine under Mohammed II. and Bajazet II.] One of a sect of Mohammedan freethinkers.

a-la'la-a (a-la'll-a'), n. [NL.: Gr. a-not + \alpha \alpha a' a talking; of. \alpha \alpha \alpha a' a la'll-a' (lik), a.

al'a-lite (\sil'a'-lit), n. [From Ala, Tirol. See -LITE.] Min.

A light green variety of diopside from the Ala valley.

a'la lo'pu-li cen-tra'lis (\sil'a' \lib'\sil'a'-li \sil n-tra'lis). [NL.]

Anat. A lateral projection on each side of the lobulus centralis of the cerebellum.

A light green variety of diopside from the Ala valley.

| a'la 10 ful li centra'lis [a'la lob'd-li sen-tra'lis]. [NL.]
| Anal. A lateral projection on each side of the lobulus centralis of the cerebellum.

| A la fa mande' (fla'mand').
| F. | Cookery. Containing cabage or Brussels sprouts, and, usually, turnips and carrots out in big slices.
| a la foren the' (fla'mand').
| a la fara'caise' (fla'mand').
| a la fara'caise' (fla'mand').
| a la fara'caise' (fla'mand').
| b la fara'caise' (fla'mand').
| c la la fara'caise' (fla'mand').
| a la fara'caise' (fla'mand').
| a la fara'caise' (fla'mand').
| b la fara'caise' (fla'mand').
| a la fara'caise' (fla'mand').
| a

2. Biol. Amitotic.

Ak-ka'dist (α-kā'dist; α-kā'-),

A. A student of Akkadian, or a
believer in the existence of

Ak-kad (āk'āz; āk'-),

Ak'kad (āk'āz; āk'-),

Ak'kad (āk'āz; āk'-),

Ak'kad (āk'āz; āk'-),

Al-kad (āk'āz; āk'-),

Al-bad (āk'āz; āk'-), tood, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, lyk; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); K=ck in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh=z in azure. Numbers refer to 💱 in Guma. Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

a'la-me'da (ä'lä-mā'dä; 146), n. [Sp., fr. álamo poplar.]

A public walk or promenade, esp. one with poplar or other public walk or promenade, esp. one

trees on each side.

| a'la-mi're (\(\bar{a}'\)lambda | me'r\(\bar{a}\), \(n., or a la mi re.\) [Compounded of \(a la mi re, names of notes.\] | Music. The note an octave above \(A re \) in Guido Aretino's scale. See GAMUT.

a'la-mo (\(\bar{a}'\)lambda | me'r\(\bar{a}\), \(n.\) [Sp. \(\dat{a}lamo.\)] The poplar; hence, in the southwestern United States and in Spanish America,

of all mire, names of notes. J. Mass. The notes and the above A re in Guido Aretimo's scale. See SAMUT.

a'la-mo (&'lā-mō), n. [Sp. álamo.] The poplar; hence, in the southwestern United States and in Spanish America, any species of Populus.

the Alamo, a Fraciscan mission built about 1722 at the present San Antonio, Texas, defended unsuccessfully as a fort by Texans and Americans against the Mexicans in 1836.

al'a-mode' (\$I'\da-mod': \textit{Mi-mode}\), \textit{ab. w. \textit{da. or. | \textit{a la mode}\) (F. \textit{a la more}\) (Desenved and flavored, as with bay leaves and allspice. \textit{b Larded}\) with pork, roasted, and served with a rich sauce.

al'a-mode', n. 1. A fashion; a mood. Obs.

2. A thin, glossy silk for hoods, scarfs, etc.; a mode.

al'a-mot' (Bl'a-mot'), a. \textit{a dav.}\), or \( \beta \) a la mort' (F. \textit{a la mort'}\) (F. \textit{a la mort to the death.}\) Cf. Amort.] To the death; mortally sick; cast down.

al'a-mine (Bl'\textit{a-ln}\); -n\textit{en:}\) 1840, n. Also-\textit{nin.}\] [aldehyde + \textit{ine.}\) The animal insertion.] Chem. A white crystalline substance, Cl'\( \textit{a CH}\) (M-\( \textit{2}\), CO\_\( \textit{A}\), h. Also-\textit{nin.}\] [aldehyde + \textit{ine.}\) The animal section of proteids, and in other ways. It is an amino acid derived from propionic acid.

al'ant (al'\( \textit{a mort'}\) (X'\( \textit{a mort'}\) (Alam') (Al'\( \textit{a mort'}\) (Alam') (Al'\( \textit{a mort'}\) (Alam') (Alam') (Alam') (Alam') (Alam') (Alam') (Alam')

warning sound to arouse attention; a warning of dai Sound an alarm in my holy mountain. Jo

Sound an alarm in my nois mountain.

3. Fencing. = APPEL.

4. A mechanical contrivance for awaking persons from sleep, or rousing their attention; an alarum.

5. A sudden attack; disturbance; broil. Rare. "These Shale."

meth). Bib.

|| å la Møy'er-beer' (å lå m'fr-bar'). F. | Cookery. Shirred
and served with broiled kidney
and truffle sauce; — said of eggs.

||å la m'ia'naise' (më là'nāz').
|F. | Cookery. See À L'ITALIENNE 2.

and trume sauce; — said of eggs. 

| & 1 am il \*malss' (me il & ring.)\*
| F. | Cookery. See & L'ITA| LENNE. 2.
| & 1 am il 'it \*tairs' (me il & \*tar.)\*
| & 1 am il 'it \*tairs' (me il & \*tar.)\*
| & 1 am il 'it \*tairs' (me il & \*tar.)\*
| & 1 am oda! '-ty (&! 'a-mo-da! '-ty), n. A quality of being à la mode; tashionableness. Rare. 
| & 1 amode de Caar (& 1 & 1 & mod de Kan' (). | F. | Cookery. 
Noting tripe prepared with vegetables, leeks, wine, cognac, etc. 
Al'a-moth (&! 'a-moth; -moth). 
Bib. A term, of uncertain meaning, used in the title of Ps. xlvi., and in the R. V., and taken as being the name of the tune for it. 
"Most moderns derive [Alamoth, am in the file of the see of the moth from the shall and the see of the see o

| a-larm' (â-lärm'), v. t.; A-LARMED' (â-lärmd'); A-LARM'ING. [See Alarm, n.: cf. F. alarmer.] 1. To call to arms for defense; to give notice to (any one) of approaching danger; to rouse to vigilance and action; to put on the alert.

2. To keep in excitement; to disturb.

3. To surprise with apprehension of danger; to fill with anxiety as to threatening evil; to excite with sudden fear.

Alarmed by rumors of military preparation. Macaulay.

alarm bird. Zööl. a The wattled lapwing (Lobivanellus lobatus) of Australia;—so called from its habit of flying about and screaming at the approach of an intruder.

b An African touracou (Schizorhis concolor).

alarm clock, alarm watch. A clock or watch which can be so set as to sound an alarm at a desired time.

a-larmed ('a-lärmd'), p. a. Aroused to vigilance; excited by fear of approaching danger; agitated; disturbed; as, an alarmed neighborhood.—a-larm'ed-ly, adv.

The white pavilions rose and feil.

Longfellow.

Though fatigued it is not warry, though pressed it is not forced, through fatigued it is not warry, though pressed it is not forced,

The white pavilions rose and fell

On the alarméed air.

Though fatigued it is not weary, though pressed it is not forced, though alarméed it is not veary, though pressed it is not forced, though alarméed it is not terrified.

alarm gauge. An attachment to a boiler for showing when the steam pressure is too high, or the water too low.

alarming, p. a. Exciting, or calculated to excite, alarm; as, an alarming crisis or report. — a-larming-ly, adv.

alarmingt, v. [Cf. F. alarmiste.] One prone to sound or excite alarms, esp. needlessly. — a-larmism (-12'm), n.

a-larim (a-lar'im; a-lar'im; 277), n. [ME. alarom, the same word as alarm, n.] Var. of Alarm; — now little used except in poetry or to denote an alarm signal or the mechanism to sound an alarm (as in an alarm clock).

a/la-ry (3/la-ri; 3l/a-ri), a. [L. alarius, fr. ala wing.] Of or pertaining to wings: also, wing-shaped or pertaining to wings: also, wing-shaped or pertaining to wings: also, wing-shaped or pertaining to wings: also, vor alary fr. helas; a interj. (L. ah) + las weary, wretched (that I am), L. lassus weary, akin to E. late. See LATE.] An exclamation expressive of sorrow, pity, or apprehension of evil; — in old writers, sometimes followed by day or white; alas the day, like alack a day, or alas the while.

A-las Ka (a-las/ka), n. A part of North America.

Alaska (a-las/ka), n. See orenersis. — A. pine, a valuable though the memory of the complexity of northwestern North America.

A-las Kan (-kan), a. Of or pertaining to Alaska or its in-

LING.—A. greenfish. See GREENFISH.—A. pine, a valuable timber hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla) of northwestern North America.

Alas/Kan (-kän), a. Of or pertaining to Alaska or its inhabitants; found in, or native of, Alaska.—n. A native of Alaska. The aborigines of Alaska belong to four stocks: the Eskimauan, inhabiting the northern and western coasts, the Aleutian Islands, and the southern coastal region as far east as 145° longitude; the Koluschan, occupying the remainder of the southern coast and the Alexander archipelago, with exception of a small territory at the seuthern extremity held by tribes of the Skittagetan stock; and the Alexander family, of the interior.

Alaskan pollack or pollock. See FOLLACK.

a-las/Kite (a-las/Kit), n. [From Alaska.] Petrog. A variety of granite, composed chiefly of quartz and feldspar.

Isla sphe'noidalis (3/lá signoidalis). [NL.] Anal. A wing of the sphenoid bone, esp. one of the greater wings.

A-las/tor (a-las/tōr), n. [L., fr. Gr. 'Aλάστωρ; à not +λas/tōr to forget.] A relentless avenging deity or spirit;
—variously applied, as to Zeus and the Erinyes among the Greeks, and in the Middle Ages to Satari's demons.

Alate (3/lat) [a. [L. alatus, fr. ala wing.] Winged; havalated (-kd) ing wings; specif., Zool., having a broad expanded lip; — said of shells.

al'a-tern (M'ā-tūrn) } n. [L. alaternus.] An ornamental al'a-ter'nus (-tūr'nūs) } European evergreen buckthorn (Rhamnus alaternus).
a-la'tion (£-lā'shūn), n. [L. alatus winged: cf. F. alation.] State or mode of having wings, or alæ.
A-lau'da (ā-lā'dā), n. [NL., fr. L. alauda lark.] Zoöl.
The genus of singing birds which includes the skylark. It is the type of a family, A-lau'di-dæ (-dī-dē), or true larks, distinguished by having the back of the tarsus rounded and scutellate. See skrlank. — a-lau'dine (-din; -din).
[NL., lit., bat's wing.] Anal. The broad ligament of the uterus. See sroad ligament of the uterus. See sroad ligament of the uterus white. Cf. Album, Aube.] Eccl. A full-length vestment, usually of white linen, with close sleeves, and confined by a girdle; — orig., in the early church, a full and flowing vesture worn by the minor orders of the clergy and often by persons recently ban-

orig., in the early church, a full and flowing vesture worn by the minor orders of the clergy and often by persons recently baptized; now, a more closely fitting garment worn in Roman Catholic and Anglican churches by the officiants at the Eucharist.

The constant evidence of contemporary pictures indicates that the alba [of the early church] was a long, full, and flowing vesture. In this respect it differed from the Mossic tunic on the one hand, and the medieval abo on the other. R. A. S. Macalister.

al'ba-core (al'bà-kōr), n. [F. albicore (cf. Sp. albacora, Pg. albacora, albacora, albacora, albacora, albecora), fr. Ar. bahr, behr, a young camel, young cow, heifer + the article al: cf. Pg. bacoro a little pig.] a A large pelagic fish (Germo alalunga) of the mackerel family, having long pectoral fins. b The tunny (also called great albacore). c Any of several related smaller fishes, as the bonitos, etc.

Al'ban, Saint (sānt ôl'bān; al'bān). The protomartyr of Britain, said to have been beheaded on or near the site of St. Albans during the persecution by Diocletian.

Al'ba-nen/ses (al'bā-nēn'sēz), n. pl. [LL.] Eccl. Hist.

A medieval Catharistic body, originating in Albaria in the 8th century, which reviewed the doctrines of the Manichæans. Sec Cathara. — Al'ba-nen/san (sl-ār): shān), a.

Al-ba/ni-an (al-bā/ni-an), a. Of or pert to Albania, in the Balkan Peninsula, or its inhabitants or their language. the Albanian Alexander, Scanderbeg (1403-88). See Biog. Dict.

Al-ba/ni-an, n. I. One of a race dwelling chiefly in the western part of the Balkan Peninsula. They are usually

Baikan Feninsula, or its inhabitants or their language. the Albanian Alexander, Scanderbeg (1403-68). See Biog. Diot.

Al-ba'ni-an, n. 1. One of a race dwelling chiefly in the western part of the Balkan Peninsula. They are usually considered to be descendants of the ancient Illyrians, mixed with Slav and Greek.

2. The Albanian language, supposed to be descended from the ancient Illyrian. In the north it uses the Roman alphabet; in the south, a modified form of Greek minuscule with several added Roman letters. See Indo-European.

Al'Da-ny (6l'Dà-nl'), n. 1. Scotland. Obs. or Poetic.

2. See Herald, n., 2.

3. A city of the State of New York (see Gaz.). Hence: Albany beschdrops. PINEDROPS.—A. beef, sturgeon.—A. hemp, the wood nettle.—A. lead, Whist, an original lead of a strengthening card, to show four trumps.—A. regamy, a junto of Democratic politicians meeting at Albany, New York, who (about 1820-50) controlled the nominating conventions and the patronage of their party in the State, and also had great influence in national politics. Martin Van Buren and W. L. Marcy were members.

al'bar-dine (âl'bàr-din; -dēn), n. [Ar. al-bardī, through Sp. (albardin) or F.] An Algerian grass (Lygaum spartum) used in paper manufacture.

al'Da-tross (âl'bà-trôs; 277), n. [Corrupt. fr. Pg. alcatraz cormorant, albatross, or Sp. alcatraz a pelican: cf. Pg.

cormorant, albatross, or Sp. alcatraz a pelican: cf. Pg.

F.] Cookery. Generally, with and strongly flavored with and some strongly flavored with and some strongly flavored with and strongly flavored with a strongly fla

Salted.

| A la tar'tare' (\(\hat{a}\) tar'tar').

| F. ] Cookery. With tartare sauce, or a similar sauce.
| A la Tar'tuffe' (tar tif').
| In the style of or like Tartuffe;
| hypogrifically | hypocritically. a la-tcha' (ä'lä-chä'). Var. of

a'la-tcha' (a'la-cha'). Var. of ala.Cula.
a-latb' (a'lat'), adv. [a-+late.]
Lately: of late. Archaic.
a' la-tc-re (ā' lat'ēr-ē), [L.]
Lit., from the side; - applied:
a To the highest kind of papal legate. See Legatre, I. b Law.
To collateral kindred.
alaunt. + Alan, alien.
| à Paw'rore' (à lô'fòr'). [F. awore dawn.] Cookery. With a pink sauce made by coloring velouté sauce with lobster coral or Armenian bole.
a'la-ven' ture. Properly a F. phrase, à l'aventure, but used by Caxton for ADVENTURE, chance.
| à la vert pré' (à là vật prā').

chance.
|| åla vert pré' (å lå vår prå').
|F. vert pre green meadow.] In

A is vert pré' (à là vâr prā').
[F. ner/ pre green meadow.] In cookery, colored green with vegetables.

a la ville'rot' (à là vēl'/wā').
[F.] Cookery. a With atlets sauce. b Of various dishes,—fried after being dipped in a thick white sauce, and covered with egg yolk and bread crumbs.

and white.] And: I new mite matter of the brain and spinal cord.

Alba. Abbr. Alberta.
[al'ba. n.; pl. Alba. (al'bē).
[Ll.] Ecc. The alb. sep. of the early church. See Alb.—al'ba. bullat's [Ll.] and bornamented with rows of small gold plates arranged round the lower edge.—al'ba sigll-al'ba (sil'r-la'ba).
[Ll.], an alb ornamented with round gold plates just above the lower hem, one on either side.

al'ba. n. [Pr., prop., dawn.]
Protenga [Mr., prop., dawn.]
Protenga [Mr., prop., dawn.]
Protenga [Mr., prop., dawn.]

Al'ba-co'a (äl bā-thā'ā; 188),
n. [Sp.] Sp. Law. The person designated by a testator to fulfill and execute the directions of his will.

[al'ba f'ma. [Ll.] O. Eng.
Law. Rent payable in white money, that is, silver.

Al'ba inn, n. Scotland. Obs.
or Poetic.

Alban. Abbr. Albanian.

al'ban (âl'ban), n. [L. albus

money, that is, silver.

Al'ba-inn, n. Scotland. Obs.
or Poetic.
Al'ba. mn, n. Scotland.
Obs.
or Poetic.
Alban. Abbr. Albanian.
A'ban (\$l'bdn), n. [L. albus
white.] Chem. A white crystalline substance. Capling Og. exstalline substance. Capling Og. exal'ba. ms. of Chem. Property.
Al'ba. ms. of Chem. A white crystalline substance. Capling Og. exal'ba. ms. of Chem. Al'ba. The See
AL BOS.] A name of Scotland
in old romances and histories.
Al'ba-my for-ma'tion (ôl'ba.
nl). [From Albany, village in
Texas.] Geol. A limestone formation of the Pennsylvanian
system in northern Texas.
Al-ba'tum (âl-ba'ri-em), n.
al-ba'rtum (âl-ba'ri-em), n.
whitening walls.
al-ba'rtu (cl. ba'ri-em), ch.
intening walls.
al-ba'tu (cl. np. np. [LL. np.] of
albatus clothed in white.] Ch.
Hist. An Italian white-robed
order of religious ascetics suppressed by the Tope about 1400.
al-ba'tion (-shein), n. [L. albare
to make white.] Obs. I. Albafe
complexity of the complexit

home alarms."

Thy palace fill with insults and alarms.

Shak.

Pope.

6. Sudden surprise with fear or terror excited by apprehension of danger; in the military use, commonly, sudden apprehension of being attacked by surprise. Alarm and resentment spread throughout the camp. Macaulay. - Fright, terror, trepidation, dismay. See FEAR. sauce of butter and cream, with 1. In the land or country. Obs. or without wine. It is like à la 2. On land; to the land; sahore. Newburg, but less rich.

| \( \begin{align\*} \lambda & \text{list} & \lambda & \lambda & \text{list} & \te of a kiln, fed from outside.

a-lane' Scot. var. of a LONE.

a-lane' Scot. var. of a LONE.

ery. Snowlike, as with white-ofegg froth, or in balls of rice.

alanerly. † ALLENARLY.

| a la New burg (nu'b brg).

| Quasi F. | Cookery. with a

sauce of cream, egg yolks, Ma
deirs or sherry wine, and butter.

a-lang' (a-lang'). Scot. var. of

ALONG.

alange, a. [Cf. AS. 27-cm. Camatn (a! A-matn). D. Bio.
ambic. + Alembic.
a lam'bi'qué' (á'län'bê kā').
I Lit., distilled; oversubtile.
ambyk. + Alembic.
b l'a'mé'ri'caine' (á lá'mā'kān'). [F.] After the Ameri-

al'ant-ol (āl'an-tōi; -tōi), n. Alant camphor.

al'ant-ol (āl'an-tōi), n. Alant camphor.

al'ant-ol (ā al'ant-ol (āl'an-tōl; -tōl), n. Alanter (a 'là 'rāk' ant camphor, là la pa 'rī si-enne' (à là pa' rē zyen'), [F.] 1. After the Parisian fashion or style.

2. Cookery, Usually, luxuriously prepared; with expensive garnishes; — applied to dishes, as: a Of fillets of beef garnished with green pass and crawfab

sauce of cream, egg yolks, Madeira or sherry wine, and butter.

\*\*a-lang\* (\$a-lang\*)\*\*. Soot, var. of Aloxo.

\*\*a-lang\* (a-lang\*)\*\*. To make dreary.

\*\*a-lang\* (a-lang\*)\*\*. An East Indian grass (Imperata arundinacea) of the Malayan archipelago, used for thatching roofs.

\*\*a-lang\* (a-lang\* (ā'-lang\* a'-lang\*)\*\*. Var. of YLANO.

\*\*a-lang\* (a-lang\* (ā'-lang\* a'-lang\*)\*. Var. of YLANO-YLANO.

\*\*a-lang\* (a-lang\* (ā'-lang\* a'-lang\*)\*. Var. of YLANO-YLANO.

\*\*a-lang\* (a-lang\* a'-lang\* a'-lang\* a'-lang\* (a'-lang\* a'-lang\*)\*. Var. of YLANO-YLANO.

\*\*a-lang\* (a-lang\*)\*. An alkaloid found in the bark of the corposite of the constitution of style.

\*\*a-lang\* (a-lang\*)\*. Cheerally, roosted or style.

\*\*a-corposite\* (a-lang\*)\*. Cheerally, roosted or the plain: esp. served with beutre à l'anglain emanner, or the English without necessarily being plain: esp. served with beutre à l'anglain exp. served with beutre à l'anglain exp.

\*\*a-lang\* (a-lang\*)\*. An Tatar tribe or race, first encountered in the neighborhood of the Casarian Sea, who overran much of the Roman Empire. "The Alani" are said to have worshiped a naked sword, which they fixed for the occasion in the ground."

\*\*a-lang\* (a-lang\*)\*. Also alanna, alanah, alana. [Irish.)\* My child; -a term of endearment. Firsh. Aloxo alanna, alanah, alana.

["A la nor mande" (a la nor mande")\*.

I à la reine' (rân'). [F., after the style of the queen.] 1. Cookery. Designating a soup containing white meat of chicken pounded and rubbed to a pulp. 2. Furniture. Designating a variety of later Louis Quinze, distinguished chiefly by restraint in ornamentation.

a-large' (a-l'air'). v. t. 4'. To enlarge; to make large. Obs.—a-larg' er, n. Obs.

Al'a-ric (al'a-rik), n. [L. Alaricus, fr. a Gothic (Visigothic) name: cf. F. Alaric. [Lit. all rich:—mac. prop. name. L. Alaricus(al'a-rick); It. & Sp. Alarico (a'l'a-re'k); It. & Sp. Alarico (a'l'a-re'k); G. Alarich (a'l'a-rick). ing white meat of chicken pounded and rubbed to a pulp.

2. Furniture. Designating a variety of later louis Quinze, distinguished chiefly by restraint in ornamentation.

a-large (d-larf), v. t. ž i.

a-large (d-larf), v. t. ž i.

b-large r, n. Obs.

a-large r, n. Obs.

b-large r, n. Ob

āle, senāte, care, am, account, arm, ask, sofa; ēve, ēvent, end, recent, maker; īce, ill; old, obey, orb, odd, soft, connect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circus, menu; Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of + combined with.

alcatruz, Sp. arcaduz, a bucket, fr. Ar. al-qādūs the bucket, fr. Gr. xábor a water vessel. So an Arabic term for pelican is water carrier, as a bird carrying water in its pouch.] Any of several web-footed birds related to the petrels, of the genus Diomedea and allied genera. They are the largest of sea birds, capable of long-continued flight, and are often seen at great distances from land. Though most abundant in the Southern Hemisphere, the blackfooted albatross (D. ni-gripes) and the short-tailed albatross (D. albatrus) are well-known species in the North Pacific Ocean.

albatross cloth. A fine, thin woolen fabric.

al-be'do (al-bē'dō), n. [L., fr. albus white.] 1. Whiteness.

2. Astron. The ratio which the light reflected from an unpolished surface bears to the total light failing upon it. al'be't (8l'bē't'), conj. [ME. al be although it be, where al is our all. Cf. Although.] Even though; although. Albeit so masked, Madam, Ilove the truth. Tempson.

Al'ber-ich (äl'bēr-Ix), n. [G.] In German legend, the all-powerful king of the dwarfs and chief of the Nibelungs. In the "Ring of the Nibelung," he pronounces a curse on the ring when it is taken from him. He corresponds to the Oberon of French and English folklore. Cf. Andra.

Al'bert chain. A kind of watch chain with a swivel at each end, and usually having a fastening bar in the center, worn across from pocket to pocket;—named after Albert, Prince consort of Queen Victoria.

Al'bert-ine (âl'bēr-tēn; -tīn), n. A variety of Albert ware with floral designs in high relief.

Al'bert-ine (âl'bēr-tēn; or tīn), n. Of, pertaining to, or designating, the younger branch of the house of Frederick of Saxony, descended through his soon Albert the Bold. Albertine (âl'bēr-tīn), a. Off, pertaining to, or designating, the younger branch of the house of Frederick of Saxony, descended through his soon Albert the Bold. Albert-ite (âl'bēr-tīt), r. A bituminous mineral resembling asphaltum, found in the county of Albert, New Brunswick, and in other localities. H., 1-2. Sp. gr., 1



gundy by order of the venmgericut.

Albert ware. A soft ornamental terra-cotta pottery, sold in the biscuit state for decorating.

Albertype (Albert-tip), al'bert-type (Al'bert-), n. [After Joseph Albert, of Munich.] A kind of collotype.

al-bes'cent (al-bes'ent), a. [L. albescens, p. pr. of albescere to grow white, fr. albus white.] Becoming white or whitish; moderately white.—al-bes'cence (ens), n.

Al'bl.an (al'bl-ān), a. [Prob. named from the department of the Aube, France.] Geol. Pertaining to or designating a subdivision of the European Cretaceous. See exology.

al'bl-ant (ka'nt), a. [L. albicans, p. pr. of albicare to be white.] Growing or becoming white.

al'bl-al'tion (-ka'sha'n), n. The process of becoming white, or developing white patches or streaks.

Al'bl-gon'ses (-jēn'sēz), n. pl. [LL.] Eccl. Hist. A Catharistic sect of southern France. It arose in the beginning of the 11th century, and was exterminated in the 13th by the crusades and the Inquisition. They were distinct from the Waldenses. They received the name Albigenses at the end of the 12th century, from Albi, where they flourished. See CATHARI.—Al'bl-gen'sl-an (-sl-ān; -shān), a.

al'bi-nism (al'b'-n'z'm), n. State or quality of being an albino; albimoism; leucopathy; specif., Bot., whole or partial absence of pigmentation due to alteration or suppression of the sap color. In crossbreeding of both animals and plauts albinism may be treated as a Mendelian character, commonly behaving as a recessive.

In the case of yellow and white variegation, the term albinism is sometimes used, especially when the plants are largely marked with white worlow.

al-bi'no (al-bi'nō; 277), n.; pl.-wos (-nōz). [Sp. or Pg.-albi'no (al-bi'nō; 277), n.; pl.-wos (-nōz).

with white or yellow.

al'bi-nis'tic (-nis'tik), a. Affected with albinism.

al-bino (3-bino; 277), n.; pl. -Nos (-nōz). [Sp. or Pg. albino, orig. whitish, fr. albo white, L. albus. Cf. Album.

The term was originally applied by the Portuguese to negroes met with on the coast of Africa, who were mottled with white spots. ] 1. A person having a congenital deficiency of pigment in the akin, hair, and eyes. Albinos occur among all races of men; in extreme cases they have akin of a milky color, very light hair, and eyes with a deep red pupil and pink or blue iris. The lack of dark pigment in the eye admits light in excessive amount, and through other parts besides the pupil, and their vision is consequently poor, especially in strong light.

2. An animal exhibiting a similar and abnormal deficiency of pigment on the whole or a part of the body. Domesticated animals are especially liable to albinism, and by selective breeding races of albinos, as the white mice, have been produced.

been produced.

been produced.

3. Bot. A plant in which the chromatophores remain colorless; — applied: a To those which are etiolated, i. e., in which the green color is lost through the absence of chloroplasts. b To those having white instead of colored flowers, due to the undeveloped chromoplasts.

4. Philately. A mere (uncolored) impression of the plate of a staw unon paper.

chloroplasts. 5 To those having white instead of colored flowers, due to the undeveloped chromoplasts.

4. Philately. A mere (uncolored) impression of the plate of a stamp upon paper.

5. In Mexico, an octoroom.

Al'Di-on (Al'Di-ām), n. [L.; of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. alp a height or hill, or L. albus white.] An ancient name of England, still retained in poetry.

In that nook-shotten isle of Albion.

Albion ware. Pollery. Ware decorated with colored slip; — so called because a revival or modification of the old English method of slip decoration.

al'Ditte (3l/bit), n. [L. albus white.] Min. A triclinic feldspar, usually white in color, occurring in crystals or massive, and forming a common constituent of granite and of various igneous rocks. It is a silicate of aluminium and sodium, NaAlSi<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>. See Feldsram, t.-i.zā-), n. Petrog. The production in a rock of albite as a secondary mineral.

Al-biz/zia (3l-biz/i-â), n. [N.L., after the Albizzi, an Italian family.] Bot. A large genus of mimosaceous trees, differing from Acacia by the united filaments and sessile ovary. They are natives of tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia. A. julibrissin is the silk tree; A. anthelminica yields mesenna. Also [l. c.], any tree of this genus.

al'Do-lene (3l'bō-lēn), n. Pharm. An oily petroleum product used as a base in the preparation of ointments and in liquid form as a spray in affections of the nose and throat. al'Do-lite (3l'bō-līt) | lim for plastic cement, or artificial stone, consisting chiefly of magnesia and silica.

Al'bo-rav('al'bō-rāk!; 277), n. [Ar. al-buraq, fr. baraqa to flash, shine.] 1. The imaginary winged, milk-white animal, about the size of an ass, on which Mohammed was said to have made his midnight journey to the seventh heaven.

2. Some kind of a white assilke animal of Turkey. Obs.

Al'bo-rav('al'bō-rāk!; 277), n. [Ar. al-buraq, fr. baraqa to flash, shine.] 1. The imaginary winged, milk-white animal, about the size of an ass, on which Mohammed was said to have made his midnight journey to the seventh

To cover or saturate with albumen; to coat or treat with an albuminous solution.—al-bu'men-iz'er (-īz'er), n.
albumen process. Photog. A process in which albumen is used as a vehicle for the sensitive salts.
al-bu'min (-min), n. Physiol. Chem. Any of a class of proteids, forming the most important constituent of the serum of the blood, and found also in milk, muscle, and other animal substances, and in many vegetable tissues and fluids. They are rich in sulphur (of which they contain

on the average nearly two per cent) and, like all the proteids, are exceedingly complex in structure. The albumins are soluble in water, but are precipitated by excess of mineral acids and salts. Owing to their property of coagulating on heating and carrying down with them coloring matters and impurities, the albumins (including the so-called egg albumin) are used extensively for clarifying liquids, as in cookery, sugar refining, and wine making. They are also used in photography, calico printing, etc. See also ALBUMINATE were formerly regarded as different occurrences of a single substance, called at first albumen because supposed to exist nearly pure in white of egg. The so-called egg albumin, which until recently has been regarded as a typical albumin, is now recognized to be a mixture of glucoproteids. See OVALDUMIN.

mixture of glucoproteids. See ovalbumin.

albumin. albumini. Combining forms for albumen, albumin. See Albumino.

al-bumin. See Albumino.

al-bumin. ale claim (al-bū'mi-nāt), n. a A member of either of two classes of nearly insoluble proteids obtained by the action of acids and alkalies on the albumins, and called respectively acid albuminates (or acid albumins) and alkali albuminates. (or alkali albumins). Specif., an alkali albuminate. b A compound formed by the union of an albumin with another substance.

al-bu'mi-nif'er-ous (-nif'er-us), a. [albumini-+-ferous.]

Producing albumin.

albuminates (or alkali albumins). Specif., an alkali albuminate. b A compound formed by the union of an albuminate. ha compound formed by the union of an albumin with another substance.

albu'mi-nif'erous (-nif'êr-tis), a. [albumini-+-ferous.]
Producing albumin.

al-bu'mi-nim'e-ter (-nim'ê-têr), n. [albumini-+-meter.]
An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of albumin in a liquid.—al-bu'mi-nim'e-try (-tri), n.

al-bu'mi-no (al-bū'mi-nim'e-try (-tri), n.

al-bu'mi-no (al-bū'mi-nim'e-try (-tri), n.

al-bu'mi-noid (-noid), a. [albumin-+-oid.] Chem. Resembling albumin.—n. Physiol. Chem. a = protein (in its broad sense). b Any of a number of substances resembling the true proteids in many respects, and including collagen, keratin, elastin, etc. They are, as a rule, insoluble and resistant to chemical reagents. See PROTEID.—al-bu'mi-noidal (-noidal), a.

al-bu'mi-nois (-nōisi), n. [NL.; albumin-+-ois.]

Med. A morbid condition due to excessive increase of albuminous elements in the blood.

al-bu'mi-nois (-nōisi), a. [Of. F. albumineux.] Pertaining to, or containing, albumen; having the properties of, or like, albumen or albumin.—al-bu'mi-nous-ness, n.

al-bu'mi-nois (-nūis), a. [Of. F. albumineux.] Pertaining to, or containing, albumen; having the properties of, or like, albumen or albumin in the urine,—generally a symptom of disease of the kidneys.—al-bu'mi-nuivi-a (-nū'ri-a), n. [NL.; albumin-+-uria.]

Med. Presence of albumin in the urine,—generally a symptom of disease of the kidneys.—al-bu'mi-nuivi-a (-nū'ri-a), n.

al-bu-moid (âl/bū-moid), n. [albumin-+-oid.] Physiol. Chem.

Any of a class of proteoses formed from the albumins and from fibrin; also, by extension, any proteose. The albumoses are semetimes classed as antialbumoses and hemialbumoses, the former being the more resistant to the action of acids and enzymes. See also proteoses

al'bu-mose'(-nūs), n. [L. (r. albus white.] Bot.

The young, soft wood of a dicotyledonous tree, consisting of living tissues near the cambium layer and outside of the hear

albino, orig. whitish, fr. albo
albo. Var. of Ale.
al'bo', al'boe' (ôl'be'), conj.
[See Albert.] bAlthough; slbeit. Obs.
al'bo.n. Rom. Antiq. An album.
al'bo-core. + Albacore.
al'bo-dene', adv. [all + bedene.] Immediately. Obs.
al'bo-di-ne'i-ty (āl'bō-di-ne')-ti), n. [L. albedo, -dins, whiteness.] Whiteness. Obs.
alboe. Var. of Albe.
al-ber' ca (āl-bēr' kā), n. [Sp.,
sink, pool.] A hollow place containing water; water pocket.
al-ber'go (āl-bār'gō), n. [It.]
An auberge.

alber'go (älbar'gō), n. [It.]
An auberge.
Al'bertial'bert), n. [L. Albertus
or F. Albert, fr. the OHG. form
of G. Albrecht; ef. also G. Adelbert.] 1. Lit, nobly bright; ilfustrious; — mase. prop. name.
L. Albertus (äl-būr'tūs); F. Albert
(äl-bērt), Albert (äl-bērt),
Albert (äl-bērt), Albert
(ä'dal-bērt), Albert
(ä'dal-bērt), Albert
(a'dal-bērt), Albert
(a'dal-

berta, Canada; as, Albertan drift, a formation of gravel, etc., probably of preglacial origin. Albert biscuit. A kind of da-

Albert biscuit. A kind of dariole.
Albert crape. A kind of crape composed of silk and cotton.
Albert ti bass (al-bar'té bas).
Missic. Ab bass consisting of simple coken chords:—from its appropriate of the composed of the c

Allerti (d. 1739).—Al' Der tin' 1-an (al' 'ber-tin' 1-an), an (al' 'ber-tin' (al' n), al' be-spine (al' be-spine), abe-spine, abespine, fr. OF. abe-spine, abespine, fr. abe-spine, abespine, fr. abe-spine, abespine, fr. abespine, fr. abespine, fr. abespine, fr. abespine, fr. abespine, fr. abespine. Archaic. albespyne. † Albespine. Archaic. albespyne. † Albespine. Albeston. Asbespine. albeston. Asbespine. Albustine. Al' bi-an (al' bi), n. pl. [L. albus, pl. albi, white.] Certain European religious flagellants of the l4th century. They wore long white germents and veils. al' bi-cans (al' bi-', k' a' n z), n. Anat. = corpus albicons, sing. of corpora Albiconxiin.

werther," a young farmer, the husband of Lotte, or Charlotte, with whom Werther is in love. Albert represents Goether's friend Kestler.

3. Short for Albert Alm.

4. Der'ta (albh't'a), n. Fem. prop. nume. See Albert.

Alber'ta (albh't'a), n. Fem. prop. nume. See Albert.

Alber'tan (Aun), a. Of or pertaining to the province of Al.

3. Short for Albert.

4. Der'tan (albh't'a), n. pi.

5. Derect of Corporal Albicantia.

5. Short for Albertan (albh't'a), n. pi.

6. Short for Albertan (albh't

other animal substances, and in many vegetable tissues and fiulds. They are rich in sulphur (of which they contain fluids. They are rich in sulphur (of which they contain sulphur (of which sulphur (o

of an alcalde; also, the building or chamber in which he conducts the business of his office. Cause in the early church those who had been baptized on Ease who had been baptized on a labum in a labum in

ALCALI

al'ca-mine (al'kā-mǐn; -mēn; 184), n. [alcohol+amine.]

Chem. A compound that is both an alcohol and an amine; an amine containing hydroxyl.

al'ca-w2la (āl'kā-w3l'ā), n. [Sp. alcabala.] A tax on sales formerly levied in Spain and her colonies.

al-cayde' (āl-kād'; Sp. āl-ki/thā), n. [Sp. alcaide, fr. Ar. alqāid governor, fr. qāda to lead.] 1. A commander of a castie or fortress among Spaniards, Portuguese, or Moors.

2. The warden, or keeper, of a jail.

al-d'zar (āl-kā/xār; Sp. āl-kā/thār; 288), n. [Sp. fr. Ar. al the+qar (in pl.) a castle.] A fortress; also, a palace, usually a royal one.

Al'ce-din'i-dæ (āl'sē-dìn'i-dō), n. pl. [NL., fr. L. alcedo kingfisher.] Zoòl. A large fanily of nonpasserine birds consisting of the kingfishers (see Kingfishers.) Al-ce'do (āl-sē-dō), including the small, brightly colored European kingfisher, is the typical genus.

Al-ces'tis (āl-sēs'tis), n. [L., fr. Gr. 'AAkŋaru.] The heroine of Euripides's tragedy of the same name. Her husband, Admetus, King of Thessaly, was mortally sick, but his life was spared by the Fates on condition that some one should die in his stead. Alcestis offered herself as the substitute, but was rescued from death by Hercules.

al-chem'fe (āl-kēm'fk) | a. [Cf. F. alchimique.] Pert. to al-al-chem'fe (āl-kēm'fk) | a. [Cf. F. alchimique.] Pert. to al-al-chem'fe (āl-kēm'fk) | a. [Cf. F. alchimique.] Pert. to al-al-chem'fe (āl-kēm'fk) | a. [Cf. F. alchimique.] Pert. to al-al-chem'fe (āl-kēm'fk) | a. [Cf. F. alchimique.] Pert. to al-al-chem'fe (āl-kēm'fk) | a. [Cf. F. alchimique.] Pert. to al-al-chem'fe (āl-kēm'fk) | a. [Cf. F. alchimique.] Pert. to al-al-chem'fe (āl-kēm'fk) | a. [Cf. F. alchimique.] Pert. to al-al-chem'fe (āl-kēm'fk) | a. [Cf. F. alchimique.] Pert. to al-al-chem'fe (āl-kēm'fk) | a. [Cf. F. alchimique.] Pert. to al-al-chem'fe (āl-kēm'fk) | a. [Cf. F. alchimique.] Pert. to al-al-chem'fe (āl-kēm'fk) | a. [Cf. F. alchimique.] Pert. to al-al-chem'fe (āl-kēm'fk) | a. [Cf. F. alchimique.]

annual rosaceous herbs of Europe, North America, and tropical Africa. They have compound serrate leaves and inconspicuous flowers. A. arvenasi is the parsley piert; A. vulgar is is the common lady's-mantle. Also [L.c.], a plant of this genus.

al'che-mist (al'kē-mist), n. [Cf. OF. alquemiste, F. alchimistel.] One given to the study or practice of alchemy.

al'che-mis'tical (-mis'tika) {a. Relating to or prachimister.} Metaphysical and alchemistual legislators. Burke.

al'che-mis'tical (-mis'tika) ticing alchemy.

Metaphysical and alchemistual legislators. Burke.

al'che-mize (āl'kē-miz), v. t.; -mizzb (-mizd): -miz'ing (-miz'nig). To change by alchemy; to transmute. Lovelace.

al'che-my (āl'kē-mi), n. [OF. alkemic, arquemic, F. alchimic, Ar. al-kūmā, fr. yéeu to pour; for chemistry was originally the art of extracting the juices from plants for medicinal purposes. Cf. Sp. alquimia, it. alchimia. Gr. xéeu is prob. akin to L. Jundere to pour, Goth. giulan, AS. géotan, and so to E. fuse. See Fuse; cf. oHemistry.

1. The medieval chemical science, whose great objects were the transmutation of the baser metals into gold and the discovery of the universal cure for diseases and means of indefinitely prolonging life; also, the pseudo art practiced by those who professed to have accomplished one of these objects, or a modern pseudo science professing similar aims. The progress of alchemy as a science was impeded by the nature of its aims and by much mystification, but important discoveries were made incidentally, which led the way to modern chemistry.

Gilding pale streams with heavenly alchemy. Shak.

An alloy of golden color, a variety of brass; hence, a trumpet. Obs.

Put to their mouths the sounding alchemy. Milton.

Al-chor'ne-a (ăl-kôr'nê-a), n. [NL., of uncertain origin; but of. Alcornoque.] Bot. A genus of diocious euphorbiacous trees and shrubs, found in the warmer parts of both hemispheres. They are remarkable for their parthenogenetic reproduction by the development of adventitious embryos from the tissue of

| ley's work of the same name, — otherwise called the "Minute Philosopher."
2. The hero of Thomas Moore's romance "The Epicurean." Alc.ma\*on (alk-me\*on), n. [L., fr. Gr. 'Αλκμαίων.] Gr. Myth. A son of Amphiarais and leader of the Epigon against Thebes. He was driven mad by the Erinyes for Killy a settling of Erinyle (which see), and we for the life of the life seed of the life

liquors.

2. pl. Alcoholic liquors.

al'co-hol-ism (al'kō-hōl-ĭz'm), n. Med. A diseased condition of the system, brought about by the excessive use of alcoholic liquors.

alcoholic liquors.
al'co-hol'-za'tom (āl'kō-hŏl'ī-zā'shmːn;-ī-zō'-), n. Act of alcoholizing, or state of being alcoholized.
al'co-hol-lze(āl'kō-hōl-iz), v. t.; al'co-hol-lze(ī-lze); al'-co-hol-lze(ī-lxe); al'-co-hol-lze(ī-lxe); Treduce to a fine powder. Obs.
2. To refine to an essence; to rectify.

HOLATE.
al co-hol'a-ture (El'kô-hôl'átur), n. [Cf. F. alcoolature.]
Med. An alcoholic tincture
prepared with fresh plants.
al co-hol'i-cal-ly, adv. of Alco-

Vais. of ALCOHOLOMETER, "HOUSE OMETRIC, etc. alcolizated. † ALCOHOLIZATED. alcomy, mye. † ALCHEMY. | al-con'de (äl-kön'dä), n. [Cf. Sp. conde count.] A Spanish grandee. Obs.

3. To saturate with alcohol; hence, to put under the in-

strength of spirits, with a scale graduated so as to indicate the percentage of pure alcohol. It is usually a form of hydrometer.— al'co-hol'o-met'ric (-höl'ō-met'rik), -met'-ri-cal (-ri-kāl), a.

al'co-hol-om'e-try (-höl-ōm'ē-trǐ), n. The process or method of finding the amount of pure alcohol in spirits.

Al'co-ran' (al'kō-rā'; al'kō-rā'; 177), n. [F. alcoran, fr. Ar. al-qorān, orig, the reading, the book, fr. qara'a to read. Cf. Koran.] The Mohammedan Scriptures. See Koran. al'cor-no'que (al'kōr-nō'kā), n. [Sp., cork tree.] The bark of several trees, esp. of Boudichia virgilioides of Brazil, used as a remedy for consumption; of Byrsonima crassifolia, used in tanning; of Alchornea latifolia, used medicinally; and of Quercus ilex, the cork tree.

al'cove (al'kōv; al-kōv'; 277), n. [F. alcōve, Sp. or Pg. alcoba, from Ar. al-qobbah arch, vault, tent.] 1. Arch. A recessed portion of a room, or a small room opening into a larger one; esp., a recess to contain a bed; a lateral recess in a library.

2. A small ornamental building with seats, or an arched seat, in a pleasure ground; a garden bower. Couper.

3. Any natural recess suggestive of an alcove room.

The youthful (Mick andre) and a wild alcove. Falconer.

The youthful wanderer found a wild alcove. Falconer.

Al'cy-o-na'ri-a (ăl'sĭ-ō-nā'rī-ā), n. pl. [NL.] Zoöl. A subclass or order of Actinozoa characterized by polyps with eight branched tentacles and eight septa. It includes the Alcyonacea. Pennatulacea, and Gorgonacea.—al'cy-o-n'rio-c'on'rio-riorin(-1-fōrm), a. — al'cy-o-n'ofi (-5-noid), a. & n.

Al-cy'o-no (ăl-sī'ō-nē), n. [L., fr. Gr. AAKuónn.
Cf. HALCYON.] 1. Myth. a Var. of HALCYONE.
b See Pleiades, 1.
2. Astron. The brightest star in the Plaiadea.

Astron. The brightest star in the Pleiades.

Z. Astron. An Older of the brightest star follows upon the Pleiades.] Astron. A red star of the first magnitude, in the eye of Taurus; the Bull's Eye; Alpha (a) Tauri. It is the brightest star in the Hyades.

Al'de-ba'ri.an (āl'dē-bā'rī-ān), a. Astron.
In the chemical classification of the stars, denoting likeness of spectrum to that of Alrian (Anthomesus and indicating protocalcium, iron, acalcium, manganese, protostrontium, and hydrogen.

carefull, manganese, protostronaum, and nydrogen.

al'de-hyd'ase (al'dê-hid'ās), n. [aldehyde+-ase.] Chem.

An enzyme found in the liver and other organs, capable of oxidizing various aldehydes to their corresponding acids.

al'de-hyde (al'dê-hid), n. [Abbrev. fr. alcohol dehydrogenatum, alcohol deprived of its hydrogen.] Chem. a A colorless, mobile, and very volatile liquid, CH<sub>3</sub>-CHO, obtained from alcohol by moderate oxidation. b Any one of a class of compounds, of which common, or acetic, aldehyde is the type. The aldehydes are intermediate between the alcohols and acids, and differ from the alcohols in having two less hydrogen atoms in the molecule. They are usually named from the acids which they yield on oxidation: thus, formaldehyde, H'CHO, yields formic acid, H'O2H.

alidehyde ammonia.

mic acid, H'CO<sub>2</sub>H.

al dehyde ammonia.

Chem. A compound, CH<sub>3</sub>CH(OH) NH<sub>2</sub>, formed by
the union of aldehyde
with ammonia.

aldehyde group. Chem. The char-

acteristic radical,  $-c \stackrel{>0}{\sim} 0$ , of the aldehydes.

al'der, n. [AS. aldor, ealdor.] Obs.

1. Elder; forefather.

 Elder; forefather.
 The head of a family or clan; patriarch; hence, ruler; chief;

patitation, native, ratio, since, patient, since, prince.

al/der (ôl/der), n. [ME. aldir, aller, showing Leaves and fr. AS. alr, aler, alor, akin to D. els, Fruiting Aments (a). G. erle, Icol. ötr, elrir, elri, Swed. al., Steminate Ament (b). Dan. elle, el, L. alnus, and E. elm.] 1. Bot. a Any tree or shrub of the genus Alnus. Alders usually grow in moist

or shrub of the genus Alnus. Alders usually grow in moist Alcoranic.

Al co-ran'al (\$\tilde{a}\$ ik\rd{o}-\tilde{a}n'\alpha\$), \$a\$, \$\tilde{a}-\tilde{a}, n'\tilde{b}\$, \$\lambda\$ cases and it is consentines exactly, equiv. to Alcoranic obs. Alcoranis, n. One who adheres to the letting the Koran. Alcoranic obs. Alcoranists, n. One who adheres to the letting the Koran, receiving por co-laim (\$\tilde{a}\) k\rd{o}-\tilde{a}n'\tilde{a} a'\tilde{a}n''\tilde{a}n''\tilde{

al cor-no'co (al kôr-no'kò), n. = ALCORNOQUE.
al'coved (al'kōvd, āl-kōvd'), a. Recessed; vaulted; arched.
Al-cuin'l-an (āl-kwīn'!-ān), a. Designating the revision of the Vulgate made by Alcuin for Charlemagne.
alcum. For words in this form see forms in ALCHEM.
alcumistrie. † ALCHEMISTRY.
alcumy. † ALCHEMISTRY.
alcumy. † ALCHEMISTRY.
alcumy. † ALCHEMISTRY.
alcumy. † ALCHEMISTRY.

al'cy-on (âl'si-on). Var. of l'al-de's (âl-da's), n. Also, ohs., al'cy-on, n. Any species of al'cy-ona'ce-a (ô-na'sh-cà), n. Also, ohs., al'cy-ona'ce-a (ò-na'sh-cà), n. Also, ohs., aldes (Sp. & Fg.] In Spain, clotted (Sp. & Fg.] In Spain, aldes, in cherry colonies, a viliage or former) colonies, a viliage or soft-bodied, the skeleton being soft-bodied, the skeleton being consuming the stellements, a viliage or rural settlement; a farming community or hamlet.

Al cy-on-s (âl-a'sh-n), n. Also, ohs., aldes (âl-da-f'â), n. Also, ohs., aldes (āl-da-f'â), n. Also, ohs., aldes (Sp. & Fg.] In Spain, clotted (Sp. & Fg.] In Spain, aldes (Sp. & Fg.) In

ald, a. [AS. ald, eald.] Oid. Obs. or Dial.
al'dane (al'dan), n. [aldehyde+anhydride.] Chem. A product formed by the union of two or more aldehyde molecules, water being eliminated.
al'day, adn. Obs. 1. Every day, continually.
[aldea (aldas "ä, n. Also, obs., aldee. [Sp. & Pg.] In Spain, Portugal, or their (present or former) colonies, a village or hamlet; a villa, al'dea-ment (al'de-à-ment), n. [From ALDEA.] In Portuguese places or settlements, a village or rural settlement; a farming community or hamlet.
aldehyde green. See DYE.

ca-tote. † ALKITOTLE. ca-trace, al'ca-trash. † AL-

ureek epistolographer; āAkŋ strength + φρήν heart, wind.] 1. A freethinking interlocutor in Bishop Berke-al'ca-li, al'ca-line, etc. Obs. or R. vars. of Alkalı, alkalınk.etc. al ca-line-ber. Var. of Alkalı al'ca-line-ber. Var. of Alkalı al'ca-line-ber. Var. of Alkalı al'ca-line-ber. Var. of Alkalı al'ca-mist'er. † Alchemister. al'ca-line (šl-sē'd'-dē'), n. pl. (Nl. See Alkanna.) Henna. [Sp. if Ar. al-quatara.] Sp. fr. al-quatara.] Sp. f

al'che-mis'ter, n. An alchemist. Obs.
al'che-mis'try ("al'ke-mis'tri'; al-kem'rs-tri), n. Alchemy. Obs.
al'che-my, n. f. To coat or allow with another (usually baser)
metal. Obs.
alchermes. + ALKERMES.
Al'chi-ba' ("al'ki-ba'), n. [Ar.
alkhim-for words in this form
see the form in Alcliem.
al'chi-tran', al'ki-tran' ("al'ki-tran'), n. [OF. alguirtan, Ar.
al-quir'an, al-qi i r'an.] The
liquid resin or pitch which which 

by the early chemists to: a Oil al co-hol-m'e-ter, al co-hol-motored are and juniper, b Mineral pitch; tar; bitumen. c Vaguely, to the results and the pitch; tar; bitumen. c Vaguely, to the results and the pitch; tar; bitumen. c Vaguely, to determine the pitch al co-hol-iz a-bis (al 'ko-hol-iz-a-bis (a alchym. For words in this form see the forms in ALCHEM-AIC-I-mus (81/st-mπε). Bib. AIC-I-mus (81/st-mπε). Richi-mus (91/st-mse). Richi-mus (91/st-mse). Richi-mus (91/st-mse). Richi-mus (91/st-mse). Richi-mus (91/st-mse). AIC-mus (91/st-mse

2. Short for ALDER FLY.

alder blight. A plant louse (Schizoneuva tessellata) that feeds on the alder, and secretes a white woolly substance that covers the bodies of the insects and the branches upon

alder buckthorn. A common European rhamnaceous tree

(Rhamnus frangula).

alder fly. 1. Any of numerous neuropterous insects of the genus Sialis or allied genera. They have aquatic larvæ, which are used for bait.

2. Angling. An artificial fly with brown mottled wings, body of peacock harl, and black legs.

which are used for bait.

2. Angling. An artificial fly with brown mottled wings, body of peacock harl, and black legs.

al'der-man (ôl'der-mân), n.; pl. -MEN (-měn). [AS. aldormon, ealdorman; ealdor a parent, head of a family, fr. eald, ald, old + man. See old; Man.] 1. A senior or superior; a person of rank or dignity; specif., in Old English history, one governing a territory as viceroy or lord lieutenant, later generally called an earl. The word was used to translate Lat. princeps, subregulus, optimus, satrapa, dux, comes, prepositus; and in a more general sense (= 1st Alder, n., 2) pontifex, architricliuns, presbyter, senator, etc. O2; E. D. Thus Ethelstan, duke of the East-Anglians, was called Alderman of all England; and there were aldermen of cities, counties, eastles, and hundreds (or wapentakes).

2. A headman of a guild. Obs. or Hist.

3. a Hence, formerly (the guild having become identified with the municipal corporations), in England and Ireland, a city or borough magistrate ranking next to the mayor and often in older times holding by hereditary right; properly, as in London, the chief officer of a ward. b Now, under the Municipal Corporations Acts, in English and Irish boroughs, a member of the smaller of the two classes composing the town council. (See council.) The corresponding officer in Scotland is bailie. c In Great Britain, under the Local Government Acts, a member of the smaller class of the county council, in general corresponding to the smaller class of the the two cusued. d In the United States, a member of a city governing body, either constituting the only legislative chamber, as in various cities in the State of New York, or more usually one of two "houses" (a board of aldermen and a board of common councilmen) differing much as the upper and lower houses of a State legislature differ. as the upper and lower houses of a State legislature differ. al'der-man-ate (-āt), n. Office or rank of alderman; body

as the upper and lower houses of a State legislature differ.

al'der.man.ate (-\text{at}), n. Office of an alderman; body of alderman.

al'der.man.cy (-\text{at}), n. Office of an alderman.

al'der.man.ry (\text{at})(\text{at}), n. Office of an alderman.

al'der.man.ry (\text{at})(\text{at}), n. Pertaining or becoming to an alderman; like or characteristic of an alderman.

al'der.man.ry (\text{at})(\text{at})(\text{at}), n. District or ward of an alderman; also, office or rank of an alderman.

al'der.man.ry (\text{at})(\text{at})(\text{at}), n. Prop., one of a breed of cattle raised in Alderney, one of the Channel Islands; commonly, one of any Channel Island breed of cattle, esp. the Jersey cattle.

Al'dine (\text{at})(\text{at})(\text{at})(\text{at}), n. Prop., one of a breed of cattle raised in Alderney, one of the Channel Islands; commonly, one of any Channel Island breed of cattle, esp. the Jersey cattle.

Al'dine (\text{at})(\text{at})(\text{at})(\text{at}) \text{at})(\text{at}) \text{at} \text{bilog}.

Printed or published by Aldus Manutius, or his family (about 1490-1597), of Venice.

Books from the press of Aldus were chiefly of the classics, and are known by the sign of the anchor and the dolphin, often with the motto "Sulavit et alsit."

The term has also been applied to certain elegant editions of English works, and to certain styles of display type.

Aldus Masutius, in his Vergil printed at Venice in 1501, introduced the semicursive type which from him has received the name of "Aldine," and was the precursor of the "Italic" type now used by printers.

Al'dine, n. An Aldine book or edition.

al'do. Org. Chem. A combining form signifying the presence of the aldehyde group; as, aldohexose.

al'dol (\text{at})(\text{at}), n. [aldehyde + 1st -ol.] Chem.

A colorless liquid, C, \text{at}, 0.0, ony of various derivatives of this. The same reaction has been applied, under the name of aldol condensation, to the production of many compounds.

ammonia. b Any of a group of Al'di-bo-ron'ti-fox ko\_for'.

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ground, often forming thickets. The wood is used by turners, and the bark in dyeing and tanning. See Alnus.

b Any of several shrubs having more or less resemblance to the alder; — generally used with an attributive; as, the black alder; the dwarf alder, etc.

2. Short for Alder full.

2. Short for Alder full.

3. Short for Alder full.

4. A plant louse (Schizoneura tessellata) that feeds on the alder, and secretes a white woolly substance that covers the bodies of the insects and the branches upon which they feed.

3. A common European rhamnaceous tree (Rhammus frangula).

4. A common European rhamnaceous tree (Rhammus frangula).

5. Alder fly. 1. Any of numerous neuropterous insects of the secues Shids or allied genera. They have aquatic larve.

6. In England ale was at one time brewed without hops, but the

In England ale was at one time brewed without hops, but the term is now applied to a beer brewed by the surface fermenta tion process, which is practically the only method used in England.

S. P. Sadtler.

iand.

2. A festival in English country places, so called from the liquor drunk. "At wakes and ales." B. Jonson. "On ember eves and holy ales." Shak.

3. Ale drinking; also, a place for drinking ale; — only in phrases in ale, at the ale, etc. Obs.

4. A brew of ale. Obs.

2/le-a-to-ry (3/1ê-à-tō-rī), a. [L. aleatorius, fr. alea chance.]
Law. Depending on an uncertain event or contingency as to both profit and loss; as, aleatory contracts include bets and stakes, lottery agreements, wagering contracts, bottomry, respondentia contracts, insurance contracts, etc.

as to both profit and loss; as, aleatory contracts, include bets and stakes, lottery agreements, wagering contracts, bottomry, respondentia contracts, insurance contracts, etc. ale'ber-ry (āl'bēr-l), n. [ME. alebery, alebrey; ale + bre broth, fr. AS. brīw pottage.] A beverage formerly made by boiling ale with spice, sugar, and sops of bread.

Their aleberries, caudies, possets. Beau. § Fl. al'e-cam-pane' (âl'ē-kām-pāu'), n. [See Elecampane.]

A kind of sugary dainty; — called also Bonaparte's ribs.

ale'cam-pane' (âl'ē-kām-pāu'), n. [Gr. â-not + λέκωθο yolk.]

Biol. Without yolk; — said of eggs that have little or no food yolk embedded in their protoplasm.

ale'con'ene (āl'kōm'ēr), n. [ale + con, ME. cunnen to test, AS. cunnian to test. See con.] Orig., an officer appointed to look to the goodness of ale and beer; also, one of the officers chosen by the liverymen of London to inspect the measures used in public houses. The office is a sinecure. Also called aletaster. Eng.

Alec'to-roy'nas (ā-lēk'tō-ē'nās), n. [NL.; Gr. āλέκτωρ cock + oivās a wild pigeon.] Zööl. A genus of pigeons, of which A nitidissima of Mauritius, a brilliantly blue, white, and red species, has been exterminated.

a-lec'try-o-man'cy (ā-lāk'tri-ō-mān'si), n. [Gr. āλεκτρυ-ών cock + -mancy.] Divination by means of a cock encircled by grains of corn placed on the letters of the alphabet, the letters being then put together in the order in which the grains were eaten.

a-lee' (a-lēc'), adv. [a- on + lee.] Naut. On ortoward the

cled by grains of corn placed on the letters of the alphabet, the letters being then put together in the order in which the grains were eaten.

a-lee' (ā-lē'), adv. [a-on+lee.] Naul. On or toward the lee;—the opposite of aweather. The helm of a ship is alee when put over to the lee side.

a'lef-null' (ā'lē-s'n'll'), m. [See alen'll.] Math. The smallest transfinite cardinal; the power or cardinal number of the assemblage of finite cardinals;—denoted by S. all'e-gar (ā'lē-s) m. [ale + eager sour, F. aigre. Cf. vinegar.] Sour ale; vinegar made of ale. Cecil.

ale'house' (ā'lhous'), m. A house where ale is retailed; hence, a tippling house.

al'em (ă'lĕm), n. [Turk. 'alem, fr. Ar. 'alam.] The imperial standard of the Turkish empire.

Al'e-man'ni (ā'lē-mān'n), n. pl. [L., fr. the G. name; cf. Goth alamans the human race. See all, Man.] Confederated German tribes who appeared in the region between the Rhine, Main, and Danube during the reign of Caracalla and harassed the Roman empire for several centuries.—Al'e-man'nian(1-lkn), a.—Al'e-man'nia (-Ik), a.

Al'e-man'nic (-Ik), a.

Al'e-man'nic (-Ik), n. The language of the Alemanni, a principal dialect of Old High German, including the South Alemannic.

(cf. Sp. alambique), Ar. al-ambiq, fr. Gr. āμβωξ cup, cap of A fish pickle or sauce, as of her-lings or anchovies; also, a her-lings or anchovies.

a still. The cap or lead was the alembic proper. Cf. Limber. An apparatus formerly much used in distillation, usually made of glass or metal. Also used fig.

The alembic of a great poet's imagination. Brimley.

a-lem'broth (a-lem'broth; 205), n. [Origin uncertain.] The salt of wisdom, and key of art, of the alchemists, a double chloride of ammonium and mercury, 2NH<sub>2</sub>Cl-HgCl<sub>2</sub>'H<sub>2</sub>O. It was formerly used as a stimulant.

It was formerly used as a stimulant.

A-len'gon lace (a-lén'sôn; F. &/län'sôn'). A kind of point lace, liaving a small-meshed ground of hexagonal brides, or network, first made at Alençon in France, in the 17th century. It is made in small pieces united by a nearly invisible stitch called assemblage stitch, and is strengthened at the edge by the insertion of horsehair. Alençon is very beautiful, durable, and costly. Called also Alençon point and point d'Alençon.

century. It is made in small pièces united by a nearly invisible stitch called assemblage stitch, and is strengthened at the edge by the insertion of horsehair. Alençon is very beautiful, durable, and costly. Called also Alençon point and point d'Alençon.

alegh, or alef (a'lĕi), n. [Heb. aleph, also meaning oz.]

1. The first letter of the Hebrew alphabet, a quasi consonant, usually transliterated by ', or left unmarked. Before a vowel it represents a scarcely audible breathing like the "smooth breathing" of Greek, or a light glottal stop. After a vowel it is usually quite silent, but lengthens the vowel.

2. The Codex Sinaiticus. See under codex.

Alep'po (a'lēp'ō), n. A Syrian province and city.

Aleppo boil, button, or svil, Med., a chronic skin affection terminating in an ulcer, most commonly of the face. It is endemic along the Mediterranean and in some of the hot countries of Asia and Africa. The disease is contagious and is due to a microörganism. Called also Aleppo ulcer, Biskara boil, etc.—A. galas. See GALL, an excrescence.—A. grass, Bol., one of the cultivated forms of Andropogon halepenisk. See Androgoon, Johnson Grass.—A. pine, penis), of graceful habit, with two leaves in each sheath. It yields a liquid resin, and its wood is much used for shipbulding.—A. wormseed. = Levant Wormseed.

alerce, prop., larch.] a The wood of the sandarac tree of Morocco. b The Chilean arborvites.

alent' (a-lūrt'), a. [F. alerte, earlier à Perte on the watch, fr. It. all' erta on the watch, prop. (standing) on a height, where one can look around; erta a declivity, steep, erto steep, p. p. of ergere, erigere, to erect, L. erigere. See Errect.] 1. Watchful; vigilant; active in vigilance.

Syn.—Lively, nimble, prompt, ready. See vigilant.

Syn.—Lively, nimble, prompt, ready. See vigilant.

"Greed and fear are wings." remarked Sir William. "But this rogue has given us an alert, and I have a notion to return the compliment."

"Greed and fear are wings." remarked Sir William. "But this rogue has given us an alert, and I ha

ance.
Al'e-tris (al'e-tris), n. [NL., fr. Gr. & Aerpis a slave who grinds corn; from the floury appearance of the blossoms.]
Bol. A small genus of illiaceous plants of Asia and eastern North America. They are bitter-rooted herbs, with basal leaves and small white or yellow, bracted, racemose flowers.
A. farinosa is the colicroot.
a-lette' (a-be'), n. [F. See Allette]. Roman & Necolassic Arch. The pilasterlike abutment of the arch, seen on either side of the large engaged column, or pilaster, which carries the entablature.

carries the entablature.

Al'eu-ri'tes (ἄl'ū-ri'tēz), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ἀλευρύτης of wheaten flour, fr. ἀλεῦν to grind.] Bot. A genus of eu-

HacH(OH)CH<sub>2</sub>CH(); also, any of various derivatives of this. The same reaction has been applied, under the name of aldol condensation, to the production of many compounds.

ammonia. b Any of a group of hacked, under the name of aldol condensation, to the production of many compounds.

ammonia. b Any of a group of hacked, under the name of aldol-lose of the condensation of aldehyde with certain aronatic compounds. They are probably azines.

al'der, (See OLD, OLDER, ol

(cf. Sp. alambique), Ar. al-ambiq, fr. Gr. ἄμβιξ cup, cap of A fish pickle or sauce, as of herings or anchovies; also, a herring, — al'e-cize (al'c-alz), υ. t. alac'm fish! Cockfighting, alech. + Alike. Al'eck (âl'ck; · ik), n. Dim. alec'm fish. Den alec'try-on (-ŏn), n. [Gr. ἀλεκτροών] A cock. Poetic. alec'drop's (al'd-fig Fig.), n. An alec'toc (-āl-kl'-tō), [L., fr. Gr. Δλεκτροών] A store said to be alec'drop's (al'd-fig Fig.), n. An alec'toc (-āl-kl'-tō), [L., fr. Gr. Δλεκτροών] A store said to be alegacion. + Allec'atrion. Also alegacion. + Allec'atrion. Also alegacion. + Allec'atrion. Alegant. + Allec'atrion. Alegant. The garland of an old and to possess marvel. alegarian. The garland of an alestake.

wheaten flour, fr. daeiv to grind.] Bol. A genus of eutrainer, fr. daeideur to anoint.]

Of or pert. to gynnastie training, esperiology, obs. § R. thintent of the body, Obs. § R. thintent of the body, Obs. § R. thintent of the lack of the party, who has sold for future delivery, in lack leiver, + Alleve. [son. Obs. ale's field, n. A pot companialem. + Alus. A pot companialem. + Alus. A euphorbiaceous shrub (Mallotus rictorics) with medicinal fruit. Phill. Alé-ma (âl'é-mà). Bib. alemand. † Almon (Obs. alem'blc. r. t. = AlemBICATE.] aleim'blc. r. t. = AlemBICATE.] aleim'blc. t. t. To distill, as in an alemble.

Alé-meth. (âl'é-mèth; â-lè-meth; â-lè-meth. (âl'é-mèth; â-lè-meth.) Bib. alemand. Alem'blc. Ale's Made savory with spannish of noins, garlie, green peppers, musirrooms, together, and bound with espannish of noins, garlie, green peppers, musirrooms, together, and bound with espannish of noins, garlie, green peppers, musirrooms, together, and bound with espannish of noins, garlie, green peppers, musirrooms, together, and bound with espannish of noins, garlie, green peppers, musirrooms, together, and bound with espannish of noins, garlie, green peppers, musirrooms, together. which was formerly much used for flavoring ale.

A-lec' to (Δ-lek' lo), [L., fr. Gr.

phorbiaceous trees, natives of eastern Asia and Polynesia, having alternate leaves and clusters of small white flowers.

A tribba is the candlenut tree; A. cordata is the Chinese varnish tree. A. moluccana yields a medicinal oil, and has been introduced into the West Indies and Brazil.

a-leu'ronat (d-lü'rô-nāt), n. [See ALEURONE.] Flour made of aleurone, used as a substitute for ordinary flour in preparing bread for diabetic persons.

a-leu'rone (-rôn), n. [Gr. āλevpov flour.] Bot. & Chem. Proteid matter occurring in the form of minute grains or granules (aleurone grains) in the seeds of numerous plants, and forming a special external layer (the aleurone layer) in the seeds of wheat and other cereals. — al'euron'16 (âl'ā-rōn'1k), a.

Al'a-ut (âl'ā-rōn'1k), a. A member of either of two vaguely separated tribes (the Alka and Unaluska tribes, calling themselves Unungun) of the Eskimauau linguistic stock, native of the Aleutian Islands. They are a peaceable, semicivilized people, and are converts to the Russian Church. Their language is exceptionally divergent for an Eskimauau dialect, and the people themselves represent a modified type, by some ascribed to an Asiatic admixture.

A-leu'tian (â-lū'shān; â-lōō'-) a. Of, pertaining to, or A-leu'tian (â-lū'shān; â-lōō'-) designating, the chain of islands between Alaska and Kamchatka. — n. A native of these islands; an Aleut.

of islands element alsage and Ramenacks.—n. A native of these islands; an Aleut.

al/e-vin ( $\mathbb{N}^{l}$ :-vin), n. [F. alevin, OF. alever to rear; L. ad + levare to raise.] A young flsh; esp., the newly hatched salmon when still attached to the yolk mass.

ale/wife ( $\mathbb{a}^{l}$ /wife'), n.; pl.—wives (-wivz'). [Prob. ale +

wife, a name jocu-larly given; or perh.



Soselyn's "New England's Rarities:"
Alize, Alewije, because great-bellied;
Olafie, Oldwife, Allow.] 1. A fish (Pomolobus pseudoharengus).
Olafie, Oldwife, Allow.] 1. A fish (Pomolobus pseudoharengus) of the herring family. It is very abundant on the Atlantic coast from the Carolinas northward, and enters streams to spawn two or three weeks earlier than the shad. It becomes eight or ten inches long, but is a poor food fish. The name is locally applied to other related species.
2. The round pompano (Trachinotus falcatus). Bermuda.
al'oran'ders(sl'eg-zan'ders), al'1-san'ders(sl'1-san'ders),
n. [ME. alisaundre, OF. alissundere, fr. Alexander or Alexandria.] a A European apiaceous plant (Smyrnium olusatrum), cultivated and used like celery. b The plant Thaspium aureum. U. S.
Al'oran'dri-an (3l'eg-zan'dri-an), a. 1. Of or pertaining to Alexandria the Great.
3. Designating a kind of heroic verse. See Alexandrian, n.
4. Of or pertaining to the Alexandrian school.
Alexandrian canon. See CANON.—A. Coder. = CODEX ALEXANDRINE, n.

3. Designating a kind of heroic verse. See Alexandrinn, A. Of or pertaining to the Alexandrian school.

Alexandrian canon. See canon. — A. Codex. — Codex Alexandrian canon. See canon. — A. Codex. — Codex Levant (Danaë laurus). D The poon tree. — A. Ilbrary, the library begun at Alexandria by Ptolemy I. It is the one transcription of the Levant (Danaë laurus). D The poon tree. — A. Ilbrary, the library begun at Alexandria by Ptolemy II. It is the most famous library of antiquity, and was a center of labor in Greek literary history. The secondary library in the Serapeum was destroyed when the Christians sacked that temple (390 A. D.), and the main library later disappeared in an unknown manner, its destruction formerly being attributed to the Caliph Omar. — A. philosophy, the philosophy which flourished at Alexandria in the early centuries of the Christian era, and was mainly concerned in attempts (notably those of the Neo-Platonists) to interpret Oriental, especially Hebrew, religious beliefs in the light of Greek philosophy. — A. school. a Sculpture. A Hellenistic school at Alexandria in Egypt, given to representing pastoral and genre subjects, children, etc. b The pagan school of literature, science, and philosophy which flourished at Alexandria while that city was ruled by the Greek civilization of Alexandria became the chief culture of the ancient world. Even after the rise of Roman culture in Rome the Alexandrian Greeks retained their preeminence in all ines of pure scholarship, and this preeminence came to an end only with the Mohammedan conquest. C See Pa-

TRISTIO PHILOSOPHY. — Alexandrian text. See TEXT. — A version (of the Bible). See VERSION. — A. year, a fixed year commencing on the 28th or 39th of August of the Julian year, introduced by Augustus into Egypt. It survived until recent times. Cf. VAGUE YEAR.

Al'exan'drian.ism (M'8g.zh'dri-n'-lz'm), n. The teachings or tenets of the Alexandrian culture or theology. See ALEXANDRIAN SCHOOL, PATRISTIC PHILOSOPHY.

Al'exan'drine (-drift; 277), n. [F. dezandrin; because used in OF. poems on Alexander the Great.] A verse of twelve syllables (thirteen when with feminine rime), in English consisting regularly of six lambic feet, that is, ac-

twelve syllables (thirteen when with feminine rime), in English consisting regularly of six iambic feet, that is, accented on the even syllables, with the cæsura after the third (as in the second line following).

A needless Alexandrine ends the song,
That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along. Pape.
The French Alexandrine, which is the meter of French classical tragedy, is marked more by the medial cæsura and the regular count of syllables than by alternation of accent. It usually has the stress on the sixth and twelfth syllables, but disposes the other accents more freely than in English.

Alexandrine, a. [L. Alexandrinus.] Of or pertaining to

accent. It usually has the stress on the sixth and twelfth syllables, but disposes the other accents more freely than in English.

Alexand'dine, a. [L. Alexanderinus.] Of or pertaining to:
a Alexandria. b Alexander the Great, or the empire founded by him. o Arch. Designating or pertaining to the late Greek architecture ascribed to the time of Alexander the Great, or his successors, the Diadochi, which includes the finest specimens of the Ionic style.

Alexandriae liturgy. The Liturgy of 8t. Mark. See Liturgey, I. II.—A. rat, the black rat (Mus ratius). —A. war, a series of contests at Alexandria, 48-47 B. c., waged by Julius Cæsar to reëstablish Cleopatra.

Alexandriae (dividence). In [After Alexander II. of Russia.]

Min. An emerald-green variety of chrysoberyl, which shows a columbine-red color by transmitted or artificial light. It is used as a gem.

alex'ia (d-lek'si-d), n. [NL.; α-not + Gr. λέξις speech, fr. λέγειν to speak, confused with L. legere to read.] Med.

As used by some, inability to read aloud, due to brain disease. b More commonly, inability, due to brain disease, to understand written or printed symbols although they can be seen, as in case of word blindness.

a-lex'in (-sIn), n. [Gr. λάξειν to ward off.] A defensive proteid; specif. Physiol. Chem., and usually, one which destroys bacteria, as distinguished from antitoxin. See side-claytin theory.

a-lex'i-phar'mic (-sI-far'mik) a. [Gr. ἀλεξιφρακος; ἀλείανος.

side-chain theory.

a.lex'l-phar'mic (-st-far'mik) | a. [Gr. ἀλεξιφάρμακος; ἀλέa.lex'l-phar'mical (-mi-kāi) | ξειν to keep off + φάρμακον poison.] Expelling or counteracting poison; antidotal.
a-lex'l-phar'mic, n. Med. An antidote against poison or infection; a counterpoison.
a-lex'l-ter'dc (-ter'ik), α. [Gr. ἀλεξητήριος fit to keep off or help.] Med. Resisting poison; alexipharmic.—n. An antidote against poison; an alexipharmic.
al'fa (¾l'fā), n., or alfa grass. [Ar. hal/a.] Esparto grass.
Africa.

Africa.

al-fal/fa (al-fal/fa; colloq. -và), n. [Sp., fr. Ar. al-fal/fa (al-fal/fa; colloq. -và), n. [Sp., fr. Ar. al-fac/fac/h] A species of valuable forage plant; lucen;—so cailed in California, Texas, etc. See Lucen.

al-fil/a-rl'a (al-fil/a-re'a), n. [Mex. Sp., fr. Sp. alfiler pin.] A European geraniaceous herb (Erodium cicutarium) with small flowers and pinnatifid leaves, much cultivated as a forage plant in the Pacific States, where it is also a common weed; — called also pin grass.

small nowers and pinnatun leaves, much cultivated as forage plant in the Pacific States, where it is also a common weed; — called also pin grass.

al-for/a [äl-for/hā]. E. äl-for/jā), n. [Sp.] 1. A saddlebag.

2. A wallet; a bag or pouch resembling a saddlebag or wallet, as the cheek pouch of a monkey. Obs. or R.

al-free'oo (al-free'kō), adv. & a. [It. al freeco in or on the fresh.] In the open air; open-air. Smollett.

Alfurese'(äl/fōo-fze'x'; -rēs'), a. Of or pert. to the Alfuros.

— n. The language of the Alfuros, esp. of the Celebes.

Alfuro (al-fōo-fze), n.; pl. -Ros or -Ross (-rōz). A member of one of various tribes of mixed aboriginal peoples, mostly pure savages, inhabiting the Celebes and the Moluccas.

This term Alfuro is specially confusing. ... Whether Portuguese, Arab, or local, it never had any ethnical value, being indifferently applied by the Malays to all rude non-Muhammadapoples in the eastern parts of Malayse, all file and Alfa Rosalga (Alfa), n.; pl. Alfa (-fō).

L.] Bot. A chlorophyllcontaining plant of any of several different classes of the Thallophyta; a seaweed, as kelp, dulse, sea lettuce, etc.

alfga (Mi/ē), n. pl. Bot. a Pl. of Alga. b [cap.] A formerly recognized primary division of the Thallophyta,

-lex':phar'ma-con (d-lek's Y. Alf. Abbr. Alfred; Alfonso.

coördinate with the Fungi, but now used [l. c.] as a convenient popular designation of the seaweeds as a whole. It includes the classes Zygophyceæ, Chlorophyceæ, Phæophyceæ, and Rhodophyceæ.

al'gal (äl'găl), a. Bot. a Pertaining to or like algæ. b Designating Lindley's alliance Algales. Obs.—n. An alga. algal magus, any fungus of the subclass Phycomycetes;—from their structural resemblance to certain algæ. alga rouba (äl'gā-rō'bā), n. [Sp. algarrola, fr. Ar. alkharrūbāh. Cf. carob.] Bot. a The carob; also, its edible beans or pods, called St. John's bread. b The common mesquite or honey mesquite (Prosopis glandulosa), or its sweet, pulpy pods. c The West Indian locust. al'ga-rō-bil'la (âl'gā-rō-bil'lā), n. [Sp. algarrobilla. See AlGaroa.] The seeds and pods of certain leguminous trees and shrubs having astringent properties, esp. of Pühecolobium parvifolium, Cæsalpinia brevifolia, and Prosopis glandulosa. They are used for tanning and dyeing. al'gate (öl'gāt) | ādv. [all + gate way + -s, adverbia]. al'gates (öl'gāts) | See gate; -s, adv. suff.] 1. Always; wholly; everywhere. Obs. or Dial.

2. By any or all means; at all events. Obs. or Dial. Fairfaz-Algares, the toy is somewhat ghastly. Lot. Lyston. Al'ge-bar' (&l'gà-bra'), n. [Lt. algebra, fi. Ar. al-jebr reduction of parts to a whole, or fractions to whole numbers, bonesetting, fr. jabara to bind together, consolidate; al-jebr walmugābalah reduction and comparison (by equations): cf. F. algèbre, It. & Sp. algebra.] 1. Bonesetting; improperly, a fracture. Obs.

2. Math. That branch of mathematics which treats of the relations and properties of quantity by means of letters and other symbols. It is applicable to those relations that hold other symbols. It is applicable to those relations that hold other symbols.

ct. F. algebre, It. & Sp. algebra.] 1. Bonesetting; improperly, a fracture. Obs.

2. Math. That branch of mathematics which treats of the relations and properties of quantity by means of letters and other symbols. It is applicable to those relations that hold good for every kind of magnitude.

3. A treatise on this science.

alge-bra'lc (al'j\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\frac{1}

with stripes of knotted cotton.

Algerine' (8U/jē-rēn'), a. Of or pertaining to Algiers or Algeria or Algerians.

Algerine War, the war of reprisal by which the United States suppressed Algerine piracy in 1815.

Algerine', m. 1. A native of Algiers or Algeria, esp. one of Berber or Arab race. The principal races of Algeria are the Arabs, Berbers, Kabyles, Moors, Negroes, and Turks, giving rise to a numerous hybrid population.

2. A pirate.

3. [L.c.] A soft woolen fabric in stripes of bright colors.

A pirate.
 [I. c.] A soft woolen fabric in stripes of bright colors.
 al-ge'si-a (ăl-jē'sī-ā; -zī-ā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ἄλγησις sense of pain, fr. ἀλγιῶτ to suffer.] Med. Pain; sensitiveness to pain; - chiefly in comp. -al-get'ic (āl-jēt'īk), a.
 al-ge'si-chro-nom's-ter(-krō-nōm'ŝ-tēr), n. [Gr. ἄλγησις

the Alexandrian Greeks retained their preëminence in all lines of pure scholarship, and this preëminence came to an end only with the Mohammedan conquest. 6 See Paker Merchandrian (1988) and this preëminence came to an end only with the Mohammedan conquest. 6 See Paker Merchandrian (1988) and this preëminence came to an end only with the Mohammedan conquest. 6 See Paker Merchandrian (1988) and the Mohammedan conquest. 6 See Paker Merchandrian (1988) and the Mohammedan conquest. 6 See Alexandrian (1988) and the Mohammedan conducts (1988) and the Mohammedan conquest (1988) and the Mohammedan conducts (1988) and the Mohammedan conquest (1988) and the Mohammedan conducts (1988) and the Mohammedan conquest (1988) and the Mohammedan conducts (1988

a-lex'i-phar'ma-con (d-lèk's Y- Aif. Abbr. Alfred; Alfonso. fār'mā-kön). -ma-cum (-kūm). alf. n. [Icel. ālfr. See ELF.] n. [Icel. ālfr. See ELF.] alexipharmacon, fr. Gr. ἀλεξι- φάρμακον.] An alexipharmic, alex'i-pharmic, alex'i-py-rety'is (-p)-rety'ik). α. 14-ki' (dl'id-kē'). Var. of 14-ki' (dl'id-kē'). φάρμακον.] An alexipharmic.
a-lex'i-py-ret'ic (-pi-ret'ik), a.
δ n. [Gr. αλέξειν to keep off
- πυρετός burning heat, fever,

Tuperos ourning neat, rever, πυρ fire.] Med. Febrifuge.
a-lex'i-te'ri-al. (-te'ri-al.), a. η n. Alexiteric.
a-lex'i-te'ri-al. a. Alexiteric.
| a-lex'i-te'ri-um (-te'r γ-am), n.: γl.-ειλ (-ά), [LL.] A n alexiteric.
Obs.

al fa-ki' (à' l'a-ke''). Var. of ALFAQUI (à' l'f à-ke''), al fa-quin (-ke'n), n. (Sp. al/ant), al fa-quin (-ke'n), n. (Sp. al/ant), al fa-quin (-ke'n), n. (Sp. al/ant), al fa-punder of the Kon and Mohammedan law; — sometimes a surname of Spanish court doctors and secretaries.

al-far'ga (äl-fär'gä), Var. of ALFOBJA.

pain ;— chiefly in comp.—al-get'1c (āl-jēt'īk), a. al-ge'si-chro-nom'e-ter (-krō-nōm'e-ter), n. [Gr. āλγησις al-jes'si-chro-nom'e-ter (-krō-nōm'e-ter), n. [Gr. āλγησις al-jes'si-chro-nom'e-ter (-krō-nōm'e-ter), n. [Gr. āλγησις al-jes'si-chro-nom'e-ter), n. [Al-jes'si-chro-nom'e-ter], n. [Al-jes'si-chro-nom'e | aleay-iteric. Obs. | aleay-i

Al-ham/bra (Al-ham/bra), n. [Sp., fr. Ar. al the + hamrā red; i. e., the red (sc. house).]
The fortress palace, or alcazar.

[L., fr. alius other. See EISE.] Law. a Otherwise; otherwise otherwise alled; — used (the full form being alias dictus) in

The fortress palace, or alcazar, of the Moorish kings at Granada.

This famous Moorish palace the Alba palace to a consistent of the Alba palace to the Palace to the Alba palace to

A l/h a m-br a/l c [

A l'h a m-br a'l c (M'hām-br ā'l k)
Al'nam-bresque
(-br š s k'; 277)
a. Made or decorated after the fanciful style of the ornamentation in the Alhambra, which affords a fine exhibition of Saracenic or Arabesque architecture.
a'li-as(ā'l'i-ās), adv.
[L., fr. a'lius other.

sense of pain + chronometer.] Med. An instrument for recording the time between the application of a painful stimulus and the sensation of pain.

\*\*al'g1-a'[Al'j1-a'] a'[y] (Al'j1). [Gr. -αλγία (as in κεφαλαλγία cephalalgia), fr. άλγος pain.] A suffix used in medicine to denote pain (usually in some part designated by the first element), usually implying a diseased condition as a cause; as, cephalalgia, cephalalgy; otalgia; podalgia, etc. al'g1-did (al'j1-aid), n. [alga+-cide.] An agent, as copper sulphate (blue vitriol) or copper, for destroying algæ. al'gid (Al'j1d), a. [L. algidus cold, fr. algere to be cold: cf. F. algide.] Cold; chilly.

\*\*algid choiers, Med., Asiatic cholera.

\*\*al-gid'-ity (al-jid'1-ci), n. Chilliness; coldness.

\*\*al-gif'(a (3l-jif'ik), a. [L. algificus, fr. algus cold + facere to make.] Producing cold.

\*\*al'gin (Xl'jin), n. Chem. A nitrogenous substance resembling gelatin, obtained from certain algæ.

\*\*al'g0d (Xl'g0id), a. [alga +-oid.] Of the nature of, or resembling, an alga.

\*\*Al'g0d (Xl'g0i), n. [Ar. al-ghūl the ghoul, ogre; —applied to the head of Medusa, fr. ghūl to take suddenly, destroy. Cf. gnout.] Astron. A fixed star in Medusa's head, in the constellation Perseus, remarkable for its periodic variation in brightness; β Persei. The variation is believed to be the result of eclipses by a dark satellite. See Star.

\*\*Al-g0'li-an (3l-g0'l'-ān), a. Astron. Of or pert. to Algol; —used in the chemical classification of stars, and denoting likeness of spectrum to that of Algol, which indicates hydrogen, protomagnesium, protocalcium, helium, and silicon.

\*\*al-g0'li-an (3l-g0'l'-ān), n. [alga +-logy.] Bot. The study or science of algæ, or seaweeds. —al'g0-log'l-cal (3l'gō-log'l-cal (3l'gō-log'l-ca

Ottawas, Crees, Algonquins, Micmacs, and Blackfeet.— n. An Algonquian Indian.

Al-gon'quin (-k'n), n. [Of Amer. Indian origin.] An Indian of an Algonquian tribe or group of tribes of whom the greater number (about 4,400) live in the province of Quebec; also, loosely, any Algonquian.— Al-gon'quin, a. al'gor-ism (al'go-'rig'm), n. [ME. algorisme, algrim, augrim, OF. algorisme, augorisme, F. algorithme (cf. Sp. algorisme, OSp. algorisme, the modern Khiva, surname of Abu Ja'far Mohammed ben Musă, author of a work on arithmetic early in the 9th century, translated into Latin, such books bearing the name algorismus.] 1. The art of calculating by nine figures and zero.

2. The art of calculating with any species of notation; as, the algorisms of fractions, proportions, surds, etc. al'gor-is/mic (-rlz'mlk), a. Of or pertaining to algorism.

the algorisms of fractions, proportions, surds, etc. al'go-ris'mic (-riz'm'ik), a. Of or pertaining to algorism. al'go-rist (âl'gō-rist), n. One of a school of medieval mathematicians, who made use of algorismic notation; — opposed to abacist.

al'go-ris'tic (-ris'tik), a. Pertaining to algorism. al'go-rithm (âl'gō-rith'm), n. [The spelling with th is due to a supposed connection with Gr.  $\hat{a}\rho\theta\mu\phi$ s number.] Algorism. Obs.

al/ga-rith/mic (-rith/mik), q. 1. Arithmetical: algoristic.

al'go-rith'mic (-rith'm'k), a. 1. Arithmetical; algoristic.

2. Relating to or using symbols.

al'gua-zil' (al'gwà-zēl'; Sp. al'gwä-thēl'; 268), n. [OSp., now alguacil, fr. Ar. alwazīr the vizier. Cf. vizier.] An officer of justice in Spain, formerly of high, now of inferior, rank; a warrant officer; a constable.

-al'gy (-āl']'). A suffix denoting pain. See -AlgiA.

Al-ha'gi (3h-hā'ji), n. NL., fr. Ar. alhā'gi the camel's thorn.]

Bot. A small genus of fabaceous shrubs of the desert regions of Asia Minor and northern Africa. They have simple leaves, spiny branches, and tough pods. A mannalike substance exudes from the foliage in hot weather. At maurorum is the camel's thorn. Also [l. c.], a plant of this genus.

THESIS.

Al'gic (al'jik), a. Designating or pertaining to researches among Algonquian tribes made by H. R. Schoolcraft; — so used or pertain...

or pertain...

among Algonquian...

by H. R. Schoolcraft; — 80 un
by Schoolcraft...

by Schoolcraft...

a'gdd-ness (al'jid-nes), n. Al
eidity...

See STAR...

See STAR...

See ALL... gidty. Obs. Junes, a. Al-gle'ba. [Ar. al khibā the tent.] See Star. algif, algife, conf. [See ALL, adv., if.] Although. Obs. al'gl-nu-re'sis (al')1-nu-re'sis, [NI]. [NL.; irreg. fr. Gr. άλγος n + uresis.] Med. Painful n. (NL.: ITTES. Med. Paint urinstion. In the resis.) Med. Paint urinstion. al'gist (al'jist), n. [alga + -ist.] An algologist. Rare. al-giv'o-rous. (al-jiv'o-rūs), a. lalga + -vorous.] Zool. Feed.

[Gr. ἄλγησις sense of pain | Cu<sub>n</sub>Aa, allied to domeykite. Sp. -meter.] An algometer. gps.the'sis. Var. of Algon-Kin. Var. of Algon-Kin. Sis. | The state of the

Allas (2/1-26), adv.

L. fr. adius other.

See ELSE.] Law. a Otherwise; otherwise; otherwise; otherwise called; — used (the full form being alias diclus) in legal proceedings to connect the different names of any one who has gone or been known by two or more; as, Smith, alias Simpson. b At another time.

A'llas, n.; pl. aliases (-5z.-1z). Law. a Another name; an assumed name. b An alias writ.

alias writ. A second writ issued supplementary to a writ of the same kind, already issued in the same cause; — so called from the phrase sicul alias præcipimus, "as we at another time command," occurring in the Latin form.

A'll Ba'ba (3/16 bà'bà). [Ar.] A character in the "Arabian Nighta." The tale relates the story of his adventures with the Forty Thieves, whose cave he enters by the use of the magic password, Sexame. See Forty Thieves.

| al'i-bi (3/1-bi), adv. [L., fr. alius other. See ELSE.] Elsewhere; in another place.

al'i-bi, n. Law. The plac of having been, at the alleged time of the commission of an act, elsewhere than at the alleged place of commission; also, the fact or state of having been so elsewhere; as, to set up an alibi; to prove an alibi.

al'i-bie (-b'l), a. [L. alibilis, fr. alere to nourish.] Nutritive; nourishing. — al'i-bil'i-ty (3/1-bil'i-ty), n. A heavy sweet Al'i-cant (3/1-kant; 3/1-kant; 277), n. A heavy sweet Al'i-cant (a'le'tha'a' i'll kant; 277, n. A heavy sweet Al'i-cant (a'le'tha'a' i'll kant; 277, n. A heavy sweet Al'i-cant (a'le'tha'a' i'll kant; 277, n. A heavy sweet Al'i-cant (a'le'tha'a' i'll kant; 277, n. A heavy sweet Al'i-cant (a'le'tha'a' i'll kant; 277, n. A heavy sweet Al'i-cant (a'le'tha'a' i'll kant; 277, n. A heavy sweet Al'i-cant (a'le'tha'a' i'll kant; 277, n. A heavy sweet Al'i-cant (a'le'tha'a' i'll kant; 277, n. A heavy sweet Al'i-cant (a'le'tha'a' i'll kant; 277, n. A heavy sweet Al'i-cant (a'le'tha'a' i'll kant; 277, n. A heavy sweet Al'i-cant (a'le'tha'a' i'll kant; 277, n. A heavy sweet Al'i-cant (a'le'tha'a' i'll kant; 277, n. A heavy sweet Al'i-cant (a'le'tha'a'

other with great eyes, and smiled with dien lips. Farrar.

alien enemy, Law, a person owing allegiance to an adverse
belligerent state. — a priory, a religious house or monastery dependent on, and owing obedience to, a religious
house or abbey in some other country. — a water, Irrigation, water conducted across an irrigated district for use
elsewhere. Eng.

al'ien, n. 1. A person of another family, race, or nation;
a foreigner; stranger.

Mourning his age left childless, and his wealth
Heapt for an alien. Southey. 2. One owing allegiance to another state; a foreign-born 2. One owing allegiance to another state; a foreign-born [al-ha-ce'na (ā'lā-thā'nā; 138), whose leaves yield a vinegarlike acid. Phil. (Tag.) In Spanish architecture, a recess; esp., a decorative [a-life, allegian] acid. Phil. (Tag.) interj. (Tag.) interj. (Tag.) interj. (Tag.) interj. (Tag.) interj. (Tag.) acid. (T miche used as a cupboard; hence, a cupboard decorated in Spanish or Moorish style.

Altham'ra (al-ham'ra). Var. althe + ALIKE.

Altham'ra (al-ham'ra). Var. althe + iobāl approach.] Astenda (altham'ra). No. [Ar. altham'ra]. Var. althe + iobāl approach.] Astenda (altham'ra). No. [Ar. altham'ra]. [Colocynth. Obs.

Altham'ra (al-ham'ra). No. [Ar. altham'ra]. Astenda (altham'ra). See Star.

Al'hada (a'da adde, da'tha.

Al'la (a'da'tha'ra). Bib.

Ali'an (a'la'ta'; a'l'-a). Bib.

Ali'an (a'la'ta'; a'l'-a). Bib.

Ali'an (a'l'a'; a'l'-a). Bib.

Ali'an (a'l'a'l'a'), n.; pl.

-ali'c'u'; a'l'a'l'a'; a'l'a'l', n.; pl.

-ali'c'u'; a'l'a'l', a'l'a'l', n.; pl.

-ali'c'u'; a'l'a'l', a'l'a'l', a'l'i'da; a'l'a'l', n.; pl.

-ali'c'u'; a'l'a'l', a'l', a'l', a'l', a'l'a'l', a'

resident of a country in which he does not possess the privileges of a citizen; in England, one born out of the allegiance of the king. Originally at the common law of England a person born in any territory subject to the king of England was a natural-born subject of the king, and not an alien; and every child born elsewhere was an alien irrespective of the nationality of his parents, with few exceptions, such as that of the children born to ambassadors and diplomatic ministers abroad. Important exceptions have now been made to this rule both for Great Britain and the United States, the general principle of which is to recognize as subjects the children born abroad of subjects still claiming their citizenship, as in the case of seamen, travelers, etc. The minor upon coming of age may renounce his citizenship. A woman becomes by marriage a citizen of her husband's country; but the converse is not true. Cf. CITIZEN, ALLEGIANCE, NATURALIZATION.

3. One excluded from certain privileges; one alienated or estranged; as, aliens from the commonwealth of Israel. Ephes. ii. 12.

Syn.—See stranngen.

aliena from the commonwealth of Israel. Ephes. ii. 12.

Syn.—See stranngen.

Aliens from the commonwealth of Israel. Ephes. ii. 12.

Syn. — See STRANGER.
alien act, an act with reference to aliens; specif. [cap.];
a An act of the English Parliament, 1733, aimed at partisans
of the French Revolution, and empowering the government
to banish aliens. b Any of several English laws, as those
of 1836, 1844, and 1847, requiring the registration, property
qualification, and naturalization of aliens. c See Alien and
Sedition Acts. — Alien and Sedition Acts or Laws, certain acts
passed by the Federalists in Congress in 1798; as: the Alien
Act passed June 25, to continue in force for two years, authorizing the President to banish foreigners deemed to be
dangerous; and the Sedition Act, passed July 14, to remain
in force till March 3, 1801, curtailing the freedom of the
press. They were chiefly aimed at certain political opponents of the administration, and sympathizers with France,
and created a violent reaction. United States.

all'en (al'yèn), v. t.; al'iened (yènd); al'Ien-Ino. [F.
aliener, L. alienare.] To alienate; to estrange; to transler, as property or ownership. "If the son alien lands."
Sir M. Hale.

The prince was totally aliened from all thoughts of . . . the
marriage.
al'lena-ble (-à-b'1), a. [Cf. F. aliénable.] That may be

er, as property or ownership. "If the son alien lands."

Sir M. Hale.

The prince was totally aliened from all thoughts of ... the marriage.

The prince was totally aliened from all thoughts of ... the marriage.

Al'ien-a-ble (-a-b'l), a. [Cf. F. aliénable.] That may be alienated. — al'ien-a-ble (-ien-a-ble), the marriage.

al'ien-a-ge (-āj), n. [Cf. OF. alienage.] 1. Status of an alien.

2. State of being alienated, or transferred to another.

al'ien-age (-āj), n. [Cf. OF. alienage.] 1. Status of an alien.

al'ien-age (-āj), a. [L. alienatus, p. p. of alienare, fr. alienus. See Allen.] Estranged; withdrawn in affection; foreign; — with from.—n. A stranger; an alien. Obs.

O alienate from God.

Milton.

al'ien-ate (-āt), v. t., al/ien-at'ed (-āt'éd); al/ien-at'ien (-āt'fng).

1. To convey or transfer to another, as title, property, or right; to part voluntarily with ownership of; to alien. In its widest sense property is alienated when the title is transferred from one person to another in any way; but generally the sense of alienating is restricted to the transfer of the title to property by the act of the owner, as distinguished from a transfer effected entirely by operation of law, as in the case of descent. In this restricted sense alienation includes transfer of title by judicial sale. foreclosure, etc., where the law gives effect to a prior act of the party. Strictly an alienation involves a complete transfer of the title to property, and a mortgage or any other incumbrance or disposition falling short of that does not constitute an alienation; but the context may require that alienation should be made to include an act which contemplates, or might result in, such a complete transfer, or an act by which the title inures more or less to the benefit of another, as in homestead and other laws restricting the alienation of property. Cf. Alienation, in alienater, or an act by which the title inures more or less to the benefit of another, as in homestead and other laws restricting to estrange; to wean; — usuall

b A withdrawing, diverting, or estrangement, as of the alfections.

The alienation of his heart from the king.

2. State or quality of being alienated; specif., mental alienation; derangement of the mental faculties; insanity (which see); as, alienation of mind.

Syn.—See INSANITY.

al'ien\_a'tor (al'yên-ā'têr), n. One who alienates.

al'ien\_oe' (al'yên-ā'cêr), n. Law. One to whom the title of property is transferred;—opposed to alienor.

al'ien\_ism (al'yên-îz'm), n. 1. Status of an alien; alienage.

2. The study or treatment of diseases of the mind.

3. Rhet. A foreignism.

al'ien-ist, n. [F. aliéniste.] One who treats, or makes a specialty of, diseases of the mind.

al'ien-or (al'yên-ā'; -ôr'), n. [OF. alieneur.] One who alienates or transfers property;—opposed to alienee.

a'lie (a'li), n. [Cf. Icel. ala | a'lie-ni ge'ne-ris (ā'li-ā'nī different

alienates or transfers property; — opposed to alienate.

a'He (ā'lY), n. [Cf. Icel. ala | la'He'ni ge'ne-ris (ā'lY-ē'nī to nourish, rear.] A favorīte; a plet. Diad. End. and la file. [Isb.] al'iena-bi. Ala favorīte; a la file. Isb.] al'iena-bi. Ala favorīte; a la file. Isb.] al'iena-bi. Ala favorīte; a la file. Isb.] Of a different for the file. Isb. [Isb.] Of a different for the file. Isb.] Isb. [Isb.] Of a different for the file. Isb.] Isb. [Isb.] Of a different for the file. Isb.] Isb. [Isb.] Of a different for the file. Isb.] Isb. [Isb.] Isb. [Isb.

al'1-form (ăl'1-form; ā'l'1-), a. [L. ala wing + -form.] Wing-shaped; winglike.

a-light' (ā-lit'), v. i.; A-LIGHT'ED, sometimes A-LIT' (ā-lit');

A-LIGHT'ING. [ME. alihien, fr. AS. ālīhian; ā-(see A-, 2) + līhian; or gelthian, fr. līhian, to alight, orig. to render light, to remove a burden from, fr. līhi, leòhi, light. See LIGHT, v. i.] 1. To spring down, get down, or descend, as from a horse's back or from a carriage; to dismount.

2. To descend and settle, lodge, rest, or stop; as, a flying bird alights on a tree; snow alights on a roof.

3. To come or chance (upon). Rare.

a-ligh', a-line' (ā-lin'), v. t. & t.; A-LIGHED', A-LINED' (ā-lin'); A-LIGHNG, A-LINING (-lin'Ing). [F. aligner; â (L. ad) + ligne (L. linea) line. See LINE; cf. ALLINEATE.]

To adjust or form to a line; to range or form in line; to bring into line.

into line

a lign'ment, a-line'ment (-mënt), n. [F. alignement.]

1. Act of aligning; arrangement in a line or lines; state of being so adjusted; a formation in a straight line; also, the line of aligning; arrangement in a line or lines; state of being so adjusted; a formation in a straight line; also, the line of adjustment; esp., an imaginary line to regulate the formation of troops or of a squadron.

2. Engin. The ground plan, as of a railroad or fieldwork, in distinction from the grades or profile.

3. Archeol. A group or assemblage of menhirs, or monoliths, arranged in a row or in rows, such as are found in parts of Europe and especially in Brittany.

3. Hard' (d-lik'), a. [AS. onlic or gelic. See A-; LIKE.] Having resemblance or similitude; similar; without difference. Now used only predicatively.

The darkness and the light are both alike to thee. Ps.cxxxix. 12. No two things are entirely alike, and no two things are entirely different.

3. Ilke', dadv. [AS. gelice or onlice.] In the same manner,

The darkness and the light are both alike to thee. Ps.cxxxix. 12.
No two things are entirely alike, and no two things are entirely different.

Alike', adv. [AS. gelice or onlice.] In the same manner, form, or degree; in common; equally; as, we are all alike concerned in religious matters; a religious teacher, such as muftis, inams, etc.

al'-ma (al'-ma), n. [NL., for halima, fr. Gr. αλιμος pertaining to the sea.] Zoöl.

A larval stage of certain stomatopod Crustacea.

al'-ment (all'-ment), n.
[L. alimentum, fr. alere to nourish; akin to Goth. alan to grow, Icel. ala to nourishe; cf. F. aliment.

See old.] 1. That which nourishes; food; nutriment; anything which feeds or adds to a substance in natural growth. Hence: The necessaries of life generally; sustenance; means of support.

Aliments of their sloth and weakness.

Bacon.

2. An allowance for maintenance.

Syn.—See Pabulum.

al'-ment, v. l.;—ment'sd);—ment'ing. To give aliment to.

They would have alimented the honest man decently among them.

Scott.

al'-ment'tal (al'/-ment'sd); furnishing the metarials for nearral

They would have alimented the honest man decently among them.

Al'I-men'tal (Al'I-měn'tăi), a. Supplying food; having the quality of nourishing; furnishing the materials for natural growth; as, alimental sap.—al'I-men'tal-ly, adv.

Al'I-men'ta-ry (-tá-rǐ), a. [L. alimentarius.] 1. Of, of the nature of, or pertaining to, aliment or the function of nutrition; nutritious; alimental; as, alimentary substances.

2. Supplying sustenance; as, an alimentary endowment. alimentary canal, And., the canal or tube extending from the mouth to the anus, whose function is the digestion and absorption of the nourishment for the whole body. In man it is about thirty feet long. Its chief sections are the mouth, pharyna, esophagus, stomach, small and large intestines, and rectum. See Diesstive, Illust.

Al'I-men-ta'tion (-mēn-tā/shūn), n. [Cf. F. alimentation, LL. alimentation, Act or process of alimenting, or affording nutriment; nutrition; state or mode of being nourished, al'I-men'tive-ness (-měn'tiv-nes; -nīs), n. The instinct or faculty of appetite for food. Chiefty in phrenology.

al'I-mony (Al'I-mō-nī), n. [L. alimonia, alimonium, nourishment, sustenance, fr. alere to nourish.] 1. Maintenance; means of living; aliment.

nourisments, sustenance; neares to nourism.] I. Maintenance; means of living; aliment.

2. Law. An allowance made to a woman for her support of the estate or income of her husband, or of him who was her husband, upon her legal separation or divorce from him, or during a suit for the same. Alimony granted pending a suit, called alimony pendente lite, is made to include a reasonable allowance for prosecution of the suit as well

as for support; alimony granted after the termination of a suit, esp. for the joint lives of the two upon an absolute divorce (see Divorce), is called permanent alimony. Alimony is not a debt which the wife can assign or anticipate, or which can be levied upon or reached in execution for a debt prior to the divorce. Nor is it a debt which can be proved in bankruptcy by the husband.

al'.na'Sal (âl'I-nā'zāl), a. [L. ala wing +nasal.] Anat. Pertaining to the lateral portions of the nose.

a-line' (â-lin'), v. t. & i. [See Alion.] To place in a line; to bring or fall into line. — ALIGN. — a-lin'er (-ēr), n.

a-line'ment (-mēt.), n. An aligning, etc. — ALIGNMENT.

The Eng. form alimement is preferable to alignment, a bad spelling of the Friench]. Oxy E. D.

al'-init (âl'I-nit) n. [Perh. fr. L. alere to nourish + E.
al'-inite (al'I-fav'lk), a. [Gr. àketpap, àketparos, oil, fat.] Org. Chem. Of, pertaining to, or derived from, fat, fatty; — applied to compounds having an open-chain structure. The aliphatic compounds as the ethylene and acetylene series.

al'-quant (âl'I-kwānt), a. [L. aliquantus some, moderate; alius other + quantus how great: cf. F. aliquante.] Math. Designating a part of a number or quantity that does not

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bons, but also unsaturated compounds, as the ethylene and acetylene series.

al'i-quant (a'i'-kwānt), a. [L. aliquantus some, moderate; alius other + quantus how great: cf. F. aliquante.] Math. Designating a part of a number or quantity that does not divide the number or quantity without leaving a remainder; thus, 5 is an aliquant part of 16. Opposed to aliquot.

al'i-quot (-kwōt), a. [L. aliquot some, several; alius other + quot how many: cf. F. aliquote.] Math. Designating a part of a number or quantity which will divide the number or quantity without a remainder; submultiple; thus, 5 is an aliquot part of 15. Opposed to aliquant.

A-lis'ma (ā-līz'mā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ἀλωμα the water plantain.] Bot. A small genus of aquatic or semiaquatic herbs, type of the family Alismaceæ, with long-petioled, elliptical, often floating leaves, and umbellate-paniculate white flowers. A. plantago is the common water plantain. Also [I. c.], a plant of this genus.

Al'is-ma'ceæ & (Niz-ma'sē-ē.), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. A family of chiefly aquatic or marsh plants (order Naiadales), the water-plantain family, having regular perfect monœcious or dicecious flowers. There are about 13 genera and 70 species, of wide distribution in temperate regions, the principal genera being Alisma and Sagittaria.—al'is-ma'ceous (shis), a.

al'i-sphe'mold (al'i-ste'noid) \ a. [L. ala wing + sphe-lai'sphe-noi'dal (-ste'-noi'dāl)) noid, noidal.] Anat. Pertaining to or designating the wings of the sphenoid, or the pair of bones which, becoming fused with other cranial bones, form in adult man the greater wings of the sphenoid, — n. An alisphenoid bone.

al'i-trunk (āl'ī-trūnk), n. [L. ala wing + truncus trunk.]

Zoöl. In insects, the thorax, or the last two thoracic segments, which bear the wings. In Hymenoptera it includes also the first abdominal segment, which is united with the thoracic segments.

also the first abdominal segment, which is united with the thoracic segments.

a.live' (a.liv), a. [ME. on live, AS. on life in life; life being dat. of lif life. See LIFE; cf. LIVE, a.] 1. Having life, in opposition to dead; living; being in a state in which the organs perform their functions; as, an animal or a plant which is alive.

2. In a state of action; in force or operation; unextinguished; unexpired; existent; as, to keep the fire alive; to keep the affections alive; specif., in games, being in play; not dead, as a jack in bowls.

3. Exhibiting the activity and motion of many living beings; swarming; througed.

The Boyne, for a quarter of a mile, was alive with muskets and green boughs.

The Boyne, for a quarter of a mine, was and green boughs.

4. Sprightly; lively; brisk.

5. Having susceptibility; easily impressed; having lively feelings, as opposed to apathy; sensitive.

7. Tremblingly alive to nature's laws.

6. Of all living (by way of emphasis).

Northumberland was the proudest man alive. Clarendon.

Used colloquially as an intensive; as, man alive!

7. Alive always follows the noun which it qualifies.

8. It's art (a'll'a'rīt), n. [Prob. fr. Ar. 'agārah juice extracted from a plant, fr. 'agara to press: cf. F. & Sp. alizari.] Com. The madder of the Levant.

a-liz'a-rin (â-liz'â-rin), n. Also a-liz'a-rine. [F. alizarine, fr. alizari.] 1. Chem. A dyestuff, C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>4</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>, formerly prepared from madder, and now produced artificially from anthracene, and forming when pure a reddish yellow powder or orange-red crystals. It produces the Turkey reds, shades of orange, violet, etc., with different mordants. Chemically, it is a dihydroxy derivative of anthraquinone.

2. a Either of the closely related dyestuffs anthrapurpurin and flavopurpurin, a mixture of which with a little true alizarin is called yellow-shade alizarin, the true alizarin being known as blue-shade alizarin, the true alizarin being known as blue-shade alizarin proper, from an thracene, and producing various hues. They are called also alizarin colors or alizarin dyes.

alizarin yellow. Any of several artificial yellow dye-stuffs related to alizarin in their mode of application, and distinguished by different letters. Alizarin yellow C is gallacetophenone.

thracene, and producing various hues. They are called also alizarin vellow. Any of several artificial yellow dye stuffs related to alizarin in their mode of application, and distinguished by different letters. Alizarin yellow C is gallacetophenone.

al'ka-hest (al'kā-hēst), n. [LL. alchahest or F. alcahest; the word was perhaps arbitrarily formed by Paracelsus.] The fabled "universal solvent" of the alchemists; a menstruum capable of dissolving all bodies.—al'ka-hest' tic (-hēst'ik), al'ka-hest'ical, a.

al'ka-lesg'cent (al'kā-lēs'ēnt), a. Tending to the properties of an alkali; silghtly alkaline.—al'ka-lesg'cence(-ēns), al'ka-lesg'cency (-ēn-sī), n.

al'ka-lesg'cency (-ēn-sī), n.

al'ka-lesg'cent (al'kā-lēs'ēnt), a. Tending to the properties of an alkali; silghtly alkaline.—al'ka-lesg'cence(-ēns), al'ka-lesg'cency (-ēn-sī), n.

al'ka-lesg'cency (-ēn-sī),

ning a suit, called alimony pendene lite, is made to include a reasonable allowance for prosecution of the suit as well and is hence often used as a reasonable allowance for prosecution of the suit as well and is hence often used as a reasonable allowance for prosecution of the suit as well and is hence often used as a reasonable allowance for prosecution of the suit as well and is hence of the used as a reasonable allowance for prosecution of the suit as well and is hence of the used as a reasonable allowance as a reasonable allowance as a reasonable allowance for prosecution of the suit as well as well-mence. All-mence a reasonable allowance a liment. The light of the suit as a liment. The light of the suit as a liment therapy. All mentice allowance is a liment. Allowance allowance is a liment. Allowance is a liment therapy. Allowance is a liment the greek and in the greek is a liment the greek manner.] Arch. A Greek fret. See Fiet. Rare. Allowance is a liment to the suit as well and the suit as the suit as a liment to the greek is a liment to the greek of the sea; confused with Gr. allowance of a plant, fr. allowanc

tracted from a plant, fr. 'acara to press: cf. F. & Sp. alizara. | Zom. The madder of the Levant. | Zom. The tree blind-your-eyes. | Phil. I. | Zom. | Zom. The madder of the Levant. | Zom. | [Adriphex hadinus), fabied to banish hunger. Obs. al'1-mo'nlous, a. [From All-mo'nlous, a.

mouth.

[a H-un'de (E IY-un'dE), adv. & a. (L.) From another source; from elsewhere; as, a case proved aliunde; proof aliunde. alivin'cu-lar (M'Y-v'I)' koldr), a. (See ALA; VNCUUMI.) Zool. Having a short ligament with its longer axis transverse to the hinge line;—said of certain bivalves.

alizarin black, blue, Bordeaux,

etc. See Dye.
alizarin brown. = anthracene
brown. See Dye.
alizarin oil. = Sulphated oil.
alizarin violet. = Gallein. See

alizarin violet. = GALLEIN. See DYK.

| alja'ma (äl-hā'mā; 189), n. [Sp., fr. Ar. al-jamā' a a meeting of people.] A Jewish congregation or community in medieval Spain: hence, a Jewish (sometimes Moorish) quarter or settlement, school, or synagogue.
| alja-ma'do (äl-hā-mā'dhō; 146), n.; pl.-nos (+hfōs). [Sp.] An inhabitant of an aljama.
| alja-mi'a (äl-hā-mē'ā; 189), n. [Sp., fr. A. al-ajamāya, fem. ad-j. Spanish, fr. al-ajam barbarian.] The vernacular Spanish of Jews or Moors; also, Spanish written in Hebrew or Arabie characters. Arabie charac

| I... The fault is nourished and | aljamia. — n. One that uses allows by being concealed. | John |

aljo'ba (il-jo'ha), n. [Sp. al-juba, fr. Ar. al-jubbah.] = JUB-BAH.
alk (ôk). † AUK.
alk (âlk), n., or alk gum. Resin of Chian turpentine.
[G1. al ka-kan' gl. Vur. of ALEREN-la kal-kan' gl. Al-kan' gl. Vur. of ALEREN-la kan' gl. Vur. of ALEREN-la kan' gl. Al-kan' gl. Vur. of ALEREN-la vur.

See - GEKOUS.
alkali green. See Dyr.
al'ka-li-mir'lie (äl'kâ-ly-mūr'-līk), a. See PETROGRAPHY.
al'ka-li-ize (-nīz), v. t. To al-kalize.
al'ka-li-nous (-lī'nŭs), a. Of alkaline nature.

al'ka-lize (ăl'kā-liz), v. t.; Al'ka-Lized (-līzd); Al'ka-Liz'-ING (-līz'Ing). [Cf. F. alcaliser.] To render alkaline.— al'ka-loid (ăl'kā-loid), n. [Cf. F. alcaloide.] Chem. An organic substance having alkaline, or basic, properties;— now usually restricted to such as occur naturally in plants and animals. Specif., a vegetable base, as distinguished from leucomaine and plomaine. The alkaloids usually

occur combined with some common organic acid, as tannic, malic, or citric. All contain nitrogen, carbon, and hydrogen, some being amino derivatives of splipatic hydrocarbons; and others, derivatives of pyridine, quinoline, pyrrol, etc. Most alixaloids also contain oxygen, and, as a rule, are solid and nonvolatile. The others, as sulcotine, at the property of the p

completely incorporated into words, and its final consonant is dropped, as in almighty, already, always, algate; but in most instances it is an alverb or adjective prefixed to adjectives, participles, or nouns, but usually with a hyphen, as all-bountful, all-glorious, all-important, all-surrounding, all-praised, all-power, all-giver, all-rail, etc. Anciently many words, as alabout, alagnound, etc., were compounded with all, which are now written separately. Syn.—All, every, Each agree in inclusiveness, but differ in stress. All collects, every divides, each distributes. All refers rather to the aggregate under which the individuals are subsumed than to the individuals themselves; as, all men are mortal. Every refers to the individuals themselves; as, all men are mortal. Every refers to the individuals but never denotes the separate individual; as, every man must die. Each refers to the separate individual; as, every man must die. Each refers to the separate individual; as, every man must die. Each refers to the separate individual; as, every man must die. Each refers to the separate individual; as, every man must die. Each refers to the separate individual; as, every man must die. Each refers to the suggests rather more the component elements or parts involved; as, all the city, the whole city, was in an uproar. See wholes, sum.

all and some, all and each, individually and collectively; one and all. Obs. "Displeased all and some." Fairfax.—a. and sundry, all collectively, and each separately.—a. and whole, entire; chirely. Obs.—a. but. a Scarcely; barely. Obs. Shak. b Almost: nearly. "The fine arts were all but provers," "To prove it against all comers." Fairfax.—a. and sundry, all collectively, and each separately.—but proversy." "To prove it against all comers." Bp. Stillingfleet.—a. wes, and a. fours. See in the Vocabulary.—a. hall. See in the Vocabulary.—a. hall. See in the Vocabulary.—a. hall. Gen.—a. the volume of the agreement is that carriage shall be by rail as far as practicable.—a. sudand land conse

All on a rock reclined. Gay.

All on a rock reclined. Gay.

All abroad. a Wide of the mark; at fault.

The first deals successfully with nearly the whole of life, while the second is all abroad in it.

b At a loss; nonplused.—a. a case, a matter of indifference. Obs. "T is all a case to me." L'Estrange.—a. slong. a All through the course or length of; during the whole time; throughout. "I have all along declared this to be a neutral paper." Addison. b Bookbinding. So that the thread goes direct from one extreme to the other; as, to sew a section all along.—a. hollow, entirely, completely; as, to beat any one all hollow. Collog. or Vulgar.—a. if, even if. Obs.—a. in, exhausted; spent; "all out." Slang.—a. in the wind. a Naut. With the head to the wind and all the sails flapping or shivering. b In a flurry; confused and uncertain as to what to do. Collog.—a. of a suden, very suddenly. Collog.—a. one, of the same or equal nature, or consequence; as, he says that it is all one what course you take. Shak.—a. ont. a Completely. Obs. or Amer. b Exhausted; spent; "all in." Slang. Gereatly mistaken; all abroad. Collog.—a. over. a Over the whole extent; thoroughly; wholly; as, she is her mother all over. Collog. b Wholly over; ended; done for.

As soon as you once come up with a man's limitations, it is all over with him.

—a. right, satisfactory or satisfactorily; correct or cor-

mistaken; alladroad. Colony.—a. over. a Over Mistaken; alladroad.

extent; thoroughly; wholly; as, she is her mother all over. Colloq. b Wholly over; ended; done for.

As soon as you once come up with a man's limitations, it is all over with him.

—a. right, satisfactory or satisfactorily; correct or correctly;—often used by way of mere assent. Colloq.—a. round, over the whole place; in every direction.—a. there. Erroneous var. of allher, gen. pl. of All. Obs.—a. there. Erroneous var. of allher, gen. pl. of All. Obs.—a. the same, nevertheless. "There they (certain phenomena] remain rooted all the same, whether we recognize them or not." J. C. Shairp. "But Rugby is a very nice place all the same." T. Arnold.—a. to, or all-to. In such phrases as "all to rent," "all to break," all-to frozen," etc., which are of frequent occurrence in our old authors, the all and the to have commonly been regarded as forming a compound adverb, equivalent in meaning to entirely, completely, altogether. But the sense of entireness lies wholly in the word all (as it does in "all folorn," and similar expressions), and the to properly belongs to the following word, being a kind of intensive prefix (orig. meaning assumeder and answering to the LG terr. HG zer.). It is frequently to be met with in old books, used without the all. Thus Wycliffe says, "The vail of the temple was to rent;" and of Judas, "He was hanged and to-burst the middle;" and of Judas, "He was hanged and to-burst the middle;" and of Judas, "He was hanged and to-burst the middle;" and of Judas, "He was hanged and to-burst the middle;" and of Judas, "He was hanged and to-burst the middle;" and of Judas, "He was hanged and to-burst the middle;" and of Judas, "He was hanged and to-burst the middle;" and of Judas, "He was hanged and to-burst the middle;" and of Judas, "He was hanged and to-burst the middle;" and of Judas, "He was hanged and to-burst the middle;" and of Judas, "He was hanged and to-burst the middle;" and of Judas, "He was hanged and to-burst the middle;" and

or more alkyl groups (into a compound).

al-kyl'o-gen (&l-krl'\\(\hat{O}\_1\)\)Em, n.

Chem. An alkyl halide.

all. + AWL.

al'la (1/3), or all', prep. [It.

a, L. ad + the fem. article.] By or according to; in the (style of); after the (manner of).

all acp-pel'la (&Bp-pel'la).

[It.] Music. = A CAPPELLA.

allace + ALAS.

[al'la cer-to'sa (&l'l\)a cher-to'-
al'lah l'lah al'lah (or al'lah l'lah).

all (31), conj. [Orig. all, adv., wholly: used with though or if, which when not expressed before the subjunctive left all as if in the sense although.] Although; albeit. Obs. all, n. 1. The whole number, quantity, or amount; the entire thing; everything included or concerned; the agregate; the whole; totality; hence, specif., everything or every person; as, our all is at stake.

Death, as the Psalmist saith, is certain to all. Shak. All is used with of, like a partitive; as, all of a thing, all of us; and as antecedent to a relative, as all we possess = all that which we possess.

2. Philos. Whole; totality; esp., the universe. after all, all things considered.—a. In all, everything; also (adverbially), wholly; altogether.

Thou shalt be all in all, and I in thee, Forever.

Trust me not at all, or all in all.

Tennyson.

Thou shalt be all in all, and I in thee,
Forever.

Trust me not at all, or all in all.

Tennyson.

-and all, and the rest; and everything else; and everything connected. "Bring our crown and all." Shak. -a tall.

a In every respect; wholly; thoroughly. Obs. "She is a shrew at all." Chaucer. b A phrase much used by way of enforcement or emphasis, usually in negative or interrogative sentences, and signifying in any way or respect; in the least degree or to the least extent; in the least; under any circumstances; as, he has no ambition at all; has he any property at all? "Nothing at all." Shak. "If thy father at all miss me." I Sam. xx. 6. - for all. a Notwithstanding. b For all contingencies; finally; as, once for all.—if all, even if. Obs.—in all, altogether.—(when) all comes, or goes, to all, (when) all is summed up, cleared up fully, or explained. Obs. or Archaic. With one breve, or four minims, to a measure, and sung faster like four crotchets. b Now, simply, in quick It common time; —indicated in the time signature by I.

al'la-bu'ta (âl'd-bū'ta), n. The hard seed of the white goosefoot, used in stamping shagreen.

Al'lah (âl'a; Ar. àl-lā'), n. [Ar., contr. fr. the article all the +iah God.] The Supreme Being;—the name in use among the Arabs and the Mohammedans generally.

Al'la-man'da (âl'a-mān'dā), n. [NL., after J. N. S. Allamand, Swiss scientist.] Bol. A genus of tropical American apocynaceous trees or climbing shrubs having verticilate leaves and large funnel-shaped yellow or purple flowers.

Al'an-a-Dale' (âl'dōn-ā-dāl'), n. In the old English ballads a youth who (with the aid of his friend Robin Hood) breaks up the wedding of his sweetheart to a wealthy old knight, and is married to her on the spot by Little John. He and his wife lived as members of Robin Hood's band; and he appears in Scott's "Ivanhoe" as Robin Hood's band; and he appears in Scott's "Ivanhoe" as Robin Hood's band; and he appears in Scott's "Ivanhoe" as Robin Hood's band; and he appears in Scott's "Ivanhoe" as Robin Hood's band; and Trust me not at all, or all in all.

ate allied to epidote, and containing cerium and other rare metals. H., 5.5-6. Sp. gr., 3.0-4.2.—al'la-nit'ic (āl'ā-nit'l'ā-sis), a.

al'lan-t'l'a-sis (āl'ān-ti'd-sis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ἀλλάς, ἀλλάντος, sausage + -iasis.] Med. Ptomaine poisoning from sausages.

al'lan-to'le (-tō'lk), a. [Cf. F. allanto'que.] Pert. to, or contained in, the allantois; characterized by an allantois. allantoic acid. Chem. = Allantoin.—a. bladder, Anal., the urinary bladder of the higher vertebrates, which is derived from the allantois.—a. vesicle. See allantois is derived from the allantois.—a. vesicle. See allantois saulantoi (ā'lān'toid), a. [Gr. ἀλλαντοιό'ς sau-al'lan-toi'dal (ā'lān'toi'dāl)} sage-shaped; ἀλλάς sausage + elôo; form.] 1. Sausage-shaped.

2. Anal. Of or pertaining to the allantois.

Al'lan-toi'de-a (-d²-ā), n. pl. [NL.] Zoöl. The division of Vertebrata in which the embryo develops a complete allantois. It is equiv. to Amniota, since its members also develop an amnion. It includes reptiles, birds, and mammals.—al'lan-toi'de-an (-d²-ān), al'lan-toi'di-an (-dī-ān), a. & n.

al-lan'to-in (ā-lān'tô-'īn), n. Chem. A crystalline oxidation product, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>, of uric acid. It is found in the allantoic liquid of cows, in beet piuce, etc.

al-lan'to-is (-is), n. [NL.] Anat. An organ developed by the embryos of all amniota (but wanting or very rudimentary in the lower vertebrates), arising as a hollow bud from the posterior part of the alimentary canal, and projecting from the body at the umbilicual rateries and vein, and its expanded extremity, uniting with the chorion, forming the placenta (see PLacenta). In most mammals it forms the most important part of the umbilical cord, its blood vessels becoming the umbilicual rateries and vein, and its expanded extremity, uniting with the chorion, forming the placenta (see PLacenta). In birds and reptiles, where the yolk of the egg nourishes the embryo, the function of the allantois is respiratory, the blood in its vessels being aërated by the air which penetrates the porou

meaning, or add force to a word. In some instances it is al'ka-liz a-ble (-liz'a-b'l), a. see-alks: alkalize. alkali food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); K=ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh=z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Guida. Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

plant organs, often called movements of variation : -- op-

plant organs, often called movements of variation; — opposed to auxolonic. See CURNATURE, IRRITOMORILITY.

al-lay (à-i\vertilde (\vertilde \), al. 1. Al. LAY (10. ME. alaien, aleggen, to lay down, put down, humble, put an end to, AS. āleegan; \vec{a} c. (see A., 2) + leegan to lay; but confused with old forms of allege, aloy, and ME. aleggen to lighten, alleviate. See LAY.] 1. To lay aside; to lay low; abandon; put down. Obs.

2. To make quiet or put at rest; to pacify or appease; to quell; to calm; as, to allay popular excitement; to allay the tumult of the passions.

3. To alleviate; to abate; to mitigate; as, to allay the severity of affliction or the bitterness of adversity.

It would allay the burning quality of that fell poison. Shak.

4. To soften or temper (steel or other metal). Obs.

Syn.—Oheck, repress, assuage, appease, abate, subdue, compose, soothe, calm, quiet. See Alleviate.

Obs. or R. "When the rage allays."

Syn.—Oheck, repress, assuage, appease, abate, subdue, compose, soothe, calm, quiet. See Alleviate.

Obs. or R. "When the rage allays."

Shak.

3l-lay, n. Alleviation; abatement; check. Obs.

al-lay'n. A. Mien in the rage allays."

Shak.

allegare, allegatum, to send a message, chec; laker, to free by giving reasons; ad—legate to send, commission: cf. F. allegation.

See Legarz cf. Allegation, to send a message, che; laker, to free by giving reasons; ad—legate to send, commission: cf. F. allegation.

2. pl. Specif. Eccl. Law. See declaration.

See Legarz cf. Allegations but reasonable.

allegation of faculites, Law, the statement of the husband's resources made by a wife seeking alimony.

allege (24-lefy), v. t., Al-lenger (16-lef), j. c., and the commission of faculites, Law, at allegate all

Originally allegiance was a foodal relation or obligation times this conception has given place in civilized mations to the political conception of its as relation or obligation to the political conception of its as relation or obligation ment under which he residue. Allegiance is variously extended to the manual ment which is the state of the political conception of its as relation or obligation in the political conception of its as relation or obligation in the political conception of the same and the political conception of the same and the political conception which is conception of the political conception which is conception of the political conception of the political conception of the political conception of the political distribution of the world.

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singly, we may recognize this fact by naming such characters alleimorphs.

al'1e-lu'iah (alt'e-loō'yā), n. & interj. [L. alleiwia, Gr. al'1e-lu'iah] à \(\text{A}\)Ap\\(\text{o}\)ia, n. & tinterj. [L. alleiwia, Gr. al'1e-lu'iah] \(\text{A}\) \(\text{A}\)\)Ap\\(\text{o}\)ia, a. (r. the.) halleiw-yāh. See Halle-LuAH.] = HALLELUJAH, now the commoner form. I heard a great voice of much people in heaven, say ing, Alleiwiah (allei mande' (\text{A}')-m\notand'), n. [F., fr. alleiwiah (allei mande'), n. [F., fr. alleiwand German.]

1. Music. a One of several German dances, esp. one in lively 2-4 time, and one in 3-4 time, like the older style of waltz. b A dance movement in moderate twofold time, in the classic suite of Bach, Handel, etc.

2. A figure in dancing.

Allemande. A movement in which the gentleman turns the lady under his arm, or in which the arms of the dancers are otherwise interlaced.

Edw. Scott.

3. = Allemande Sauce.

3. = ALLEMANDE SAUCE.

The first of April, some do say, Is set apart for All Fools' Day.

All fours. 1. All four legs of a quadruped; or the two legs and two arms of a person; - formerly all four.

2. a Card Playing. = seven-up. b Dominoes. A variety of muggins.

3. = Cardaman, 3. Obs.

to be, go, or run, on all fours (fig.), to be on the same footing; to correspond (with) exactly; to be alike in all the circumstances to be considered. "This example is on all fours with the other."

It is not easy to make a simile go on all fours. Macaulay, It is not easy to make a simile go on all fours. Macaulay, all hail. [all + hail, interj.] All health; -a phrase of salutation or welcome.

all'-hail', v. t. To greet with "all hail;" salute. Poetic. Whiles I stod rapt in the wonder of it, came missives from the king, who alchailed me "Thane of Cawdor. Obs. or Archaic. All'hailow Eve. The evening before Allhailows. See HALLOWEEN. Archaic.

All'hailow How. The feast of All Saints; Hallowmas, All'hailowm. (6l'hāi'ō), a. [AS. hāilgana, gen. pl.] Of or pertaining to the time of Allhailows. Obs. "Allhailows. Summer." Shak. (i. e., late summer; "Indian summer"), All'hailows. (6l'hāi'ō), n. [all + pl. of hailow saint, AS. hāilga fr. hāilg holy.] 1. All the saints (in heaven). Obs.

2. All Saints' Day, November 1st.

| aller' bride en main' (4la'- | al-le'vl-s'tor (4'ter), n. One brēdik māky.) [F.1] Lit. tops [het eliver].

allegeance. † ALLEGIANCE sallegeance. n. [Cf. OF. alegance.] Allegation. Obs. allef geance. n. [OF. alegeance, F. allégeance, fr. OF. alegeance, F. allégeance, fr. OF. alegier. Lt. alleviarce. See ALEVIATE. [Relief; alleviation. Obs. allegation. allegation of the control of t

a. Of or pertaining to the All luia. [MANNIC Al'le-man'nic. Var. of ALI Al'len. Var. of ALAN; — mas Of or pertaining to the Alle Jance.] Allegation. Obs.

al-legsence. n. (OF. alegicarc.
F. allégeance. f. OF. alegicarc.
IL. alleviare. See ALEVIATE.]
Relief; alleviation. Obs.
al-legs' alleviation. Obs.
al-legs' alleviation. Obs.
al-leg' and y (ā-l-l') (ā-l'), adv.
By. or according to, allegation.
al-legs' ment, n. [F. allegement.]
Relief. Obs.
al-legs' ment, n. [F. allegement.]
Relief. Obs.
allegsence. † 2d & 3d ALEGEANCE.
Alegianc. † 2d & 3d ALEGEANCE.
allegianc. † 2d & 3d ALEGEANCE.
allegianc. † 2d & 3d ALEGEANCE.
allegiance. † 2d & 3d ALEGEANCE.
alle

brē-dāx māx'). [F.] Lit., togo brīdle rein in hand, i. e., carefully.

brīdle rein in hand, i. e., carefully.

al'ler float (ôl'ēr). = ALLER TROUT. Dial. Eng.

Al'ler-ma'ns-reot' (äl'ēr-ma'ns-), n. A European species of Allium (A. victorialis) the builb at which is used as an an and the rein (Al'er-pean species).

Aller the common species. It often hides under alder roots.

Dial. Eng. [THESIA] al-les the 'sia. Var. of ALLES: al-lette'. Var. of ALETTE. al-lette'. Var. of ALETTE. al-lette'. Var. of ALETTE. al-lete'. Var. of ALETTE. al-leva' (al'ē-vāt), v. t. [L. allevatus, p. p. of allevare.] To raise or lift; slao, to alleviate. Obs. or R. — al leva' tion (-vā'-shān), n. Obs. or R.

alleve, + ELEYEN.

alleve, + ELEYEN.

alleva' v. t. [L. allevare: cf. OF. aleve' to lift up.] To al-leva' to alleviated.

A sāft compact. The Trite.

al'ley-tie, n. A dweller in an alley. Eng. Stang. al'ey-way. n. An alley. | al'ey-way. on. An alley. | al'ey-woy. on. An alley. | al'ex-vous-en' | (a lig'voo-zan'). | [F.] Go away! be off! begoie! on. | Prob. a cuphenism for hell-fired. Infernal: tracessive. Stang. all'fired', all'sired', sall'fired', adv. Stang. all'fired', adv. Stang. all'fired', adv. Stang. all'fired', adv. Stang. All'hallows. Obs. Allhallown.] Allhallows. Obs. Allhallows. Jallhallows. Obs. Allhallows. Ind. Allhallows. The time at or near All Saints, or November 1st. all'heal' (ôl'hēl'), n. 1. A panacea; a heal-all. Obs.
2. Any of several plants; esp.: a The valerian. b The self-heal. c The mistletoe. Obs.
alli-a'ceous (&l'/i-a'sbias), a. Of or pertaining to the genus

self-near C into inserved.

32/11-2/060US (31/1-3/6)uks), a. Of or pertaining to the genus Allium, containing the garlic, onions, leeks, etc.; having the smell or taste of garlic or onions.

31-1/ance (3-1)/ans), n. [ME. aliaunce, OF. aliance, F. alliance. See ally.] 1. State of being allied; act of allying or uniting; a union or connection of interests between families, states, parties, etc., esp. between families by marriage, and states, esp. independent ones, by compact or treaty; as, matrimonial alliances; an alliance between church and state; an alliance between France and England.

2. Any union resembling that of families or states; union by relationship in qualities; affinity.

The alliance of the principles of the world with those of the gospel.

The alliance ... between logic and metaphysics. Mansel.

gospel.

The alliance . . . between logic and metaphysics. Mantel.

A person or persons allied. Udall.

Loosely, a treaty or compact by which nations, etc., become allied.

The alliance... between logic and metaphysics. Mansel.

4. Loosely, a treaty or compact by which nations, etc., become allied.

5. Bol. In Lindley's system of plant classification, a subdivision of the vegetable kingdom intermediate between a class and an order.

Syn.—Combination, association, compact, covenant, fusion, union.—ALLIANCE, LARGUE, COALTION, CONFEDERACY, CONFEDERATION, FEDERATION Agree in the idea of combination, chiefly political, for a common object. ALLIANCE applies particularly to a joining of interests on the part of amilies by marriage) or of states (by compact or treaty); it is also less formally used for a connection, for mutual benefit, between other bodies, organized or unorganized; as, an altiance between two royal houses, an offensive and defensive altiance, the Anglo-Japanese altiance, an altiance between producers and consumers. Leacue, often used without distinction from alliance, commonly suggests a more formal compact or more definite object, and may frequently (unlike altiance) be taken in a bad sense; as, the Solemn League and Covenant, the Primrose League, to be in league with the powers of darkness. Coalition rests, parties, or factions; as, "Mr. Fox, and his famous coalition with Lord North" (Gibbon); a coalition ministry. Confederation and compact of thereties on the property alliance of otherwise opposing interests, parties, or factions; as, "Mr. Fox, and his famous coalition with Lord North" (Gibbon); a coalition ministry. Confederation, bendance, and union by treaty or compact of independent states under a government to which powers are delegated for dealing with common external relations; of the two, confederation, perhaps, now implies the closer or more permanent association; as, the Southern Confederacy, the Articles of Confederation, the Germanic Confederacy, the Articles of Confederation, the Germani



lacerius lizard. See LIZARD.] 1. Any of several croco-dilians of the genus Alliqator and allied genera. They have a shorter and broader snout than the crocodiles, and the large teeth of the lower jaw shut into pits in the up-

have a shorter and broader snout than the crocodiles, and the large teeth of the lower jaw shut into pits in the up-all-hollowing.

All-hollon-tide: † Allhal-lower and the large teeth of the lower jaw shut into pits in the up-all-hollon-lower and live short of a yellow shift and all'as to the southern United all'as to the southern United shift and a live specific to the southern United shift and the large teeth obs.

All'light of the southern United shift and the large the southern United shift and th

al'Il-choldy (al'/kōl-f), n. s a hallight', n. t. To light; to thumorous corrupt of Melanch Mumorous corrupt of Melanch Mumorous corrupt. Of Melanch Mumorous corrupt. Of Melanch Mumorous corrupt. Of Melanch Mumorous corrupt. Of Melanch Mumorous control o

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per jaw, instead of into marginal notches. They are confined to the warmer parts of America, except for one species found in China. In many places crocodiles are usually called alligators. See CAYMAN.

2. In local usage, any of various animals, as an alligator lizard, the hellbender, the hellgramite, etc.

3. Mach. Any machine with strong jaws, one of which opens like the movable jaw of an alligator; as: a Metal Working. A form of squeezer. See squeezer, n. b Mining. A rock breaker. C Printing. A kind of job press, called also alligator press.

4. Logging. a A peculiar sort of boat for use in handling logs, provided with a windlass and cable for drawing it overland between waters. b A contrivance, often made from the fork of a tree, placed under the front end of a log to facilitate skidding on swampy ground.

alligator apple. The fruit of the West Indian tree Annona palustris, said to have narcotic properties; also, the tree.

alligator cacao. A kind of cacao (Theotroma pentagona), much cultivated in Central America in connection with T. cacao. The skin of the pod is fancifully likened to the hide of an alligator.

alligator fish. A marine fish (Podothecus acipenserinus) of northwestern America, with a covering of bony plates.

alligator gar. A gar pike (Lepisosteus tristachus) found in the rivers of the southern United States. Cuba, Mexico, etc., which reaches ten or twelve feet long. The name is also applied to other gar pikes.

alligator lizard. Any of numerous small lizards of the genus Sceloporus of the southern United States.

alligator reach. Any of numerous small scales beneath the tail. It is esteemed for food. b The common snapping turtle in its larger size, scaly head, and numerous small scales beneath the tail. It is esteemed for food. b The common snapping turtle in its larger size, scaly head, and numerous small scales beneath the tail. It is esteemed for food. b The common snapping turtle in its larger size, scaly head, and numerous small scales beneath the tail. It is esteemed for food. b The co

LITYER-AT (NG (-āt/ng)." To make or constitute alliteration al-literate, v. t. To employ or place so as to make alliteration.

al-liter-ate, v. t. To employ or place so as to make alliteration.

al-liter-ation (-ā/shūn), n. [LL. alliteratio. See AD-LITTER.]

1. Repetition of the same letter or sound at the beginning of two or more words immediately succeeding each other, or at short intervals; as in:—

Behemoth, biggest born of earth, upheaved His vastness.

2. Specif.: Recurrence of the same consonant sound or of vowel sounds initially in accented syllables of verse, as in:—

In a somer seson whan soft was the sonne,

Ishope me in shroudes as I a shepe were. P. Plowman. Alliteration appears sporadically in the verse of all literary languages, but it is a structural characteristic of early Teutonic verse, nearly all Anglo-Saxon poetry being alliterative. This verse falls regularly into two half lines, the first having usually two alliterating syllables; the second, one.

al-liter-ative (ö-liter-ātiv), a. Pertaining to, or characterized by, alliteration; as, alliterative poetry.—al-lit'-er-ative-di-ative (ö-liter), n. One who alliterates.

Al'lium (al'I-ām), n. [L. alium or allium, garlic.] 1.

Bot. A very large genus of bulbous liliaceous plants distinguished by the characteristic odor, sheathing, mostly basal leaves, and umbellate white, yellow, or red flowers, with the perianth segments all similar. The species are widely distributed; they include the onion (A. cepa), garlic (A. sativum), chives (A. schenoprusum), leek (A. porrum), and shallot (A. ascalonicum); also several species ornamental in cultivation, as A. moly, A. neappolitanum, etc.

2. [L. c.] A plant, bulb, or flower of this genus.

all'mouth' (ô'mouth'), n. Zod. The angler.

The allwess of God including his absolute spirituality, supremacy, and eternity.

al'lo-(al'c). 1. A combining form from Greek čAλos other (akin to Lat. alius); as in allomorphic, allopelagic, etc.

2. Organic Chem. A prefix sometimes used to distinguish

Allo-briog' (c (81%-broj')\*(k), Al'-lobrogicus.] Lit., of or pertaining to the Allobroges; hence, formerly, pert. or belonging to the Calvimster of Prestylerians, who in the 17th century had their headquarters (at Geneva) in the reduction of the Calvimster of Prestylerians, who in the 17th century had their headquarters (at Geneva) in the reduction of the Calvimster of Prestylerians, who in the 17th century had their headquarters (at Geneva) in the reduction of the calvimster of the calvimster, and the calvimster, and sulphur. H., 4.5. Sp. gr., 8.6. I all 'locate, p. a. [LL. allocatus, p. p. 1 Assigned; allotted. Obs.

| allocatur (81'0-k\(\bar{k}\) tail, p. | 1.1. allocatus, p. p. 1 Assigned; allotted. Obs.
| allocatur (81'0-k\(\bar{k}\) tail, p. | 1.1. allocatus, p. p. 1 Assigned; allotted. Obs.
| allocation (81'0-k\(\bar{k}\) tail, p. | 1.1. allocatus, p. p. 1 Assigned; allocatus, p. p

one of two isomers, esp. the more stable of two isomers whose isomerism is the result of a double bond; thus, allocrotonic acid, allocinnamic acid, and allomaleic (fumaric) reid are more stable forms into which crotonic, cinnamic,

reid are more stable forms into which crotonic, cinnamic, and maleic acids are changed by heating.

al'lo-cate (\$l'\delta-k\text{\text{k}}t\), v. t.; al'lo-cat'ed (-k\text{\text{k}}t'\text{\text{d}}\); al'lo-cat'ng (-l'\text{ng}). [LL. allocatus, p. p. of allocare, fr. L. ad+locare to place. See allow.] 1. To distribute or assign; to allot.

2. To localize. Rare.

al'lo-cat'ton (\$l'\delta-k\text{\text{k}}t'\text{\text{h}}m\text{\text{n}}n\), n. [LL. allocatio: cf. F. allocation.] 1. Act of putting one thing to another; a placing; disposition; arrangement.

2. Allotment or apportionment; as, an allocation of shares in a company.

Allotment or apportionment; as, an auocauon or snares in a company.
 The allocation of the particular portions of Palestine to its successive inhabitants.
 The admitting of an item in an account, or an allowance made upon an account, as in the English exchequer.

cessive innations.

3. The admitting of an item in an account, or an allowance made upon an account, as in the English exchequer.

Syn.—See collocation.

al'lo-ch'ri-a (âl'ō-ki'ri-a), n. Also al'lo-chei'ri-a (-ki'-ri-a). [NL.; allo-+ Gr. χείρ hand.] Med. A confusion or transference of sides in the localization of sensation, as when patients suffering from certain central nervous lesions refer irritation of a given point on the skin to some other point on the skin, usually the corresponding point on the other side of the body; also, the disease occasioning it.

al'lo-ch'(o (-krō''k), a. Changeable in color.

al-loch'ro-ons (ā-lōk'rō-as), a. [Gr. ἀλόχροος changed in color; ἄλλος other + χροά color.] Changing color.

al'lo-cu'tion (âl'ō-kū'shūn), n. [L. allocutio, fr. alloqui to speak to; ad + loqui to speak.] 1. An address; a lortatory or suthoritative address, as of a Roman general to his soldiers, or of a pope to his clergy, or of a judge to a prisoner asking him why he should not be sentenced. Addison.

2. Act or manner of speaking to or addressing.

al-log'a-my (â-lōg'ā-mi), n. [allo- +-gamy.] Bot. Fertilization of the pistil of a plant by pollen from another of the same species; cross-fertilization; — opposed to aulogamy.— al-log'a-mous (-mūs), a.

al'lo-i-som'er-i-sm (âl'ō-i-sōm'ēr-Iz'm), n. [allo- + isomerism.] Chem. Isomerism not explainable by ordinary structural formulas; — applied by Michael esp. to a kind of which the case of fumaric and maleic acids is typical. These two acids are, on account of their reactions, represented by the two accompanying formulas, which differently in spatial arrangement. Compounds which, like maleic acid, are supposed to have similar groups on the same side, are called cis- or Co<sub>2</sub>H—C—H H—C—Co<sub>2</sub>H H—C—CO<sub>3</sub>H H—C—CO<sub>4</sub>H H—C—CO<sub>4</sub>H H—C—CO<sub>5</sub>H maring acid forms.

al-lom'er-ism (ĉ-lōm'ēr-Iz'm), n. [allo-q-r. μρος part.] Chem. & Min. Variability in chemical constitution with

trans., cis-trans. or fulars, or cis-trans.). (cis-)
maroid forms.

al-lom/er-ism (ἄ-lōm/er-tz'm), n. [allo-+Gr. μέρος part.]
Chem. & Min. Variability in chemical constitution without variation in crystalline form. al-lom/er-ous (-tis), a.
al'lo-morph (Δl/δ-m̄orf), n. [allo-+morph.] Min. a Any of two or more distinct crystalline forms of the same substance, or the substance having such forms; as, carbonate of lime occurs in the allomorph scalcite and aragonite. b A variety of pseudomorph which has undergone partial or complete change or substitution of material; thus limonite is frequently an allomorph after pyrite.—al'lo-mor'phic (-m̄or'f'fix), α.—al'lo-mor'phism (-fiz'm), n.
al-longe' (Δ-lūn)', n. [F. allonge, earlier alonge, a lengthening. See allonge, v; cf. lunge.] 1. Fencing. A thrust or pass; a lunge. Obs.
2. (Δ'lɔ̄nzh') A slip attached to a bill of exchange or the like, to receive additional indorsements with the same effect as if on the instrument itself; a rider. A French usage.
al'lo-nym (Δl/δ-nym), n. [F. allonyme, fr. Gr. ἄλλος other + ὑννμα, ὁνομα name.] The name of another person assumed by the author of a work; also, the work published under such a name.—al-lony-mous (Δ-lon'i-mūs), α.
al'lo-path'(c (-pāthYk), a. [Cf. F. allopathioue.] Med.

al'lopath(at o-path/1k), a. [Cf. F. allopathique.] Med.
Of or pertaining to allopathy. — al'lo-path'l-cal-ly, adv.
al·lop'a-thist (å-löp'á-thist), n. One who practices allopathy; one who professes allopathy.
al·lop'a-thy (-thi), n. [allo-+-pathy: cf. G. allopathie,
F. allopathie. See ELES, PATHOS.] That system of medical
practice which aims to combat disease by the use of remedies producing effects different from those produced by
the special disease treated; — a name invented by Hahne
mann for the ordinary practice, as opposed to homeopathy.
al'lo-phane (äl'ô-fān), n. [Gr. à\loparys appearing other-

mann for the ordinary practice, as opposed to homeopathy. al'lo-phane (176-13an), n. [Gr. åAλοφανής appearing othersee of the street of a disease or constitution.—a llos-of (c (67 t/k), a. al'lo-os'tro-pha (58' trō-fā), n. [J. [NL., neut. pl. fr. Gr. åAλομ. pl. [NL.] street of the street

al'lox-u'ric (al'ök-sū'rīk), a. Physiol. Chem. Related to, or containing the radicals of, alloxan and urea; as, the alloxuric bases, that is, xanthine, hypoxanthine, adenine, guanine, etc. All the alloxuric substances are regarded as derivatives of purine, and are hence called also purine bodies.

al-loy' (â-loi'), n. [F. aloi, fr. OF. alei; the earlier form of aloi. See ALLOY, v. l.] I. Quality as to being mixed with base metals; comparative purity, as of gold or silver; fineness.

2. A substance composed of two or more metals intimately united, usually by fusing the compouents together; also, the state of union of the components; as, brass is an alloy of copper and zinc. By extension, a similar substance formed by the union of a metal and a nonmetal; as, steel is an alloy of iron and carbon. Alloys have metalic properties. They are in general harder and more fusible, but less malleable and poorer conductors, than the simple metals composing them. Most alloys are now regarded as solid solutions, either of the simple constituents in econstituents in an excess of one of the simple constituents. Alloys of mercury are specifically called amalgams.

3. A baser metal mixed with a finer one, esp. with a pre-

amalgams. 3. A baser metal mixed with a finer one, esp. with a precious metal.

4. Admixture of anything which lessens the value or de-

wise; āλλος other + φαίνεσθαι to appear; — so called because its appearance changes before the blowpipe.] Min. A hydrous silicate of aluminium, amorphous, translucent, and of various colors, often in incrustations or stalactitic forms. H., 3. Sp. gr., 1.85-1.89.

allo-phyl'an (al'δ-fil''-ān), a. [L. allophylus, Gr. ἀλλό-φλος, foreign; ἀλλος other + φλλή clan.] Designating Asiatic and European languages other than Aryan or Semitic, or peoples speaking them. — n. An allophylian person; in a narrower sense, an allophylian white, or Caucasian, such as the Basques, Finns, Esths, Ainus.

Al-loph'y-lus (ā-lōt'l-lūs), n. [NL See ALLOPHYLIAN.]

Bol. A large genus of tropical sapindaceous trees having trifoliolate or rarely unifoliolate leaves and small white racemose tetramerous flowers. The fruits of A. africanus of Africa and of A. eduiss of Brazil are used as food.

al'lor-rhyth'mi-a, al'lo-rhyth'mi-a (āi'ō-rith'mi-a), n. [NL. See ALLO-; RHYTHM.] Med. Abnormal variation in the rhythm of the pulse. — al'lor-rhyth'mio (-mik), a.

al-lot' (ā-lōt'), v. t., 'A-Lor'Tepi AL-Lor'Trino. [Of-aloter, F. allotir; a (L. ad) + lot lot. See Lot.] 1. To distribute by lot.

2. To distribute, or parcel out in parts or portions; to distribute to each individual concerned; to assign as a share or lot; to set apart as one's share; to bestow on; to grant; to appoint; as, let every man be contented with that which Providence allots him.

Ten years I will allot to the attainment of knowledge. Johnson.

Ten years I will allot to the attainment of knowledge. Johnson.

Nothing can be more justly allotted to be the saying of fools than this.—"There is no God."

Ten years I will allot to the attainment of knowledge. Johnson.

3. To assign (to some one) as determined or selected; specif., to attribute.

Nothing can be more justly allotted to be the saying of foods than this—"There is no God."

Syn.—Set apart, grant, distribute, portion out; fix, specify, prescribe; design, intend, ordain.—ALDOT, APPORTION, ASSION, APPOINT, DESTINE agree in the idea of appropriation to a special purpose. To atLor is to set apart a specific portion or share for a particular person or end, without implied reference to any other; as. "Every seat within the space allotted" (Moltey): "The doctors allot her but two years longer at most" (E. Filzgerald). APPORTION adds the implication of other similarly allotted shares; as, the time apportioned to one of several tasks. Assion and (more determination of persons and parts; as, to assign the parts in aplay, to appoint a time for the rehearsal. Destrins (now chiefly in the passive), when not referring specifically to fixed fate or to divine foreordination, usually implies merely predetermination in or through the established order of things, and frequently suggests little more than intention; as, an actor destined to eclipse his rivals, a youth destined for the law; "She put a paper of pearl buttons... in its destined place" (Huwthorne).

Allot (a.18t/b.th.". To count; reckon;—often used with on or upon. Colloq. Local American.

Allothe'ria (al/b-the'ri-a), n. pl. [NL.; allo-+ Gr. θηρίον beast.] Paleon. A group of Mesozoic mammals known only from imperfect remains, but supposed to be related to the monotremes;—called also Multituberculata.

allothogen'ic (al/b-thō/b-thof/b-nus) θ. elsewhere + -genic, -genous.] Geol. Formed elsewhere;—said of those mineral particles of clastic or metamorphic rocks which have been formed in another place and transported to the inpresent position;—opposed to authigenic, authigenous.

al-lot' (allothogen'ic), n. [Cf. OF. alotement, F. allotement, (ā-lōt'mēnt), n. [Cf. OF. alotement, F. allotement, [Calloth' and the pr

A vineyard and an allotment for clives and herbs. Broome.

Specif: Eng. Land Law. A small piece of land let or sold to a laborer or artisan for cultivation, esp. one let or sold under the provisions of the Allotments and Small Holdings Acts for cultivation as a subsidiary source of income by a laborer.

moungs Acts for cultivation as a subsidiary source of income by a laborer.

allotment and regret, Finance, short for, "letter of allotment and regret," that is, a letter sent to each subscriber in cases of oversubscription for a stock issue, notifying him of the shares allotted to him and expressing regret that the full subscription cannot be allotted. Stockhrokers' Cant.

allo-troph'ic (al'ô-tröp', n. Chem. An allotropic form.

allo-troph'ic (al'ô-tröf'k), a. [allo-+trophic.]

a Physiol. Changed or modified in nutritive power by the process of digestion. b Plant Physiol. Dependent upon other organisms for nutrition; heterotrophic;—said of plants unable to perform photosynthesis, as all saprophytes;—opposed to autotrophic.

al'lo-trop'ic (-tròp'ik) | a. [Cf. F. allotropique.] Of, peral'lo-trop'ic-al(-i-kāi) | taining to, or exhibiting, allotropism.—al'lo-trop'i-cal-ly, adv.—al'lo-tro-pic'i-ty (-trôpism.) allotropism. (a-löt/rō-piz'm) | n. [Gr. allotropism.

pits"-t'], n.
al-lot'ro-pism (δ-löt'rō-piz'm) \ n. [Gr. ἀλλοτροπία varial-lot'ro-py (ἄ-löt'rō-pi) \ ety, fr. ἄλλος other +
τρόπος direction, way, τρέπειν to turn.] Chem. The capability of existing in two or more conditions which are
distinguished by differences in properties. Thus carbon

pability of existing in two or more conditions which are distinguished by differences in properties. Thus carbon its salts and esters, the al-loph's anates (\$a\left \( \) anish. It is a carboxyl derivative of urea. al'\( \) lophyle (\) al'\( \) of \( \) in \) is a carboxyl derivative of urea. al'\( \) lophyle (\) al'\( \) of \( \) in \). Allophyle (\) al'\( \) of \( \) in \( \) in \( \) is a carboxyl derivative of urea. al'\( \) lophyle (\) al'\( \) of \( \) in \( \) in \( \) of \( \) in \( \)

[Gr. aλλότριος foreign +- yl +
-ic.] Med. Pert. to. or caused
by the presence of a foreign substance or agent, as a disease.
al-lot'ta-ble. a. See-ABLE.

C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>N</sub>2<sub>2</sub>), of uric acid. It is a ureide of mesoxalic acid.

tooth.] Med. a Presence of a tooth.] Med. a too

al'lox-an'tin (-săn'tĭn),

and distinctly to introduce or mention it; as, in the CarChem. A crystalline substance produced by acting upon urie acid with warm and very dilute intric acid, and in other ways.

alox'u-re'mi-a. re'mi-a. (3lox'u-re'mi-a.). RDL:, allox'u-re'mi-a.] Presence of alloxinc' bases in the urine.

alox'u-re-mi-a.] Presence of alloxinc' bases in the urine.

alox'y-pro-te'ict-ar-pro-te'risc allox'u-re-mi-a.

alox'y-pro-te'ict-ar-pro-te'risc allox'u-re-mi-a.

alox'y-pro-te'ict-ar-pro-te'risc allox'u-re-mi-alox'y-pro-te'ict-ar-pro-te'risc allox'u-re-mi-a.

alox'd-ar-pro-te'risc alloying in the second (31-56e' cns).

alloyd's Aloyed. Ref. Sp.

alloyd's Aloyed. Ref. Sp.

alloyd's Aloyed. Ref. Sp.

alozo'oid. n. [allo-200'dil.]

[F] A match for lighting from the parent producing it; -opposed to isozooid.

all'miner (3-lid'mist').

all'miner (3-lid'mist').

all'miner (1-lid'mist').

posed to isozooid.

all'-pos-sessed', a. [Prob. euphemistic for hell-possessed.
Cf. All-FIRED.] Controlled by
an evil spirit or by evil passions; wild. Colloq.
allspice off. See oil, Table I.
allswa. † ALSO, AS.

of three are counted instead of multiples of five.

all'tud' (al'tid'), n. [W.; all another + tud land.] Old Cymric Law. A non-tribesman.

al lu-bes'cence (al'a-bes'ens), al lu-bes'cence (al'a-bes'ens), al lu-bes'cence (al'a-bes'ens), al lu-bes'cence, p. pr. of allubescere to be pleasing.] Obs. § R. 1C complaisance.

2. Complaisance.

allume. + Allum.

| sl'lu'mette' (a'lu'm'et'), s. [F.] A match for lighting al-lu'mi-nate (a'-lu'm'n-nāt), v. t. [See ALlumin.] To be nighten; illuminate (a manuscript), Obs.

al-lu'miner; L. ad + luminare to brighten.] To enighten; illuminate. Obs.

al-lu'mi-nor,n. [OF. alumineor.]

all'thing', adv. [all (= every) + thing.] Altogeth er.—n.
Everything. Obs. Shak.

all'ur'ans, n. Altogeth er.—n.
Everything. Obs. Shak.

allur'ant, a. Alluring. Obs.

occurs crystallized in octahedrons and other related forms, in a state of extreme hardness, in the diamond; it occurs in hexagonal forms, and of little hardness, in black lead; and again occurs in a soft state, as in lampblack and charcoal. Ozone is an allotropic form of oxygen. Calcium carbonate is found both as calcite (rhomboinedral) and as aragonite (orthorhombic). No sharp line can be drawn between allotropic and isomerism, but the former term is usually applied to the elements and to those modifications of inorganic compounds that differ principally in physical properties (as calcite and aragonite). Cf. Isomeric.

all-overish (6)\*Over-ish), a. Having or being a vague general sensation, as of uneasiness, illness, apprehension, etc. Dial. Erg. or Colleg.—all-over-ish-ness, n.

al-low' (ă-lou'), v. t.; Al-Lowed' (-loud'); Al-Low'ing. [ME. alouen, OF. alouer, aloer, to place, use, put to service, assign, F. allower, fr. LL. allocare; confused with OF. aloer to approve, fr. L. alloudare to extol; ad + laudare to praise. See Local, LAUD; cf. ALLOCATE.] 1. To praise; to approve of; hence, to sanction.

Ye allow the deeds of your fathers. Luke xi. 48. We commend his pains, condemn his pride, allow his life, approve his learning.

How allow you the model of these clothes? Massinger.

2. To invest; to intrust. Obs.

Thou shalt be ... allowed with absolute power. Shak.

Thou shalt be ... allowed with absolute power. Shak.

Thou shalt be ... allowed with absolute power. Shak.

Thou shalt be ... allowed with absolute power. Shak.

Thou shalt be ... allowed with absolute power. Shak.

Thou shalt be ... allowed with absolute power. Shak.

Thousel; to intrust. Obs.

Thousel; to intrust. Obs.

Thousel; to first three hundred pounds a year. Macaulay.

4. To own or acknowledge; to accept as true; to concede; to accede to; as, to allow a servant his liberty; to allow a free passage; to allow on allow allow on the truth of a proposition.

I allow, with Mrs. Grundy and most moralists, that Miss Newcome's conduct ... was highly

o. To grain incense up, to permit, to consent to; as, to allow a son to be absent.

7. To have or declare as one's opinion or intention. Dial.

Syn.—Let, grant, consent to, authorize, endure, bear.—ALLOW, permit, suffer, tolkrafe. ALLOW and permit, allow as convertible terms. But allow is less formal than permit, and may imply little more than forbear ance of profibition (see allowable, under ADMISSILE); as, that may be tacitly allowed which is not expressly permitted. To consent to) is to acquiesce in what is desired reproposed by another (see ASSENT); as, to consent to a daughter is marriage, to consent to an operation. To suffer in what is desired but in this sense is often a mere synonym for allow (as, 'Suffer little children to come unto me') but it may imply indifference or reluctance; as, "The eagle suffers little brids to sing, and is not exteril what they mean thereby" (Shak.); "Why do ye not rather suffer your selves to be defrauded? "(1 Cor. vi. 7), Tolerate (see tolker ANCE) implies endurance of what is contrary to one's will or desire; as, barely to leterate his presence. See Grant, RATIFY, EBER, FERMISSION.

al-low', v. i. To approve; admit; concede; to make allowance or abatement; — often with of.

Allowing still for the different ways of making it. Addison. Allowing still for the different ways of making it. Addison. Allowing still for the different ways of making it. Addison. Allowing still for the different ways of making it. Addison. Syn.—See ADMISSIELE.

— al-low'a-ble (a-lou'd-b-l'), a. [F. allowable.] 1. Praise-tain degree of freedom is allowable among friends. Syn.—See ADMISSIELE.

— al-low'a-ble-ness, n.—al-low'a-bly, adv.

al-low'a-ble-ness, n.—al-low'a-bly, adv.

al-low'a-ble-ness, n.—al-low'a-bly, or admitting; authorization; permission; sanction; tolerance.

Without the king's will or the state's allowance. Shak.

3. Acknowledgment.

The censure of the which one must in your allowance o'erweigh a whole theater of others.

4. That which is allowed; a share or portion allotted or grant

a whole theater of others.

A. That which is allowed; a share or portion allotted or granted; a sum granted as a reimbursement or a bounty, or as appropriate for any purpose; a stated quantity, as of food or drink; hence, a limited quantity of meat and drink when provisions fall short.

I can give the boy a handsome allowance. Thackeray.

5. Abatement; deduction; the taking into account of mitigating circumstances; as, to make allowance for the interpretage of worth

mitigating circumstances; as, to make allowance for the inexperience of youth.

After making the largest allowance for fraud. Macaulay.

6. Com. A customary deduction from the gross weight of goods, different in different countries, as tare and tret.

7. Law. A sum in addition to the regular taxable costs awarded by court to a party in a difficult case;—often called extra allowance.

8. Coinage. = Tolerance.

9. Founding. = Clearance.

11.0w'anne, v. t.; Al-Low'ance (-anst); Al-Low'anc-ing (-ansing). To put upon a fixed allowance (sep. of provisions and drink); to supply in a fixed and limited quantity; as, the captain was obliged to allowance his crew.

11.10x'an (a-18k'san), n. [allantoin + oralic.] Chem. A crystalline oxidation product, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>N<sub>2</sub> (or, dehydrated, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>N<sub>2</sub>), of uric acid. It is a ureide of mesoxalic acid.

cious metal.

4. Admixture of anything which lessens the value or detracts from quality; an alien or impairing element or part; as, no happiness is without alloy. "Pure English without Latin alloy."

Al-loy', v. l.; Al-Loyed' (-loid'); Al-Loy'no, [F. aloyer, OF. aloier, alier, earlier aleier, to combine, fr. L. alligare. See ALLY, v. l.; of. ALLAY to alloy, the earlier form.]

To reduce the purity of by mixing with a less valuable metal; as, to alloy gold with silver or copper, or silver with copper.

To mix so as to form an alloy.

To abate, impair, or debase by mixture; to allay; moderate; as, to alloy pleasure with misfortunes.

alloy', v. i. To mix so as to form an alloy.

alloy balance. A balance used for weighing out metals for an alloy. It is so constructed that the ratio of the lengths of the two arms can be made equal to the desired ratio of the two metals in the alloy. Weights of the twe metals corresponding to the ratio will then balance. alloy cast iron. Cast iron alloyed with some other metal alloy steel. Any steel containing a notable quantity of some other metal alloyed with the iron, usually chromium, nickel, manganese, or tungsten. See Iron, chrome strell, nickel strell, etc.

all'-round', a. Extending all round: hence, having genalloy Steel. Any steel containing a notable quantity of some other metal alloyed with the iron, usually chromium, nickel, manganese, or tungsten. See IRON, CHROME STEEL, etc.

all'-round', a. Extending all round; hence, having general capability or excellence; as, an all-round man; an all-round price, Colloq.

all-round price, Com., a price that covers all charges, including those usually made as extras.

all'-round'er, n. One that is all-round or goes all round; specif., a kind of collar. Colloq.

All Saints | November 1st; a feast day kept in honor All Saints | Day | of all the saints; also, the season of this festival; -also called Allhallows or Hallowmas.

All Saints | Cherry. An ornamental everblooming horticultural variety of the Morello cherry.

all'seed' (ôl'sēd'), n. [all + seed.] Any of several many-seeded plants, as knotweed, the goosefoot Chenopodium polyspermum, the linaceous weed Radiola radiola, Polycarpon letraphyllum, etc.

All Souls' Day. R. C. Ch. November 2d; a day of solemnity on which commemoration of, and supplications for, all the souls in Purgatory are made.

all'spice' (ôl'spis'), n. a The berry of the pimento (Pimenla primenla), a myrtaceous tree of the West Indies; also, the mildly pungent and aromatic spice prepared from it. Allspice has been supposed to combine the flavor of cinnamon, nutmegs, and cloves; hence the name. b With qualifying or descriptive adjective or attributive, any of several other aromatic shrubs, as Carolina allspice, Japan allspice, wild allspice, etc.

All-the-Tal'ents Administration. An administration formed by Lord Grenville on the death of Mr. Pitt (June 23, 1806). The friends of this ministry gave it the appellation of "All the Talents," which, being echoed in derision by the opposition, became fixed upon it. The ministry included Earl Fitzwilliam, Viscount Sidnouth, Earl Spencer, Lord Erekine, Sir Charles Grey, Charles Fox, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Minto, Lord Moira, Sir Henry Petty, Richard Fitzpatriek.

al-lude' (â-lüd'), v. t.; Al-Lud'se; Al-Lud'ins]. L

have reference to a subject not specifically and plainly mentioned; — followed by to; as, the story alludes to a recent transaction.

These speeches . . . do seem to allude unto such ministerial garments as were then in use.

Syn. — Hint, intimate, insinuate, suggest, indicate, point, relate. — Allude, refers. To allude to something is to touch it indirectly or by suggestion, without distinct mention or specification; to refer to something is specifically and distinctly to introduce or mention it; as, in "the Car-

pathian wizard's hook" Milton refers to Proteus (as "the Carpathian wizard") and alludes (in "hook") to his occupation as a shepherd. See ADVERT, REFER, HINT.

When Sir Roger. .. said he was glad to meet me among his relations ... I knew he alluded to the pictures. Spectator.

Resolutions, Sir, have been recently passed by the legislature of South Carolina. I need not refer to them.

al-lure' (a-lur'), v. L. J. T. To tempt or draw by a lure or bait, that is, by the offer of some good, real or apparent; to invite by something flattering or acceptable; to entice; to attract.

With promised joys allured them on. Falconer.

The golden sun in splendor likest Heaven Milton.

Syn. — Attract, tempt, coax, persuade, prevail on, insure, entrap, lead astray.— ALLURE, LURE, ENTICE, INVEIGLE, DECOY, SEDUCE agree in the suggestion of an attracting influence, usually evil or deceptive. To ALLURE is to draw by the prospect or offer (not necessarily deceptive) of some future good; as, "allurements and baits of superstition" (Sir T. Browne); "Young children should rather be allured to learning by beating and fear" (Ascham). LURE implies a stronger, usually a baleful, attraction; as, lured to his ruin, "Good wine lures back the winebibber" (M. Arnoldi). To extruct is to allure artfully and adroity; to INVEIGLE (see etym.) is to entice by beguiling and cajoling; as, "To every thirsty wanderer by sly enticement gives his baneful cup" (Milton); "Yet have they many baits and guileful spells to investige and invite the unwary sense" (Milton). To DECOY is to entrap or lead into danger by artice, especially by false appearances; as, to kidnap a child by decoying him from his nurse. To seduce see the first wanderer by sly enticement gives his baneful cup" (Milton); "Yet have they many baits and guileful spells to investige and invite the unwary sense" (Milton). To DECOY is to entrap or lead into danger by artifice, especially by false appearances; as, to

al-lure'ment (ă-lūr'ment), n. Act of alluring, or that

which allures.

Syn.—Temptation, enticement, attraction, lure, bait.

al-luring, p. a. That allures; attracting; charming; tempting.—al-luring-ly, adv.—al-luring-ness, n.

al-luring (A:lūzhūn), n. [L. alluxio, r. alludere to al-lude: cf. F. allusion.] 1. A figurative or symbolical reference; a play upon words. Obs.

2. An alluding; a covert indication; indirect reference; hint.

al-lu'sive(-siv), a. 1. Figurative; symbolical. Archaic.

2. Having reference to something not fully expressed; containing an allusion.

3. Punning; as, allusive, or punning, coats of arms. See canting anallosion.

3. Punning; as, allusive, or punning, coats of arms. See canting anallosion.

4. Luvi-sive-ly, adv.—al-lu'sive-ness, n.

al-lu'sive-ly, adv.—al-lu'sive-ness, n.

al-lu'si-la'[-d-lūv-l-d], a. [Cf. F. alluvial. See alluvial sell, alluvial for the deposits made by flowing water; washed away from one place and deposited in another; as, alluvial soil, mud, accumulations, deposits.

alluvial come of fan, Phys. Geog., the deltalike alluvial deposit formed by a stream where it issues from a gorge upon an open plain. See DELTA.—A period or spoch. Geol.

BECENT PERIOD.

al-luvi-la!, n. Alluvial soil; specif., in Australia, gold-bearing alluvial soil.

al-luvi-lon(-5n), n. [F., fr. L. alluvio, fr. alluere to wash against; ad + luere, equiv. to lavare, to wash. See Lave.]

1. Wash or flow of water against the shore or bank.

2. An overflowing; an inundation; a flood.

3. = Alluvium.

4. Law. An accession to land by the gradual or momenta-Syn. - Temptation, enticement, attraction, lure, bait.

= ALLUVIUM.
 Law. An accession to land by the gradual or momenta-

3. = ALLUVIUM.

4. Law. An accession to land by the gradual or momentarily insensible addition of matter by the action of water, or (as broadly used by some) by the insensible reliction of the water from its bank. In either case it belongs to the owner of the land to which it is added. See ACCESION, ACCRETION.

allu'vium (-tim), n.; pl. E. -VIUMS (-tim2), L. -VIA (-d).

[L., neut. of alluvius alluvial.] A deposit of earth, sand, or other material made by the ordinary mechanical action of running water; soil or land so formed. Alluvial fans, cones, deltae, etc., conesis of alluvium.

all'work/ (6l'w\u00fcrk/), n. Domestic or other work of all kinds; as, a maid of allwork, that is, a general servant.

all'work/thy (6l'w\u00fcrk/), in In Fielding's novel "Tom Jones," a country gentleman distinguished for his worth, modesty, and benevolence. See Man of Bath.

all'y' (\u00e4-\u00e4l'), v. l.; AL-LIED/ (-\u00fcd'), AL-LYING. Generally used passively or reflexively. [ME. allen, OF. alier, F. aller, fr. L. alligare to bind to; all + ligare to bind. Cf. ALLIGATE, ALLOY, LIGAMENT.] 1. To unite, or form a connection between, as between families by marriage, or between princes and states by treaty, league, or confederacy; to join by an alliance; — often followed by to or with.

allure. † ALURE. [allures.] ally! mustard of. See Mustard

2. To connect or form a relation between by similitude, resemblance, friendship, or love.

These three did love each other dearly well,
And with so firm affection were allied.

Pope.

1-ly' (ā-li'), v. i. To form, or enter into, an alliance.

1-ly' (ă-li'), n.; pl. al-lies' (ā-liz'). [See ally, v.]

1. Connection by family or confederation; also, collectively, those so connected. Obs.

2. A relative; a kinsman. Obs.

3. One united to another by treaty or league; —usually applied to sovereigns or states; a confederate.

The English soldiers and their French allies. Macaulay.

4. Anything associated with another as a leiper; an aux-

The English soldiers and their French allies. Macaulay.

4. Anything associated with another as a helper; an auxiliary. "Science, instead of being the enemy of religion, becomes its ally."

Buckle.

5. Anything akin to another by structure, etc.

Syn.—See Partner.

Syn. — See Partner.

allyl (&171), n. [L. allium garlic + -yl.] Chem. An unsaturated univalent radical, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, two of whose compounds are the oils of garlic and mustard. — allylic (a-lil'ik), a. allyl alcohol. Org. Chem. A colorless pungent liquid, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH, variously obtained, as by heating glycerin with

allyl alcohol. Org. Chem. A colorless pungent liquid, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>OH, variously obtained, as by heating glycerin with oxalicacia (al7-1ēn), n. Chem. A gaseous hydrocarbon, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, homologous with acetylene; propine.

allyl sulphide. Chem. A colorless oil, (C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>S, the chief constituent of oil of garlic.

Al'mack's (6l'māks), n. 1. Assembly rooms on King Street, London, built in 1764 by William Almack (d. 1781). They were the scene of many aristocratic balls early in the 19th century. Lister called Willie's.

2. A London club, formerly famous as a gambling resort, founded before 1763, by Almack. It became (1764) the Whig club. Now called Brooks's, from the second proprietor. al'ma-di'a (al'mā-de'a) n. [F. almadie (cf. Sp. & Fg. al-al'ma-di'a (al'mā-de'a) n. [F. almadie (cf. Sp. & Fg. al-al'ma-di'a (al'mā-de'a) n. [F. almadies], fr. Ar. almadiyāh a rait, float.] Naut. a A bark cance used by the Africans. b A slender boat used in India, about 80 feet long.

al'ma-gest (al'mā-jēst), n. [F. almageste, LL. almageste, Ar. al-majisti, fr. Gr. µeyiσrn (sc. σὐνταξις), the greatest composition.] The celebrated work Meyaλη Σύνταξις τῆς 'Aστρονομίας of Claudius Ptolemy (fl. 2d. c. h. D.) of Alexandria, which contains most of what is known of the astronomical observations and theories of the ancients; — so called from the name given by the Arabians to their translation made about 827. The name was extended to other similar works, such as the Almagestum Novum (New Almagest) on astronomy by Riccioli, the "Almagestum Botanicum" of Plukenet, etc. Also Almagest.

al.ma/gra (al-mā/gra), n. [Sp. almagra, almagre, fr. Ar. al-maghrah red earth.] A fine, purplish red ocher found in Spain. It is the sl atlicum of the ancients, and is the Indian red used for polishing glass and silver.

Al'main, al'man, al-man, ancient Ger. tribes.] Obs.

3. Music. = Allemanni, ancient Ger. tribes.] Obs.

3. Music. = Allemanni, ancient Ger. tribes.] Obs. Alvania, Al'man, a. German.

Almann, or Alman, comb, the finger avarlanning plates cher.

2. The German language.

3. Music. = ALLEMANDE, 1.

Al'main, Al'man, a. German.

Almain, or Alman, comb, the fingers and thumb. Obs.—A.

rivets, a sort of light armor of overlapping plates, characterized by rivets sliding in slot holes, which afforded great flexibility. It was first used in Germany.

| Al'ma Ma'ter (Al'mā mā'tēr). [L.] Lit., fostering mother;—used by the Romans as an appellation for various goddesses, as Cybele, Ceres, etc. Hence, a university, college, or other school where a person has been educated.

al'ma-nac (ôl'mā-nāk), n. [Ll. almanac, almanach: cf. f. almanach, Sp. almanaque, 1t. almanacc, all of uncertain origin.] A book or table containing a calendar of days, weeks, and months, to which astronomical data and various statistics are often added, such as the times of rising and setting of sun and moon, changes of the moon, eclipses, hours of full tide, stated festivals of churches, terms of courts, etc. The Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac; issued by the chief governments two or three years in advance, contains elaborate tables of accurately predicted positions of the heavenly bodies, with times of celestial phenomena, and other data, for use by astronomers and navigators.

al'man-dine (al'mān-dīn), n. [For alabandine, fr. L. ala-man-dine (al'mān-dīn), n.

of the heaventy bodies, with times of consonal phenomenand other data, for use by astronomers and navigators.

al'man-dine (al'mān-dīn), n. [For alabandine, fr. L. alabandina a precious stone, named after Alabandia, a town in Caria, where it was first and chiefly found: cf. F. almandine, LL. almandina, alamandina.] Min. a Almandite, esp. the deen red transparent kind used as a gem. b A violet variety of the ruby spinel.

Al-man'apor (al-mān'zēr), n. An extravagantly egotistical knight-errant in Dryden's tragedy "The Conquest of Granada." Cf. Drawonsus.

al'meh, al'me (al'me), n.; Ar. pl. awalim (ā-wā'l'im).

[Ar. almah (fem.) learned, fr. 'alama to know; cf. F. almée.] An Egyptian female musical performer and entertainer who sings and improvises verse. The almehs are sometimes confused with the ghawazi.

Al-mak' (al-māk'), n. [Ar. al] noblesse in Beaumarchais's com-

al-me'mar (&l-me'mar), n. [Ar. al the + minbar pulpit.]
A platform in a Jewish synagogue, bearing the reading desk from which are read the Pentateuch and the Prophets.
al-might'y (&l-mit'l), a. [As. eaimithtig, ælmihtig; eal (ME. al) all + mihtig mighty.] 1. Unlimited in might; omnipotent; all-powerful; irresistible.
12. Great; extreme; terrible. Slang.
13. Poor Aroar cannot live, and cannot die, —so that he is in an almighty fix.
14. The Almighty, the omnipotent God. Rev. i. 8.—a. dollar, the dollar as the supposed object of American idolatry. The expression originated with Washington Irving.

The Almighty Dollar, that great object of universal devotion throughout our land.

throughout our land.

Al'mo-hades (āl'mō-hādz; -hādz), n. pl. [Ar. al the-muuahhid, prop., professing the unity of God.] Members of the Islamitic sect founded by Mohammed ibn Abdallah,

of the Islamitic sect founded by Mohammed ibn Abdallah, maintaining the unity of God; also, calliphs of the dynasty which this sect established in Africa and Spain in the 12th and 13th centuries.—Al'mo.hade (-had; -had), n. do. al-moign', al-moin' (al-moin'), n. [OF. almosne, F. au-mône. See almoner.] 1. Alms; also, an alms chest. Obs. 2. Law. Tenure by divine service. See Frankalmoin. Here we find the essence of almoin as understood in the middle of the tweight century:—the land is subject to no jurisdiction save that of the tribunals of the church.

mere we mu une essence of almom as understood in the middle of the twelfth enetury:—the land is subject to no jurisdiction save that of the tribunals of the church. Pollock & Mait. Al'mond, Nn. [ME. almande, almanunde, alemanude, F. amande, OF. also almande, alemanude, I. amygdala, fr. Gr. ἀμυγδάλη. Cf. ΛΜΥGDALATE.] 1. A small amygdalaceous tree (Amygdalus communis) closely resembling the peach in flowers and foliage. It is thought to be native to southern Europe.

2. The drupaceous fruit of this tree, esp. its nutlike stone or kernel. The almond differs from the peach in having a dry instead of pulpy exocarp, so that the nut or kernel is really the stone of the fruit. The various kinds, as bitter, sweet, thin-shelled, thick-shelled, and Jordan almonds, which are grown mostly in the Mediterranean region, are used in the manufacture of flavoring extracts. See AMYGDALIN. Sweet or edible almonds are cultivated in various parts of southern Europe and in California: they are eaten as nuts, and are used extensively in cookery and confectionery; they also yield an oil, and are frequently ground to a paste or powder. See ALMOND MALL

3. The fruit of any one of several other trees, in shape or flavor somewhat resembling the above; also, the plant producing it; — usually with a descriptive attributive, as Mexican almond, Java almond, etc. See MEXICAN, JAVA, etc.

4. Anything shaped like an almond. Specif., Anal., one of the tonsils.

ducing it;—usually with a descriptive attributive, as Mexican almond, Java Amond, etc. See Mexican, Java, etc.

4. Anything shaped like an almond. Specif., Anat., one of the tonsils.

almond cake. The remains of almonds from which the oil has been expressed.

almond—eyad, a. Having the somewhat almond-shaped eye characteristic of the Mongolian race (which see).

almond furnace. Prob. a corrupt, of Almain furnace, i.e., German furnace. See Almain.] A kind of furnace used in refining, to separate the metal from cinders, etc.

almond meal. A powder obtained by grinding or pounding blanched almonds. It is used as an ingredient of various cosmetics, perfumes, etc.

almond milk. I. Pharm. An emulsion from blanched almonds, acacia, sugar, and water, used as a demulcent.

2. A beverage consisting of almonds ground and mixed with milk or other liquid, as broth.

almond paste. A compound of bitter almonds, alcohol, white of egg, and rose water, used as a cosmetic.

almond peach. A hybrid between the almond and peach.

almond tumbler. One of a leading variety of the short-faced tumbler pigeons;— so called from its color, which often resembles that of an almond shell. See Tumblers. One of a leading variety of the short-faced tumbler pigeons;— so called from its color, which often resembles that of an almond shell. See Tumblers.

almond willow. A a European willow (Saliz triandra), having light green leaves. It is cultivated for use in basketry. D A willow (Saliz maygalaoides) of the western United States, with leaves like those of the almond.

al'mon-er (Al'măn-er), n. [ME. aumener, autmener, Of. almosnier, aumosnier, F. aumônier, fr. Of. almosne, alms, L. eleemosyna. See alms.] One who distributes alms, esp. those of religious houses, almshouses, etc.; also, one who dispenses alms for another, as the almoner of a prince.

al'mon-ry (Al'măn-er), n.; pl. ries (-rīz). [OF. aumosne-ric, F. aumônerie. See Almoner.] The place where an almoner resides, or where alms are distributed.

Almond-vides (Al-mōra-viday), n. pl. [Ar. al-

allure. + ALURE. [allures.]
al-lur'er (a-lur'er), n. One that oil b.
al-lur'yer, Allusive. Ref. Sp.
all'ur'ter-ly, adv. Utterly. Obs.
all'ur'ter-ly, adv. Utterly.
b. allur'vi-a'tton(\$\frac{a}{c}\$-bxn), n. Ged.
Formation of alluvial deposits.
[al-lu'vi-o, n. [L.] Rom. Law.
lur'vi-o, n. [L.] Rom. Law.
lury'vi-o, n. [L.] Rom. Law.

Alluvion.
al-lu'vi-ous, a. [L. alluvius.]
Alluvial. Rare.
allwaies. † ALWAYS.
all'what', adv. & prep. Till.
all'where', adv. Everywhere.
Archaic.

all'where', adv. Everywhere. Archaic.
all -whole', whol'y, adv. Obs.—
all -whole', whol'y, adv. Obs. All'worth, Lady (dl'wärth). In Massingers "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," a rich widow who marries Lord Lovel.
Allworth, Tom. The stepson of Lady Allworth, Tom. The stepson of Lady Allworth, Som. The stepson of Jary and Wargaret Overreach.
all'y, "A Var. of AllEY, a mathety bis form of AllEY, a mathety and the stepson of Lady Allworth," All Chol-Ly. Additionally all Chol-Ly. All Chol-Ly. All'ylan's All'ylan's (1812).

Acrolein.

al'Iyl-am'ine (al'11-am'in; -àmen'), n. [allul + amine.]
Chem. A pungent, strongly
basic liquid, C.H.NHo, formed
by the hydrolysis of allyl mustard oil and in other ways.

ally1 mustard oil. See MUSTARD OIL b.

allyns. † ALLINGES.
Al'ma (al'ma'), n. [L.] Lit., nourishing cherishing; — femprop. name.

[1.] Lit., spirit; soul; hence, in Spenser's "Faërie Queene." the personified soul, the personified soul; the pe

sometimes confused with the ghawazi.

Almak' (kl-mak'), n. [Ar. al] noblesse in Beaumarchais's comina quarter and the hadger.] See STAR.

Al'man (kl'man), n. Metal.
An almond furnace.
Al'man Var. of Almain.
Al'mand. + Almond.
Almander.] An almond tree.
F. amandier.] An almond tree.
Obs.—al-man'din, aline, a.
Al'man-dite (kl'min-dit), n. Alimander. + Almander.
Almander. - Almank' (al-fluk'), n. j. a. seriang ul ardh the badger.] See STAR.

al'man (äl'man), n. Metal.
An almond furnace.
Al'man Var. of Almain.
al'mand the badger.] See Star almond furnace.
Al'man Var. of Almain.
al'mand the lamber of lamber of the lamber of the lamber of the lamber of lamber

Mohammed (712-775) and Abu Amir Mohammed (893-1002).

Almany. + Almone.
Almany. + Almone.
Almany. + Almone.
Almany. + Almoser.
Almany. + Almone.
Almany. + Almose.
Almeyn. + Almone.
Almerodue.
Al

Also, rarely, used adjectively.

The almost insanity of the moment. Hawthorne.

To flow.] Overflowing in kindness; beneficent. Obs. & R. giving. Obs. or R. almight of the limit of the lim Actinet, or the like. Anglo-Ind. simisse. † ALMONER. almond soap. Soap scented with alm'ner. † ALMONER. [Almoda-Des.] An Almoda (al-mô'dād). Bib. [I al mo-gā'var (al'mô-gā'var), A medieval light-armed Spanish foot solder and adventurer. almoiner. † ALMONER. almon. † ALMONER. almon.

ALMOUS

alms (\text{\text{\text{amz}}, n. sing. & pl. [ME. almes, almesse, AS. \text{\text{\text{slmysse}}, fr. L. eleemosyna, Gr. \text{\text{\text{eheooving}} mercy, charity, alms, fr. \text{\text{\text{\text{eheov}}} to pity. Cf. Almoner, eleemosynary.] 1. Charity; work of mercy; relief to the poor. \text{\text{obs.}}

But when thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doest.

2. Anything given gratuitously to relieve the poor, as money, food, or clothing; a gift of charity; charity.

3. Eng. Law. = almoign, 2. Obs. or Hisl.

alms/giv/or (-giv's), n. A giver of alms.

alms/giv'ing (-giv'ing), n. The giving of alms.

Syn. - See philanthripory.

alms/house/ (-hous'), n. A house appropriated for the use of the poor; — in England usually an institution founded by private charity, in the United States a public poorhouse. As used in statutes exempting almshouses from taxation the term is construed to mean only those which dispense their benefits gratuitously, or without any charge.

al/mu-can/tar (Bi'mti-kan/ta'), n. [F. almucanlarat, almicanlarat, ultimately fr. Ar. al-muqantarāt, pl., fr. qanlara to bend, arch.] Astron. a A small circle of the celestial sphere parallel to the horizon; a circle or parallel of altitude. Two stars which are on the same almucantar have the same altitude. b A telescope mounted on a mercurial float and used for observing the heavenly bodies as they cross a given almucantar, generally that of the pole.

almucantar staff. An ancient instrument, having an arc of fitteen degrees, used at sea to take observations of the sun's amplitude, to find the variation of the compass.

al-mud' (3i-mo6d'), al-mude' (3i-mod/), n. [From Ar. al-muda aday measure: cf. Pg. almude, Sp. almud.] A measure of capacity in Turkey, Spain, Portugal, Mexico, etc., varying as a dry measure from about 5 to 32 quarts (5-30 l.). In Turkey the (liquid) almud is 1.38 U. S. gals. (3.64 imp. gals. or 35.08 l.); in Lisbon, 4.37 U. S. gals. (3.65 imp. gals. or 35.08 l.); in Lisbon, 4.37 U. S. gals. (3.6

Bib. A tree which yields a valuable wood, mentioned in 1 Kings x. 11, 12; 2 Chron. ii. 8; ix. 10, 11. This tree is usually regarded as the sandalwood.

al'mage (&l'nāj; \(\frac{\text{al'}}{2}\), n. [F. aunage, fr. OF. alne ell, F. aune, of G. origin: cf. OHG. elina, Goth. aleina cubit. See ELL; cf. ULNAGE.] O. Eng. Law. Measurement (of clotch) by the ell, esp. with official inspection and certification; also, a duty for such measurement.

al'mag-er (-nā-jēr), n. [See ALNAGE.] An officer in England, whose duty was to inspect and attest the measure and quality of woolen cloth. The office was abolished by the act of 11 & 12 William III. c. 20. — al'nag-er-ship', n.

Al-nasch'ar (&l-nāsh'ār; -nās'kār), n. In the "Arabian Nights," the barber's fifth brother, who invests his entire inheritance in a basket of glassware and falls to imagining that by trade he has become a merchant prince and has married the vizier's daughter. Kicking at her in the arrogance of his imagining, he overturns his basket and destroys the only means of realizing his dream. Hence, an infatuated dreamer who sacrifices reality to theories or imaginings; — sometimes applied to S. T. Coleridge. —Al-nasch'ar-ism (-tz'm), n.

Al'ni-tam' (&l'ni-tam'), n. [Ar. al nidham string of pearls.] Astron. The middle star in the belt of Orion. See stars.] Astron. The middle star in the belt of Orion. See stars.] Al'ni-ta'mi-an (&l'ni-ta'mi-an), a. Astron. Of or pert. to the star Alnitam; — used in the chemical classification of stars, and denoting likeness of spectrum to that of Alnitam, which indicates hydrogen, helium, and unknown gases.

Al'ni-tam' (&l'ni-\si), n. [From Aln\si), Sweden.] Petrog.

A rare basaltic rock, generally in dikes, containing mellilite and usually with large biotite phenocrysts.

Al'na (&l'ni\si), n. [L., the alder.] Bol. A genus of betulaceous shrube or trees, the alders, natives of the north temperate zone and of the Andes. They are distinguished by the 4 stamens and the persistent woody bracts of the fruiting cone. Also [l. c.], a p

alfuns. † ALMOUS.
alfuns. † ALMOUS.
almuten. n. IOF. almutaz, of
Ar. origin. ! Astrol. The planet
of chief influence in a person's
nativity. Obs.
almutes. † ALMUENT.
almyshty. † ALMIGHTY.
[lalmy'rs, -rah. Vars. of ALMIRAH.

Also (l. c.), a plant of this gen alrod (alvod), n. Alodial land on al'mous, n. [Icel. almusa, fr. same source as E. alms & OF. almose. F. aumone.] Alms. Obs. or Dial. Eng. 1 Alms. Obs. Obs. alma/deed', n. 1. An act of charity. Archaic. "And so wear out in alms. dead and in prayer." Tennyson. alms from R. Remains of luquor, reserved for alms. Obs. Obs. alms fee. I. = PETERS PENCE. 2. Eng. Law. A fee held by frankalmoign. alms. folk, n. pl. Persons living on alms; almsmen. Archaic. alms fall, a. See-FUL. alms land. Eng. Law. Land held in frankalmoign. alms ful, a. See-FUL. alms land. Eng. Law. Land held in frankalmoign. alms ful, a. See-FUL. alms ful, a. See-FUL. alms ful, a. See-FUL. alms ful, a. See-FUL. alms land. Eng. Law. Land held in frankalmoign. alms ful, a. See-FUL. alms land. Eng. Law. Land held in frankalmoign. alms ful, a. See-FUL. alms ful, a. See-FUL. alms land. Eng. Law. Land held in frankalmoign. alms ful, a. See-FUL. alms ful, a. See-FUL. alms land and the day, served nsually between eleven and twelve o'clock. almund. † ALMOSD. almura (al.-moo'ra). Var. of

almund. † almond. al-mu'ra (al-moo'rá). Var. of

almyra, rah. Vars. of Allalm, [L. danus the alder.] An alder free. Obs.
Alnath', n. [Ar. al the + math name of the star, prop, butting, fr. natah to butt.] Astrol. The first star in the horns of Aries in the zodiac; hence, the first mansion of the moon. Obs.
Al'na-than (al'ns-thorn). Bib.
al'ne-th. n. [L. almevs of alder.] A golden-yellow coloring matter found in the alder, etc.
almeway. + ALWAY.
Al ni-tak' (-tik'), n. [Ar. al ni-tak' (-tik'), n. al land or property.
a-lo di-al'i-ty, al-lo di-al'i-ty, n.
[Cf. F. allodialité.] Quality of | Cf. f. allodatité.] Quality of being alodial. Rare.
s-lo'di-al-ly, al-lo'di-al-ly, adv.
of ALDDIAL.
alo'di-an, al-lo'di-an, a. Alodial. Rare.
s-lo'di-ary, al-lo'di-ary (à-lô'-d'-āry), n.; pl. -BIES (-FIZ). ALMIRAH.
Al'mure-din' (il'mu-rè-dèn'),
n. (Prob. fr. Ar. al muridin
those who sent forth.] See STAR.
almury, n. [Ar. al the + muri
indicator.] A certain pointer on
an astrolabe. Obs.

a-lo'di-al, or al-lo'di-al (8-15'dY-81), a. [LL. allodialis: cf. F. allodial. See ALODIUM.] Law. Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, alodium; — opposed (as to sense 2 of alodium) to feudal.

alodium) to feudal. a-lo'di-al-ism (-Yz'm), n. The alodial (ab-solute tenure) system.—a-lo'di-al-ist, al-lo'di-al-ist, n. a-lod'1-fi-ca'tion, al-lod'1-fi-ca'tion (ā-lōd'1-fi-kā'shān), n. [alodium +-fi-cation.] Law. The change in the title to lands from feudal tenure to freehold.

n. lands from feudal tenure to freehold.

a-lo'dl-um, or, esp. in sense 2, al-lo'dl-um (à-lō'dl-um), n. [LL., of G. origin; cf. OHG. al all, and ōt (AS. éad) possession, property. It means, therefore, entirely one's property. ] 1. AS. Law. A form of estate or class of property existing among the Anglo-Saxons at the time of the Norman Conquest, and persisting apparently for some time afterward. The alodium, or alod, seems to have been the inheritable property, sometimes at least both real and personal, held by a family and descending in the family according to local custom. It seems to have corresponded more or less closely to the folkland, but in the Norman age came to be used as the Latin word to translate bookland. Cf. Alon, AloDIAL.

2. Law. Land which is the absolute property of the owner; real estate held in absolute independence, without being

2. Law. Land which is the absolute property of the owner; real estate held in absolute independence, without being subject to any rent, service, or acknowledgment to a superior; — opposed to feud. Aladdum in this unhistorical sense has been commonly used among law writers on the supposition that land was held by such a tenure among the Anglo-Saxons. Now, aladdum and, more often, aladdu are applied to the land tenure in subordination to the paramount title of the state which now commonly prevails in England and the United States, which, though not entirely free and absolute, is free from all the burdensome incidents characteristic of feudal tenure.

alvoe (810.7) n.; vl. ALOSS (-52. [L. alade; Gr. alam aloe;

amount title of the state which now commonly prevails in England and the United States, which, though not entirely free and absolute, is free from all the burden-some incidents characteristic of feudal tenure.

al'0e (81'0), m.; pl. ALOSS (-52). [L. aloë, Gr. aloén, aloe: cf. OF. aloé, F. aloès.] 1. pl. Agalloch wood.

2. [app.] (81'5-6). Bot. A large genus of chiefly South African succulent liliaceous plants having basal leaves and spicate, often showy, flowers. Several species are cultivated; A. vera, known as Barbados aloes, is extensively naturalized in the tropics of both hemispheres. This and other species yield the drug aloes. Also [i. c.], a plant of this genus.

3. Med. The inspissated juice of several species of Aloe, used as a purgative and emmenagogue. [Generally plural in form, but syntactically singular.]

aloe lace. A lace made of thread from the pith of the aloe tree, and used for shawls, scarfs, etc.

al'o-el'ic (81'6-el'fk), a. [Cf. F. aloètique.] Consisting chiefly of aloes; of the nature of aloes. —n. An aloetic medicine.—slosticated, an acid obtained as a bitter, yellow, amorphous powder by the duced). Single flower (j.) action of nitric acid on aloes.

Alo'eug (61'0's; -k-is), n. [L., fr. Gr. 'Alowús.] Gr. Myth. The son of Poseidon and Canace, husband of Iplimedia, and reputed father of the Aloadæ, her children by Poseidon.

al'o-ewood' (81'6-wood'), n. A West Indian boraginaceous shrub (Cordia sebestena) with handsome scarlet flowers.

aloft' (61'0's; 'k-is), n. [L., fr. Gr. 'Alowús.] Gr. Myth.

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aloft' (81'6-10'N; -k-is), n. [L., fa. on + loft, which properly meant air. See Lorr.] 1. On high; in the air; high above the ground; on high; hence, Archaic or Collog., in or to heaven. "He steers his flight aloft." Millon.

2. Naul. In the top; ta, on, or to, the mast he

A-lo'gi-an (a-lō'jĭ-ăn), n. [LL. Alogiani, pl.] Eccl. One

of the Alogi.

al'o-in (ăl'ō-in), n. Chem. A bitter, crystalline, purgative substance occurring in aloes. Three varieties are distinguished: barbaloin, from Barbados aloes; nataloin, from Natal aloes; and socaloin, from Socotrine aloes.

a-lone' (d-15n'), a. [all + one. ME. al one all alone, where one is fr. AS. ān one, alone. See ALL, ONE, LONE.] 1. Quite by one's self; apart from, or exclusive of, others; single; solitary.

solitary.

Alone, alone, all, all alone,
Alone on a wide, wide sea.

It is not good that the man should be alone. Gen. ii. 18.

They are never alone that are accompanied by noble thoughts.
Sir P. Sidney.

2. Of or by itself; by themselves; without anything more or any one else; without a sharer; only.

Man shall not live by bread alone.

The citizens alone should be at the expense. Franklin.

3. Sole; only; exclusive. Rare.

God, by whose alone power and conversation we all live, and move, and have our being

4. Hence: Unique; rare; matchless; as, she is alone in

worth.
The adjective *alone* commonly follows its noun.

worth.

Syn. - See solitary.

a-lone', adv. Solely; simply; exclusively.

and (akin to OFT:s. ond., OHG. ant., G. ent., Goth. and., anda., L. ante before, Gr. avri against, Skr. anti over against) + lang long. See Lone.]

1. By the length; in a line with the length; lengthwise.

Some laid along, ... on spokes of wheels are hung. Dryden.

2. In a line, or with progressive motion; onward; forward.

We will go along by the king's highway. Num. xxi. 22.

3. In company; together.

4. Lengthwise; at length; hence, in full. Obs. Shak.

5. At a distance. Obs.

a-long', prep. By the length of; lengthwise of, implying motion or extension upon, or at or near, the side of, according to the context;—distinguished from across; as, a grant of a privilege to construct a railroad along a street means upon it without reference to position at its middle or side, but a privilege to construct a railroad along a street means upon it without reference to position at its middle or side, but a privilege to construct a railroad along a street means upon it without reference to position at its middle or side, but a privilege to construct a railroad along a street means upon it without reference to position at its middle or side, but a privilege to construct a road along a street means upon it without reference to position of a street means upon it without reference to position of a street means upon it without reference to position.

For the force of along in bounding land, see Boundary.

The kine ... went along the highway. 1 Sam. vi. 12.

a-long', adv. [AS. gelang owing to.] Now used only in along of, along on, often shortened to long of, prep. Priv., owing to on account of. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

Chaucer.

Along of the force of along in bounding and see on or coast.

London Punch.

to; on account of. Obs. or Dial. Eng. Chaucer.
And all this is long of you.
This increase of price is all along of the foreigners.
And all this is long of you.
This increase of price is all along of the foreigners.
London Punch.
a-long'side' (-sid'), adv. & prep. Along or by the side; side by side with; — often with of; as, bring the boat along-side; alongside of hin; alongside a rock.
a-loof' (a-löof'), adv. [a + loof, perh fr. D. loef luff. See Loof, LUFF.]
1. Naul. Windward. Obs.
2. At or from a distance, but within view, or at a small distance; apart; away.
Our palace stood aloof from streets.
3. Without sympathy; unfavorably.
To take the Bible as from the hand of God, and then to look at italoof and with caution, is the worst of all impleties. I. Taylor.
a-loof' (a-loōl'), prep. Away from; clear from. Obs.
a-loof' (a-loōl'), prep. Away from; clear from. Obs.
a-loof'ness, n. Quality or state of being aloof.
The ... aloofness of his dim forest life. Thoreau.
Syn.—See INDIPFERENCE.
al'O-pe'Cl-a (al'δ-pē'shl'-ā; sl'-ā), n. [L. alopecia, Gr. λλωπεκία, fr. λλωπρ fox, because loss of the hair is common among foxes.] Med. Loss of the hair: baldness.
Al'o-pe-cul'rus (al'δ-pē-kū'rūs), n. [NL., fr. Gr. λλωπέκουρος foxtail, a kind of grass; λλωπηξ, πεκος, fox + ουρα tail.] Bol. A genus of grasses, the foxtails, natives of temperate regions, having slender culms, flat leaves, and soft spikes. A. prolensis, the meadow foxtail, is a well-known forage grass of Europe. See MEADOW POXTAIL Jlust.
Alo'sa (a-lō'sa'), n. [NL. See ALOSE, n.] Zoöl. The genus of fishes of the herring family including the shads.
a-lose' (a-lōsd'), n. [F., fr. L. alosa or alatisa. Cf. ALLICE.]
Any species of Alosa, esp. the common European shad.
a-loud' (a-loud'), adv. [a on + loud.] With a loud voice, or great noise; loudly; sudibly.
This adamantine alos of Switzerland, etc. Alo fig.
Nor breath of vernal air from snowy alp. Millon.
This adamantine alp of wedlock.
Hills peep o'er hills, and alps on alps arise.
Pope.
The Plural form Alps is sometime

a-lop', adv. In a lopsided state. Al'ope'ci-sa (8l'o-pe'si-sa), n. [NL.] Zool. Syn. of Alopias. alop c-cist (3-lop'e-sist; al'o-atte' (8l'o-st'), n. [F. alop c-cist (3-lop'e-sist; al'o-atte' (8l'o-st'), n. [F. alouate, prob. fr. native name.] pe'sist), n. A practitioner who tries to prevent or cure baldness. a-lop'e-cent (3-lop'e-koid; 3l'o-be'koid; 3l'o-pe'koid), a. [Gr. aλώπηξ, -πεκος, fox + -oid.] Zoūl Foxpike: v. ulupine. a-lop'e-cy (3-lop'e-sy, 11'o-pe'si). Ver. of Alopestal Southerly + Allutre. alouterly + Allutre. Alo'pi-ss (3-lop's-s), n. [KL.] | à l'ou trance' (6 loo'trans'). Incorrect for λ outranse'). b-pe'kold), a. [Gr. αλωπής, aloute. † ALOOF.

πκκος, fox + -oid] Zoül Foxlike; vulpime.

aloy'e-qc' (a-lop'f-say; %l'fpe'si). Var. of ALOPECIA.

Alo'p-l-sa (c-lop'f-say), n. [NL.,
irreg. fr. Gr. αλωπκάας the thrasher shark, αλώπής a fox, a low', adi. [a-on + low]. Bethrasher shark, λαώπής a fox, a low', adi. [a-on + low]. Beshark belongs- sik, alor-cin'. [a low'r, adi. [a-on + low]. Beto (all'or-sin'tk), a [aloe +
orcin + ic.] Chem. Pert. to or 
designating an acid. Callinonlic(), obtained by heating aloes with caustic pottain.

| all or di mairre (a lin'de nar').
| alouance. | aller of lall'.
| alouance. | aller of lall'.
| alouance. | aller of lall'.
alore	alowe.	aloue, alowe.
aloue.	alowe.	aloue, alowe.
aloue.	alowe.	alowe.
aloue.	alowe.	
alow, alowe.	alow.	
alowe.	aloue.	alore, alowe.
aloue.	alowe.	
alow, aloue.	alow.	
alow, aloue.	alow.	
alow, aloue.	alow.	
alow, aloue.		
alow.		
alo		

## CHIEF FOREIGN ALPHABETS

Showing the Name of the Letter (except for the Russian and German), the Corresponding English Letter, and, in parentheses, the Websterian Phonetic Symbol.

HEBREW 1			ARABIC 2						GREEI	ζ <b>8</b>	_	RUSSIAN			GERMAN		
🕅 aleph	,	(1)	١	alif	,	(3)	A	a	alpha	a	(ä)	A a	a	(ä)	ય	a	(ä)
<b>⇒</b> beth	Ь	(b)	ب	ba	Ь	(b)	В	β	beta	ь	(b)	Б б В в	b v	(b, p) (v, f)	ü		(â, ĕ)
3 gimel	g	(g)	ن		t	(t)	Г	γ	gamma	g	(g)	Γτ	g	(g, k)	B		(b) (ts, s, k)
7 daleth	d	(d)	ت	thā	th	(th)	$\Delta$	δ	delta	d	(d)	Дд Ее	d	(d)			
daleth	u	(u)	ج	jīm	ĵ	(j)			••			Ее	e	(yā, ā, yô, yō, ĕ)		۲ d	
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						, -	H	η	eta	e	(ā)	Ии Йй	i	(ē)	$ \mathfrak{F} $	f	(f)
7 zayin	Z	(z)	د	dāl	d	(d)	Ì	·	ctu	Č	`	I i	i	(ē)	Œ	$\mathfrak{g}$	(g, k, k)
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•			צ	hā	h	(h)					к8)	Ө ө	f	(f)	X	ŗ	(ks)
w shin	sh	(sh)	و	wāw	w	(w)	Ψ	ψ	psi	ps	(ps)	V v	у	(ē)	$ \eta $	y	(ē, ĭ, ü)
ת tav	t	(t)	ي	yā	y	(y)	Ω	ω	omega	О	(ō)	* marks	s pal	atalization	3	3	(ts)

1. See Hebrew alphabet and aleph, beth, etc. in Vocab. 2. In the names of the Arabic letters a, i, and u respectively are pronounced like a in father, i in machine, u in rude.

3. Like the Greek Smooth breathing. See alif, in Vocab. 4. A deep guttural, or glottal sound. 5. See alifha, beta, gamma, etc. in Vocab. 6, 7, 8. In classic Greek, about like th, ph, kh, in hothouse, uphill, inkhorn.

al-pac's (Al-pak'a), n. [Sp. alpaca, fr. the original Peruvian name of the animal. Cf.
raco.] 1. A kind of llama with
fine long woolly hair, domesticated in Peru and adjacent
countries. It is perhaps a variety of the guanaco (Lama

riety of the guanaco (Lama huanacos).

2. Wool of the alpaca.

3. A thin kind of cloth made of the woolly hair of the alpaca, often mixed with silk or with cotton. Much of the cloth rails are the silk or leaves in sull we held. sold as alpaca is really mohair. 4. A kind of plated nickel al-



loy.

Alpan (al/pen), a. Of or pertaining to the Alps. Rare.

"The Alpan snow." J. Fletcher.

al'pen glow', n. A reddish glow seen near sunset or sunrise on the summits of mountains; specif., a relllumination sometimes observed after the summits have passed into shadow, supposed to be due to a curving downward (refraction) of the light rays from the west resulting from the cooling of the air.

tion) of the light rays from the west resulting from the cooling of the air.

al'pen-horn' (-hôrn'), alp'horn', n. [G. Alpenhorn.] A curved wooden horn about three feet long, with a cupped mouthpiece and a bell, used by the Swiss to sound the ranz des vaches and other melodies. Its notes are open harmon-

des vaches and other melodies. Its notes are open harmonies of the tube.

al'pen-stook' (-stök'), n. [G.; Alp, gen. pl. Alpen + stock stick.] A long iron-pointed staff used in mountain climbing, esp. in the Alps. — al'pen-stock'er, n. Colloq.

al-pes'trine (al-pes'trin), a. [LL. alpestris.] 1. Fert. to the Alps, or high mountains; as, alpestrine diseases, etc. 2. Bol. Growing on the elevated parts of mountains, but not above the timber line; subalpine.

al'pha (al'Ai), n. [L. alpha, Gr. āλφa, of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. āleph (see Aleff).] 1. The first letter (A, α) in the Greek alphabet.

2. Hence, the first or beginning; formerly, specif., the chief; as, Plato was the alpha of the wits.

1 am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last.

alpha (A, α) is used variously for classifying, as: a Astron. To designate some bright star (usually brightest star) of a constellation; as, alyræ. b. Chem. To distinguish one of two or more isomers; also, to indicate the position of substituting atoms or groups in certain compounds; as, anaphthol. In the case of acids it commonly indicates that the substituent is in union with the carbon atom to which the carboxyl group is attached. — alpha and omega, the beginning and ending; hence, the chief, the whole. Rev. i. 8.

Which now, so far from standing out as the obvious alpha and omega of all things, are simply lost in the multitude of particulars, quite on a par with them.

al'pha-bet (al'da-bêt), n. [L. alphabetum, fr. Gr. āλφa + βητα, the first two Greek letters; Heb. āleph and beth: cf. F. alphabet.]

1 2 3 4 5 6 [7] | 2 3 4 5 6 [7]

1   2   3	4   5   6   7
4 N N P	Y 7n
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	_n   <b>⊅</b>   ■ P
'   Y   Y	9.   - 7.   ⊿   14
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Table showing descent of English Alphabet. 1. Present English. 2. Early Latin. 3. Western Greek. 4. Phænician. 5. Egyptan hierallyphic. 7. Probable phonetic value of the hieraglyphics: "a" standing for a weak breathing the lat "k," for a sort of k or g; the "4," for a guttural aspirate and the last "t," for a sort of to rz.

and the last "t," for a sort of to z.

The letters in the English alphabet are derived from the corresponding forms in the Latin alphabet, the early forms of which in turn came from the Western Greek alphabet, and the Greek letters from the Pheenician. The origin of the Pheenician letters is not certainly known, though it is not improbable that they were suggested by signs used in Egypt. Although, as appears from the table, some of the Egyptian hieroglyphics had come to be used as letters, yet Egyptian writing was not strictly alphabetic (see HEROGLYPHC). The use of an alphabet on a strictly phonetic basis is due to the Semitic race, and probably to the Pheenicians; and the Egyptian hieroglyphics and hieratic signs, given above, have been supposed by some to be the originals of the Pheenician letters in the same horizontal lines. But

above, have been supposed by some to be the originals of the Phoenician letters in the same horizontal lines. But alp, n. [G. Cf. Elf.] Teut. Folklore. A demon or forments ing witch; esp., the nightmare, alp, n. A builinch. Obs. or Local Eng. [Alpha-bet. and the same horizontal lines. But alpha-bet. and the same horizontal lines. But alpha-bet. p. f. chart. Alpha-bet. p. f. chart. Alpha-bet. p. f. chart. Alpha-bet. p. f. chart. p. d. f. chart. p. f. chart. p. d. f. chart. p. f. chart

alpeatris), sometimes cultivated.—a. chongh. See chough.
—a. clover, a European mountain clover (Trifolium alpiic name.] Lit., exchange;— Idefomso (El-Ga-Ton'85), Alfonomasc. prop. name. F. Alphée (al-Ton'85), Alfonomasc. prop. name. F. Alphée (al-Ton'85), Alfonso (El-Ga-Ton'85), a. (Gr. Adderous harber) (El-Ga-Ton'85), a

num), with heads of pink flowers.—alpine år, a fir of the Rocky Mountain region (Abies lasiocarpa).—a. geranium, Geranium sibiricum, common in Alaska and alpine regions of Siberia.—a. glacier, a glacier formed among mountain summits and descending a mountain valley.—a. larch, a larch (Larix lyallis) inhabiting the higher mountains of the northwestern United States and of British Columbia.—a. molewort, the alpine rock cress.—a. oat grass. See Garass, Table 11.—a. poppy. See Iceland Poppy.—A. race, Ethnol., that one of the three great races of Europe distinguished by W. Z. Ripley which he assigns to the mountainous and hilly central portions and characterizes as brachycephalic, moderate in stature, and of medium brunet complexion. He assigns to it an Asiatic origin, and identifies it with the Celtic race of other anthropologists. Cf. Meditarrakaran rockeries.—a. rose, any of various European and Asiatic alpine rhododendrons. See RHODOENDRON.—a. spruce, the black hemlock (Tsuga mertensiana).—a. atrawberry, a variety (Fragaria vesca monophylla) of the common strawberry of England, having unifoliolate leaves.—A. furnature. Geal. See FAN NOLD.—A. zons. Biogeog.—a Ractic Alpin'la (al-pin'la), n. [NL., after Prospero Alpin, Italian botanist.] Bot. A lange genus of zinziberaceous plants of Asia, Australia, and Polynesis. They have showy, very irregular flowers and large aromatic rootstocks. A. galanga and A. officinarum yield galangal, or chinaroot. Several are cultivated. Also [l. c.], a plant of this genus. al'pist (al'pist), n. Also al'pia ('pl-a'). [F. alpiste: cf. Sp. & Pg. alpiste.] The seed of the canary grass.
al-quelte (al-kārā), n. [Pg.] A Portuguese measure of capacity. As a dry measure if sequal at Lisbon to LS U. Specks (1.49 imp. pecks or 13.29 liters and in Brazil to about one imperial bushel (1.03 U. S. bu. or 36.3 liters). As a liquid measure if equals ½ almud (8.27 liters at Lisbon).
Al Ra-kilm' (8 ra-kācm'), n. [Ar. al-raqām, fr. raqam to write.] In the Koran (Sura xviii. 8), a name connected with

arqueivre (ar-Rayra), n. [Fg.] A protuguese measure of capacity. As a dry measure it is equal at Lisbon to 1.33 U. S. pecks (1.49 imp. pecks or 13.32 liters and in Brazil to about one imperial bushel (1.03 U. S. bu. or 33.3 liters). As a liquid measure it equals a limud (8.27 liters at Lisbon).

Al Ra-kim (kir fa-kem'), n. [Ar. al-raqim, fr. raqam to write.] In the Koran (Suraxviii. 8), a name connected with the legend of the Seven Sleepers, usually referred to their watchdog, now in Paradise, in charge of letters and correspondence. Al Rakim is also explained as the name of the valley where they slept, or of a brass plate or stone table on which their names were written. See Seven Sleepers all-ready (61-fed/1), adv. [all + ready.] Prior to some specified time, either past, present, or future; by this time; previously. "Joseph was in Expyt already." Ex. i. 5.

I say unto you, that Elias is come already. Matt. xvii. 12.

It refers to time that is past with respect to the verb which it modifies; as, when you shall arrive, the business will be already done, or will have been already done.

Al-sa'tl-a (31-sa'shl-a), n. Whitefriars, a precinct in London which was long a sanctuary for insolvent debtors and lawbreakers; hence, any asylum or refuge for crimials.

This is not unlikely that the landgraviate of Alsace [F., I.L. Alsatia, G. Elsass] — the debatable land between Germany and France—suggested the application of the name Alsatia to the precinct of Whitefriars. Cumningham.

Al-sa'tlan (31-sa'shān), a. Of or pertaining to Alsatia, or Alsace, in Germany, or Alsatia (Whitefriars) in London.

— n. An inhabitant of either of these places.

Alsatian bow, a large, flat bow with even loops and a loose knot, used as a headdress and in millinery.

[al se'gno (31 sa'nyō). [L., to the mark or sign.] Music. A direction for the precinct of Whitefriars. Cumningham.

Al-sa'tiae, (31 sa'nyō), n. [L., aplant, perh. chickweed, fr. Gr. chorie, or Gr. alsatian bow, a large, flat bow with even loops and a loose knot, used as a headdr

enemies of David.

I Sam. xxv. 22.

If any man come to me, and hate not his father, and mother, and wife, and children, and brethren, and sisters, yea and his own life also (translating Gr. &r., still, besides), he cannot be my disciple.

Luke xiv. 25.

Syn. — Also, Too, Likewise are used in adding one proposition or consideration to another. Also adds to a statement something which may be affirmed equally with what

ostition or consideration to another. Also adds to a statement something which may be affirmed equally with what al-quint (al-xy \( \) arrows (bl \( \) arrows (al-xy \( \) arrows (bl \( \) arrows (al-xy \(

these identifications are at the best uncertain, and the Egyptian signs are here given merely as illustrations of an original system of picture writing, with more or less modified forms. The Western Greek and Phencican alphabets are not here given entire, those letters being omitted which were not adopted in writing Latin. The ordinary Greek alphabet, differing slightly in its forms from those of the Western Greek alphabet, differing slightly in its forms from those of the Western Greek one. The parent of the Latin alphabet was a form of the Western Greek alphabet which was brought by Greek colonists in early times into Italy. One of the differences between the Eastern and the Western alphabets of Greek was in the sign for x; the latter using X for it, the former having Z for z, and the sign X for kh (ch). In the Phemician, as in other Semitic alphabets, the letters all represented consonants, vowels not being written. Thus, the first letter of the alphabet represented a weak breathing (see Alexra); the Phemician form of Erepresented at weak breathing (see Alexra); the Phemician form of Erepresented et hes ound h, that of I meant the consonant, and O meant a peculiar guttural consonant. In Greek itself, H, at first equivalent to our h, and taken with that value into the Latin alphabet, afterward came to represent long e. The Phemician value was that of a strong guttural aspirate. The earlier value of C was g, as in go, get; and in Latin, K being but little used, C for a time signified both g and k. Later, when separate signs for these two sounds were desired, the new letter G was formed from C, and C received the value of k only. J is a late modification of I, which latter sign in Latin served as both vowel (a) and consonant (our w). Was its name indicates, is a doubling of (V = w). The letters Y and Z were not at first in the Latin alphabet, but were afterward added at the end for words borrowed from the Greek and containing those sounds. The Latin, using its letter V as both vowel and consonant, utilized the

3. A complete or long series. "An alphabet of faces."

al'pha-bet-a'ri-an (&l'id-bēt-ā'rī-ān), n. A learner or student of the alphabet; an abecedarian. Abp. Sancroft. al'pha-bet'io (-bēt'īk) { a. [Cf. F. alphabetique.] 1. Per-al'pha-bet'i-cal (-1-kāl) } taining to, furnished with, expressed by, or in the order of, the letters of the alphabet; as, alphabetic characters, writing, languages, arrangement.

2. Literal. Obs. "Alphabetical servility." Milton.—al'pha-bet'i-cal-1y, adv.
al'pha-bet'i-form (&l'iā-bēt'ī), v. t.; -1zzd (-izd); -1z/1NG (iz'-ing).

3. To furnish with, or express by, an alphabet.
alphabet method. Education. A method of teaching reading by giving first attention to the analysis of words into their alphabetic and phonetic equivalents; -- contrasted with the word and sentence methods.
alpha paper. Photog. A sensitized paper for obtaining positives by artificial light. It is coated with gelatin containing silver bromide and chloride. Eng. alpha rays. Physics & Chem. Rays of relatively low penetrating power emitted by radium and other radioactive substances, and shown to consist of positively charged particles (perhaps particles of helium) having enormous velocities but small masses. They are slightly deflected by a strong magnetic or electric field.

Al-pheo'ca (&l-f&k'd), n. [Ar. al fakkah Corona Borealis, pron. the bright one.] Astron.

by a strong magnetic or electric field.

Al-pheo'ca (M-f&k'a), n. [Ar. al fakkah Corona Borealis, prop. the bright one.] Astron. A brilliant white star in the Northern Crown; a Coronæ Borealis; — called also Gemma, or Gemma Coronæ. See STAR.

al'phol (M'fol; -fol), n. [alpha-+1st -ol.] Pharm. A crystalline derivative of salicylic acid, used as an antiseptic and antipheumatic.

tic and antirheumatic

crystalline derivative of salicylic acid, used as an antiseptic and antirheumatic.

Al-phor/sine (81-50n/sin), a. Of or relating to Alfonso X., the Wise, King of Leon and Castile (1252-84).

Al-phor/sine (81-50n/sin), a. Of or relating to Alfonso X., the Wise, King of Leon and Castile (1252-84).

Alphonista tables, a set of astronomical tables prepared in 1256 by order of Alfonso X. of Castile and Leon, and based partly on the work of Arsechiel. Cf. Arschieles Tables.

Al-phon/sist (31-50n/sist), n. A supporter of Alfonso XII. of Spain (1874-85), against the Carlists and Republicans.

Al-phon/sist (31-50n/sist), n. A supporter of Alfonso XII. of Spain (1874-85), against the Carlists and Republicans.

Al-phon/sist (31-50n/sist), n. A supporter of Alfonso XII. of Spain (1874), n. [alkyl + phenyl.] Org. Chem. Any univalent aromatic hydrocarbon radical; specif., one whose free valence belongs to a side chain, as benzyl. Cf. ARYL.

Al'pine (81/fni, -pin; 277), a. [L. Alptinus.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or like, the Alps, or [l. c.] any lofty mountain; as, alpine snows; alpine plants.

2. Pertaining to, or growing in, the Alpine zone.

alpine axalea, a low-branching ericaceous shrub (Chamzeristus procumbens) of high northern Europe and Asia. It is also found on the White Mountains of New Hampshire and on Mt. Albert, Quebec. — a bent grass. See Grass, 7able II. — a. shrch, the low birch (Betula pumila). — a. campion, or red a. campion, a low tufted silenaceous herb (Viscaria alpina) with handsome pink flowers (sound throughout the north temperate zone, esp. at high altitudes. — a. catchiy, a European white-flowered species of Silene (S. alpestris), sometimes cultivated. — a. chough. See chough.

— a. clover, a European mountain clover (Trifolium alpine) and silenaceous per page and silenaceous per pa

precedes; as, "That where I am, there ye may be also" (John xiv. 3); "Every simile ought not only to be well adapted to the subject, but also to include every excellence of description" (Goldsmith). Too is less formal than also, and adds with a lighter touch; as, "Like twilight's, loo, her dusky hair" (Wordsworth): "I can like now, and admire you loo, sir" (Thackeray). Likewise is more formal and slightly more explicit than also; but it no longer necessarily implies specific likeness or connection between the words which it unites; as, "What is your plot?—That likewise have we thought upon" (Shak.).

Al-soph'.ia (M-solf-la), n. [NL.; Gr. alors grove + \$\phi(\lambda \text{sol})\$ for his genus.

Alsoph'.ia (M-solf-la), n. [NL., after Dr. Charles Alston, Scotch physician.] Bot. A genus of apocynaceous trees or shrubs of tropical Asia, Australia, and Polynesia. They have white cymose flowers with funnel-shaped corolla, and seeds comose at both ends. A. scholaris of India yields dita bark, and A. constricts of Australia, bitter bark.

Al'stro-me'ri-a (M'strô-mē'ri-à), n. [NL., after Claude Alstroemer, Swedish botanist.] Bot. A large genus of South American amaryllidaceous plants having fibrous roots, leafy stems, and umbels of variously colored flowers, the perianth in two series, its segments distinct. Also [I. c.], a plant of this genus.

It (Mt), a. [Cf. G. alt, fr. It. See Alto.] Music. High

the perianth in two series, its segments distinct. Also [I.c.], a plant of this genus.

alt (ait), a. [Cft. G. alt, fr. It. See alto.] Music. High in the scale. See alto.—n. Specif., the octave above the treble staff; as, "A in alt." See first. to be in alt, to be in an exalted state of mind.

Alta'ian (alta'yan), a. Pertaining to the Altai Mountains of central Asia or designating peoples or languages of the Ural-Altaic group.—n. Any individual of the peoples belonging to the Ural-Altaic linguistic group, specif. of a Tatar tribe of the Altai Mountains. See Ural-Altaic.

Alta'ir (alta'ir), n. [Ar. altār the flying.] Astron. The first magnitude star Alpha (a) Aquilæ.

alta'ite (alta'it), n. [From the Altai Mountains, Asia, where originally found.] Min. Telluride of lead, PbTe, tinwhite when untarnished, and usually occurring massive with cubic cleavage. Sp. gr., 8.16.

white when untarnished, and usually occurring massive with cubic cleavage. Sp. gr., 8.16.

Al'ta-mont (Al'ta-mont), n. 1. In Rowe's "Fair Penitent," the wronged but forgiving husband of Calista. He slays her seducer, Lothario, in a duel.

2. In Thackeray's "Pendennis," the assumed name of the returned convict, Amory, the first husband of Lady Clavering and the father of Blanche Amory.

al'tar (ôl'têr), n. [ME. alter, AS. altar, fr. L. altare, prob.



Ancient Roman Altar, in the Museum at Arles.



Jewish Altar of Incense

fr. altus high: cf. ME. auter, fr. OF. alter, auter, F. autel. fr. altus high: cf. ME. auter, fr. OF. alter, auter, F. autel. Cf. ALTITUDE.]

1. A raised structure (as a block, pile of blocks, pile of blocks, pile of the like) on which sacrifices are offered or incense burned in the worship of a deity, the spirit of a deceased ancestor, or the like; in broader usage, any structure or place (whether raised, as the Greek homos, Latin ara, altare, or level with or below the ground or floor, as the Greek eschara, hestia, Latin scrobis, focus) serving as a place of sacrifice (see sacrifice). Ancient altars were of many forms and materials, usually incombustible, and in size ranged from easily portable stands and tables to huge 40-foot piles such as the great altar of Pergamon built up of burnt bones and ashes.

Noah builded an altar unto the Lord. Gen. viii. 20.

2. In the Christian church, a tablelike construction used in celebrating the Holy Eucharist; the communion table. Medieval Christian altars were often magnificent structures of marble and bronze.

Medieval Christian altars were often magnificent structures of marble and bronze.

3. A set of verses, as a dedication, in an altarlike shape.

4. One of the steps, ledges, or offsets, the flights of which form the inner sides of a graving dock or dry dock.

5. [cap.] Astron. The constellation Ara. See Ara.

6. A flue bridge in a puddling furnace. See BRIDGE, n., 5d. al'tar-age (-£i), n. [Cf. OF. auterage, autelage.] Eccl. a The offerings made upon the altar, or to a church. b The profit received by the priest from the small tithes for altar services. C A fund to provide for the saying of Masses at an altar.

an altar.

altar chime. R. C. Ch. A chime of three small bells in a stand at the altar, sometimes rung in the service.

altar cloth. A cover for an altar in a Christian church.

altar cushion. A cushion laid upon an altar in a Christian church to support the service book.

Al'tane'us (âl'ta-ne'us). Bib. altar board in Coptic churches, Al'sving (âl'swid). Al'sving (alway). I (led. Alsi'dr, lit., all-swift, cl. all + sviör, riviny, swift, wise.] See Arvak. alswa. + ALSO, As. alswall' (âl'swil'). adv. by conj. [See AS. WLL.] As well; sand silo, together with. Sect. al-swith', al-swyth', adv. [ME. als as + swithe quickly, AS. sciöc.] As fast; as fast as possible; immediately. Obs. al-swith'e. † ASWITHE. alt. Abbr. Alternate; alternating; altitude.

al-ston'1-dine (&l-ston'1-din; alt, al'ta, n. Vars. of alto, a-dēn), n. An alkaloid found in halt. Obs.

al'sto-nine (&l'sto-nin; -nēn), pl. = Altasanes. [1An.]
n. Chem. An alkaloid, C<sub>2</sub>; H<sub>27</sub>
Al-ta-'ic (&l-tā-'Ik), a. = Altasio, dal'sto-nic (ol'ston-ti), n. [From Alston constricta.

al'ston-ite (ol'ston-ti), n. [From Alston Moor, Eng.] = BROMLITE.
Al'svid. (&l'ston-ti), n. [Al'svin altar board. In Coptic churches, Al'svid. (&l'ston-ti), n. [Inc.] alta planes.

altar hearse. [See hearse.] A framework around or above an altar, which, for certain ceremonies, is covered with hangings and bears lighted candles.

al'tar-ist (ôl'têr-ist), n. [Cf. LL. altarista, F. altariste.] One who attends at an altar; specifi.: a A chaplain. b A vicar. al'tar-isteo (-pēs/), n. The decorative work of art above and behind an altar; specifi.: a A chaplain. b A vicar al'tar-piece (-pēs/), n. The decorative work of art above and behind an altar; specifi.: a A chaplain. b A vicar al'tar-piece (-pēs/), n. The decorative work of art above and behind an altar; seredos.

altar screen. A screen protecting an altar from approach in the rear; hence, any of various backgrounds or screens of an altar, as a reredos, retable, or choir screen.

altar side. The part of the altar which faces the congregation. It is usually concealed or decorated by the altar frontal.

Bidt. of Arch.

al'tar-wise (-wiz/), adv. In the proper position of an altar, i. e., at the east of a church with the altar side facing west.

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al'tar-wise (-wiz/), adv. In the proper position of an altar, i. e., at the east of a church with the altar side facing west.

al'tar-wise (-wiz/), adv. In the proper position of an altar, i. e., at the east of a church with the altar side facing west.

al'tar-wise (-wiz/), at l. f. altar screen.

[F. al-térer, LL. alterare, fr. L. alter other, prob. akin to E. other.

Cf. other, i. To make otherwise; to change in one or more respects, but without destruction of the identity of the thing changed; to make (a thing) different without changing it into something else; to vary; to modify; sometimes, to change in any way.

To alter the king's course.

No power in Venice can alter a decree.

Block.

No power in Venice can alter a decree.

Slaak.

No power in Venice can alter a decree.

Slaak.

No power in Venice can alter a decree.

Slaak.

No power in Venice can alter a decree.

It de

Alteration, though it be from worse to better, hath in it inconveniences.

2. The result of altering; a modification or change made in altering anything; specif., Law, any change in an instrument which changes its legal effect, whether as to the obligation it imports or its force as legal evidence;—disting. from a spoliation.

3. See MENSURABLE MUSIC.

al'tera-tive (8!tera-tiv), a. [LL. alterativus: cf. F. alterative]. Causing alteration; specif., Med., gradually changing, or tending to change, a morbid state into one of health. al'tera-tive, n. A medicine or treatment which gradually induces a change, and restores healthy functions without

teratif.] Causing alteration specif., Med., gradually changing, or tending to change, a morbid state into one of health. al'ter.ative, n. A medicine or treatment which gradually induces a change, and restores healthy functions without sensible evacuations. The principal alteratives are iodine, arsenic, iron, the compounds of mercury, and compounds of sodium or potassium.

al'ter.cate (&i'ter.kat; &i'.), v. i.; Al'Ter.cat'ed (.kat'ed); Al'ter.cat'ed); Al'ter.cat'ed (.kat'ed); Al'ter.cat'ed); Al'ter.c

in time or place; by turns first one and then the other; as, alternate rimes; hence, reciprocal; as, alternate favors.

And bid alternate passions fall and rise. Pope.

2. Belonging to a series in which the members regularly intervene between, or follow by turns, the members of another series, as the odd or even numbers of the numerals; every other; every second; as, the alternate members 1, 3, 5, 7, and the production of the control of

of the numerals; every other; every second; as, the alternate members 1, 3, 5, 7, etc.; read every alternate line.

3. Composed of members which occur or succeed by turns.

In smooth alternate verse. Crabbe.

4. Bot. a Distributed, as leaves, singly at different heights of the stem, and at equal intervals as respects angular divergence. See PHYLIOTAXY. b Alternated with, or disposed at intervals between, other organs: as, stamens alternate with petals. alternate alligation. See ALIGATION.—a. angles, Geom., the internal angles made by two lines with a third, on opposite sides of it. If the two lines AB, CD, are cut by the line EF, the angles AGH, GHD, as also the angles BGH and GHC, are called alternate angles.—a. proportion derived from another proportion by interchanging the means.

a. to proportion, a proportion derived from another proportion by interchanging the means.

a. the third internates with something else; vicissitude; alternative. Rure.

Grateful alternates of substantial peace. Prior.

2. A substitute; one designated to take the place of another, if necessary, in performing some duty.

Syn.—See Substitute.

al. That which alternates with something else; vicissitude; alternative. Rare.

Grateful alternates of substantial peace. Prior.

2. A substitute; one designated to take the place of another, if necessary, in performing some duty.

Syn.—See substitute.

alternate (Miternates), in performing some duty.

Syn.—See substitute.

alternate (Miternates) of Landk'&d; al'Ternaty accented al-ter'nate), v. l.; AlTernat'Re (-nak'&d; al'Ternaty (-Ing).

[L. alternatus, p. p. See alternate, a.] To perform by turns, or in succession; to cause to succeed by turns; to interchange regularly; to cause to alternate.

The most high God ... for sundry wise ends alternates the disposition of good and ed. .. for sundry wise ends alternates the disposition of good and ed. .. for sundry wise ends alternates the disposition of good and ed. .. for sundry wise ends alternates the disposition of good and ed. .. for sundry wise ends alternates the disposition of good and ed. .. for sundry wise ends alternates the disposition of good and ed. .. for sundry wise ends alternates to disposition of for a sundry ends of the result of the minimal of the prior of formation of flow; —said of currents. Also, to produce, or be operated by, a current that alternates; as, an alternating dynamo.

The periodicity or frequency of an alternating dynamo. The periodicity or frequency of an alternating dynamo. The periodicity of requency of an alternating dynamo.

The periodicity of requency of an alternating dynamo. The periodicity of requency of an alternating dynamo. The periodicity of requency of an alternating dynamo. The periodicity of requency of an alternating dynamo. The periodicity of requency of an alternating dynamo.

The periodicity of requency of an alternating dynamo.

The periodicity of requency of an alternating dynamo. The periodicity of requency of an alternating dynamo. The periodici

alternative proposition, Logic, a disjunctive proposition.—
tropical American malyaceous plant (Anoda hastata). Sp. 4m.
Al'te Fritz, der (der äl'te firits), al'ter-six, al'te

foster father.] "Fosteriage. Obs. talteratus.]
Altered. Obs.
al'ter-ate. A. [LL. alteratus.]
Altered. Obs.
al'ter-ate, b. p. of alterare.] To alter. Obs.
al'ter-ativ. Alterative. (Ref. Ref. Ref. is)
A'ter-a-tiv. Alterative. (Ref. Ref. Ref. is)
A'ter-a-tiv. (Ref. Ref. Ref. is)
al'ter-ativ. (Ref. Ref. Ref. Ref. is)
al'ter ativ. (Ref. Sp. is)
alter rego. [L., lit., other I.]
alter rego. [L., lit., other I.]

Encharist
atlar protector. A covering attar protector. A covering over an altar cloth, attar rall. A railing in front of an altar or communion table; a bar at the top of this railing. attar slab. A slab resting on the top of an altar; the mensa, attar stole. An ornament pendent in front of an altar cloth, shaped like the ends of a stole, attar stole. A stone used as an attar stole.

port a service book on an altar.

altar danes. Fees given for services at an altar.

altar falls. Fees given for services at an altar.

altar falls. Fees given for services at an altar.

altar falls. Fees given for services at an altar.

altar falls. Fees given for services at an altar.

altar falls. Fees given for services at altar services at altar services. The priest services at altar services at alta altar tomb. A tomb resembling an altar.

al tar-ways, adv. Altarwise.

al tar-ways, adv. Altarwise.

A with tribe of northern Luzon.

Altar chith (Bi-tis-tik), n. pl.

Heb. al-task-bi-bi-to-story by the control of the title of several Psalms (Ivii., Iviii., Iviiii., Ivi tash'ĕth; -hĕth); n. Bib. Vars. of Al-Taschirm. [highway. al'ta v'a. [L.] Law. The al-te'a (äl-tä'ä), n. [Sp., fr. Gr. άλθαία. See Althæa.] A altar stone. A stone used as an alter: an altar slab; superaltar.

alternative standard. Money. — ALTERNATING STANDARD.—
a. writ or order, Luw, a writ or order in the nature of an order to show cause commanding the person to whom it is addressed to perform some duty, or show cause why a peremptory or final writ or order should not issue. It determines nothing in favor of or against the respondent, and therefore affects no substantial right.
alternative (ālt-fir/ud-tiv; 6]), n. [Cf. F. alternative, LL. alternativa.] 1. An offer or statement of two things, one of which may be chosen, but not both; a proposition to choose between two things, so that if one is taken the other must be left.

There is something else than the mere alternative of absolute

other must be left.

There is something else than the mere alternative of absolute destruction or unreformed existence.

2. Either of two things, courses, or propositions offered to me's choice, choice of either one excluding choice of the other; — called the alternatives in any given case. Also, an expressed case whose counter case or proposition is implied, or is implicitly recognized as unreal or hypothetical.

Having to choose between two alternatives, safety and war, you obstituately prefer the worse.

3. A choice or offer of choice between more than two things or courses; hence, one of the several things so offered.

or courses; hence, one of the several things so offered.

My decided preference is for the fourth and last of these alternatives.

Gladstone.

My decided preference is for the fourth and last of these alternatives.

4. Alternation. Obs.

Syn. — Alternation. Obs.

Syn. — Alternative, Choice, Option, Election, Preference come into comparison in the sense of opportunity to choose. An Alternative offers two things, of which one must be chosen; as, the alternative of peace with disgrace or war with honor. A choice offers the opportunity, without compulsion, of choosing between two or more things; as, the choice of rooms in an inn. Option stresses still further the liberty of choice; as, to go or stay at one's option. Election emphasizes the selective element in making a choice; Preference, the desire or predilection that accompanies the act of choosing; as, an election among several courses of study, to take one's preference.

al'ternation (al'térnative) for producing alternating currents.

al-terni-(al-téirni-; 3l-). Combining form for alternate, as in: al-terni-fo'll-ate (-fo'll-at), Bot., laving stamens alternating with the petals; al-terni-parale (-pin'at), Bot., in a pinnate leat, having the leaftest alternate; al-terni-sep'al-ous (-esp'-al-ous), Bot., having stamens alternating with the sepals.

Al-they al-they al-al-by, Do, n. [L., fr. 'Abda.al. ] I. Gr. Myth. Wife of Geneus, mother of Meleager. See Meleager.

2. The lady (supposed to be Lucy Sacheverell, also celebrated under the name of Lucasta) addressed in the poem "To Althea from Prison," by Richard Lovelace (1618-58).

Althey a. n. [L., fr. Gr. àdada, marsh mallow.] I. Bot. A genus of Old World malvaceous herbs distinguished by their perfect flowers, the involucels composed of many bracts. A. rosea, the hollyhock, and A. officinatis, the marsh mallow, are well-known species.

2. [l. c.] Hort. An ornamental malvaceous shrub (Hibiscus syriacus); — in this sense written also al-the'a.

althorn' (althôrn'), n. [alt + horn.] Music. An instrument of the saxhorn family, with the compass of about A-e'' (see Prich). It is used exclusively in military music, often replacing the French horn.

ment of the saxhorn tamley, who have see errors). It is used sex clusively in military music, often replacing the French horn.

al-though', al-tho' (81-thō'), conj. [all + though; ME. al thagh.] Grant all this; be it that; supposing that; notwithstanding; though.

Although all shall be offended, yet will not I. Mark xiv. 29.

Syn.—Although, Though. Although, originally more emphatic than though, is now interchangeable with it in the above sense. Euphonic considerations determine the choice. 10.114.118' (41/tē-lēk'), n. A Turkish silver coin that was formerly issued at 6 piasters and is still in circulation at

al'ti-lik' (âl'tê-lēk'), n. A Turkish silver coin that was formerly issued at 6 piasters and is still in circulation at various values.

al-tim'e-ter (âl-tīm'ē-tēr), n. [LL. altimeter; altus high + metrum, Gr. µērpom measure.] An instrument for taking altitudes, as a quadrant, sextant, etc.

al-tim'e-try (-trl), n. The art of measuring altitudes, or heights. Gower.—al'ti-met'rl-cal (âl'tī-mēt'rl-kāl), a.

Al'tis (âl'tī-si, n. [Gr. AArus.] Gr. Antiq. The sacred inclosure or grove in which the Olympic games were held.

al'ti-scope (âl'tī-skōp), n. [L. altus high + scope.] An extensible telescopic tube with elbows having reflectors so arranged that when one end is raised or extended an image is reflected by one reflector to another reflector, and thence to the eye of an observer, thus enabling him to see over or around obstacles. Cf. pranscope.

al-tis'o-nant (âl-tī-tūd), n. [L. altus high + sonant.]

High-sounding: lofty or pompous. Skelton.

al'ti-tude (âl'tī-tūd), n. [L. altitudo, fr. altus high. Chaltara, haughty, enhance, old.) 1. Extent upward; vertical, or perpendicular, elevation of an object above a given level, as its foundation, the ground, another object, etc.

Also used fig., as of degree, rank, etc.

He is [proud] even to the altitude of his virtue. Shak.

2. Astron. The elevation of a point, or star, or other celestial object, above the horizon, measured by the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between such point and the horizon. Ut is either apparent (the observed altitude) or true (the apparent altitude corrected for dip, refraction, etc.).

3. Geom. The perpendicular distance from the base of a fig-alter'na-tive-ly, adv. of alter-labeline (in): Fin 1840, n.

al-the'ine (in): Fin 1840, n.

ure to the summit, or to the side or face parallel to the base; as, the altitude of a triangle, pyramid, parallelogram, etc.
4. pl. Elevation of spirits; heroics; haughty airs. Colloq.
The man of law began to get into his altitudes. Scott.
Syn.—See height.
altitude and azimuth instrument, an altazimuth.
altitudel-nai (altitudel-nai), a. Of or pert. to altitude.
altitudel-nai (altitudel-nai), a. Lofty in doctrine, aims etc.—altitudel-nain.

Syn.—See Height.
altitude and azimuth instrument, an altazimuth.
altitudinal (ältt.tūdināl), a. Of or pert. to altitude.
altitudina/rian (tūdinārian), a. Lofty in doctrine, aims, etc.—altitudina/rian, n. alto (ältō), n.; pl. altos (-tōz). It alto high, fr. L. altus. See altītude; altītude.
altītudina/rian, n. alto (ältō), n.; pl. altos (-tōz). It alto high, fr. L. altus. See altītude; cl. Altīj Music. a Formerly, the part sung by the highest male, or counter-tenor, voices; now, the part sung by the lowest female, or contrator, voices, between the tenor and soprano. b An alto voice or singer. c Alt (in the scale). d A tenor violin or viola (which see).
altoclef. Music. The C clef. placed so that the two strokes include the middle line of the staff; the counter-tenor clef. alto-cumulus (ältō-kūmū-lūs), n. [L. altus high+L. & E. cumulus.] Meteor. A fleecy cloud formation consisting of large whitish or grayish globular cloudlets with shaded portions, often grouped in flocks or rows.
altogedre. See roosther. l. 1. All together. Obs.
Altogether (öltōō-gēth'cē), adv. [M.E. altogedre: al all + logedre. See roosther.] l. All together. Obs.

2. Without exception; wholly; completely.
Every man at his best state is altogether vanity. Ps. xxxix. 5.
alto-geth'et, n. A whole; tout ensemble.
alto-selle'vo (ältō-rē-lārvō) ln.; pl. E. -vos (-vōz); alto-re-lle'vo (ältō-rē-lārvō) ln.; pl. E. -vos (-vōz); alto-re-lle'vo (ältō-rē-lārvō) ln.; pl. E. -vos (-vōz); alto-selle'vō). [It. alto rilievo.] Sculp. High relief; also, sculpture in high relief, as that in which the limbs and head, in part, are detached from the background. See Relier, n. alto-sira'tus (ältō-strātis), n. [L. altus high + L. & E. stratus.] Meteor. A cloud formation similar to cirro-stratus, altruo-sira'tus (ältō-strātis), n. [L. altus high + L. & E. stratus.] Meteor. A cloud formation similar to cirro-stratus, altruo-sira'tus (ältō-strātis), n. [F. altruisme (a word of Comte's), It. altrui of or to others, fr. L alter another.] Regard for, and devotion to, the inte

Chem. One of the pear-shaped or bottle-shaped pots, open at both ends so that the neck can be fitted into the bottom of another like pot in succession, used to form a condenser in sublimation proceases:
alvila (3/6-ia/n, n.; L. pl. -LE (-lE). [NL., dim. of L. ala a wing.] Zoöl. a The bastard wing of birds. See under EASTARD. b A small scalelike structure at the base of the wings of Diptera, above the halteres; also, a similar organ found in certain water beetles. C A posterior lobe of the wing of certain Diptera.—al/ular (-la/n, a. al/um (81½m), n. [ME. alum, alom, OF. alum, F. alun, fr. L. alumen alum.] 1. Sulphate of potassium and aluminium, KA1(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>:12H<sub>2</sub>O, crystallizing ordinarily in beautiful colorless octahedrons;—called specif. polash alum, or potassium alum. It has an astringent taste. Alum has various uses in the arts, and is employed in medicine especially as a styptic and astringent. See Alumnium sulphates isomorphous with common alum, in which the potassium may be replaced by sodium, ammonium, etc., and the aluminium by iron, chromium, or some other trivalent metal. Ammonium aluminium sulphate, or ammonia alum, very closely resembles potassium alum, and is often sold as alum. al/um, v. t. To steep in, impregnate, adulterate, or treat with, a solution of alum or some other aluminium compound.

with, a solution of alum of some other aluminium compound.

alum cake. A product of the action of sulphuric acid on clay, consisting chiefly of silica and aluminium sulphate. alum flower. Powdered burnt alum.

alum glass. Crystallized alum.

a-lu'mi-na (a-lu'mi-nà), n. [L. alumen, aluminis. See Alum.] Chem. The oxide of aluminium, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. Alumina is the most widely distributed earth, and all that is said of the occurrence of the metal aluminium in nature (except as to cryolite) might be equally applied to the oxide. (See Aluminium.) Prepared artificially, it is a white, tasteless, amorphous powder. Corundum, including the sapphire and ruby, is native crystallized alumina.

a-lu'mi-nate (mi-nāt), n. Chem. A salt of aluminium hydroxide, formed when the latter acts as a weak acid.

a-lu'mi-nate (-nāt), v. t. [L. aluminatus tinctured with

alum, fr. alumen, -minis, alum.] To treat or combine with

alum or alumina.

al'u-min'ic (Xl'ū-mYn'Yk), a. Of or containing aluminium;

al'u-min'ic (āl'ū-m'n'lk), a. Of or containing aluminium; as, aluminic phosphate.
al-u'mi-n'if'er-ous (ā-lū'm'-n'!f'ēr-ŭs), a. [L. alumen alum + -ferous.] Containing alum or aluminium.
al'u-min'l-iorm (āl'ū-min'l-iorm; à-lū'n'l-n'), a. [L. alumen + -form.] Having the form of an alum.
a-lu'mi-nite (ā-lū'm'-nit), n. [aluminium + -ite.] Min.
A hydrous sulphate of aluminium, usually occurring in white compact reniform masses.

a-lu'mi-nite (à-lu'mi-nit), a. [alumnium + -ite.] Min. A hydrous sulphate of aluminium, usually occurring in white compact reniform masses.

al'u-min'i-um (â'i-min'i-m), or a-lu'mi-num (à-lū'mi-nūm), n. [NL. See AluminA.] A bluish silver-white metal, very malleable, ductile, and sonorous, and noted for its lightness (sp. gr., about 2.6) and resistance to oxidation. Symbol, Al; at. wt., 27.1. It is the most abundant metallic element, constituting, as is computed, 7.3 per cent of the earth's crust, but always occurring in combination. Its principal minerals are cryolite, corundum, bauxite, diaspore, gibsite, alunogen, aluminite, alunite, turquoise, wavellite, lazulite, and many silicates, as kaolin, feldspar, and mica. The metal was first separated by Wöhler in 1828. It is chiefly manufactured from aluminium or (a pure form of bauxite) by converting it into alumina and electrolyzing this in a fused bath of sodium aluminium fluoride. Aluminium melts at 65° C. (1215° F.). Weight per cu. ft., 159-169.5 lbs. It is used as a material for electric conductors, cooking utensils, and various small articles, and in the construction of boats, etc., where lightness combined with strength is a requisite. It is also employed in the process of aluminography, in reducing and welding metals (see Trankmre), and in the preparation of alloys. Chemically, it is trivalent, forming the compounds Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Al<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, etc.

237 The word was first proposed by Davy in the form alumium, and changed by him to aluminum; but was finally made aluminum to the conform to the analogy of sodium, potassum, etc. The form aluminum is in common use in mining, manufacturing, and the trade in the United States: the form aluminum is manufacturing, and the trade in the United States: the form aluminum is in the Word was first proposed by Davy in the form aluminum, and the rade in the United States: the form aluminum is in the United States: the form aluminum is in the United States: the form aluminum is med with practical uniformity in Great Britain

practical uniformity in Great Britain and generally by chemists in the United States
aluminium, or aluminum, bronze. Sometimes aluminium, or aluminum, gold. A pale gold-colored alloy composed of copper and aluminium, the usually contains five to ten per cent of aluminium, the usually contains five to ten per cent of aluminium, the usual y contains five to ten per cent of aluminium, the usual post proportion. It is used for guns, journal bearings, bells, etc., and also for ornamental articles. It is made commercially by means of the electric arc.

[10 per cent] aluminium bronze... is hard and stiff and very homogeneous. Its specific gravity is 7.7. It is so ductile and malleable that it can be drawn down under the hammer to the fineness of a cambric needle. If works well, casts well, holds a fine the property appears of the weather and it is in every aspect. On well of the weather and it is in every aspect. Considered the set of the set of the set of the property and the set of the set o

ture of alumina and carbon in chlorine, and used as a catalytic agent in organic chemistry. It dissolves in water with evolution of heat.

aluminium hydroxide. Chem. A compound, Al(OH)a, obtained, as a gelatinous white precipitate, by treating solutions of aluminium salts with alkalies. It occurs native as gibbsite and (in dehydrated form) as bauxite and diaspore.

aluminium sulphate. Chem. A salt, Al<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>1</sub>)a, forming coloriess monoclinic crystals which contain 18 molecules of water;—called also concentrated alum. It occurs native as alungen and is prepared artificially, by treating the hydroxide with sulphuric acid. It is used in dyeing as a mordant, in purifying water, in tawing skins, etc., having largely replaced alum for these purposes.

alumino-ferric (a-liumino-ferrik), a. [aluminium + ferric cake, made by decomposing bauxite with sulphuric acid, and used for precipitating sewage, waste liquors, etc. aluminog'ra-phy. The art or process of producing, and printing from, aluminium plates, after the manner of ordinary lithography.—a-lumino-ther'my (a-lūymin-ther'my (a-lūymin-ther'my), n. [aluminium + Gr. θέρμη heat.] The production of heat by the chemical combination of the metal aluminium. See Thermitz.—a-lu'mi-no-ther'mic (-thūr'mīk), a.—a-lu'mi-no-ther'mic (-thūr'mīk), a.—a-lu'mi-no-ther'mic (-thūr'mīk), a.—a-lu'mi-no-ther'mics (-lū'm'inos), a. [L. aluminosus, fr. alumen

mics (-miks), n.

a-lu'mi-nous (à-lū'mi-nŭs), a. [L. aluminosus, fr. alumen alum: cf. F. alumineux.] Pertaining to or containing alum or aluminum; as, aluminous minerals.

aluminous cake, alum cake.

of aliminous cake, alum cake.

a-lu'mi-num (a-lū'mi-nūm), n. [NL. See Alumina.] The metal more generally called aluminium by chemists. See Aluminum.

a-lum'na (a-lūm'nā), n. fem.; pl. Alumine(-nē). [L. See Aluminum.

1. Class. Antiq. A foster daughter; a female ward or pupil.

2. Hence, a pupil; esp., a graduate of a school, college, etc. a-lum'nus (-nūs), n. masc.; pl. -ni (-nī). [L., fr. alere to nourish.] 1. Class. Antiq. A foster son; male ward or pupil.

2. Hence, a pupil; esp., a graduate of a college, or other institution of learning.

al'um-root', n. Bot. a A North American saxifragaceous herb (Heuchera americana), whose root has astringent properties; also, any of several other species of Heuchera,

A-lu'co-ni'næ (a-lū'kō-ni'nō), la-lu'min-ish.a. = Alumish.Obs.

us). Short for ALUMINIFEROUS. sulphonate) used as a local stringent and antiseptic. alumine. Alumine. Archaic. slum schist. = ALUM SHALE.

A-lu'co-ni'næ (â-lū'kō-ni'nē).

A-lu'co-ni'næ (â-lū'kō-ni'nē).

Syns of Stricildæ, S. Stricilaæ, Stricilæ, S. Syns of Stricilaæ, S. Stricilæ, S. Syns of Stricilæ, S. Stricilæ, S. Stricilæ, S. Syns of Stricilæ, S. Stricilæ, S.

a-lu'mi-nate (-nāt), v. t. [L. aluminalus tinctured with [Russ. altyn, fr. Tatar alty tin six squirrels.] See COIN. [C. Al. altin'carial-lu'lu' kâr), n. = TIN-altircacioune + ALTERCATION. [L. alumin-the-meter.] a. A. Altis: 1-do' re. (ill-148'-1-do' ra), n. In Cervantes's "Don Quixote," a maidservant who hoaxes Don Quixote with feigned love. al-tis' ensus (al. tis' ensus), a. [L. alumin elevations. al-tis' ensus (al. tis' els-mis), a. [al-tis' els-mo (ill-tis' els-mis), a. [al-tis' els-mis), a. [al-tis

al'to-geth'ers, adv. Altogether. Obs.
al-tom'e-ter (£l-tom'e-ter), n. [L. alus high + -meter.] a A theodolite. b A vertical circle for measuring elevations.

al'to ri-pie mo (âl-to re-pys'-nontal or venate nor pert, at times used in a grand chorus. alto saxhorn. Music. A kind of saxhorn in E fist.
al'toun' (ĉl/toŝn'), a. Old town. Scot.
altriescion. † Alterration.
altroya thy (ŝl-trop'e-th'), n. [L. alter another + -pathy.] Sympathy. Rare.
| al'tum ma're. [L.] Law. The high sea.
al'ture, n. [lt. alura, ] Height. |
al'tus (âl'tus), n. [L., high.]
Music. = Alto.
alu'ch' res'in (â-loō'ch). Dis. the theorem is the second of the second

(the apparent attitude corrected for dip, refraction, etc.).

3. Geom. The perpendicular distance from the base of a fig.

al-ter/na-tive-ly, adv. of ALTER-NATIVE. See -UY.

Al-ter/na-tive-ly, (al-tip-na-live-ly-live-less), see -NESS, al-ter/na-tiv-l-vg. (al-tip-na-live-ly-live-less), no figure al-ter/na-tiv-live-less, no figure food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); K=ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh=z in azure. Numbers refer to 🖇 in Guma. Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

stated intervals; invariably; uniformly; — opposed to some-

as H. micrantha. b The crane's bill (Geranium maculatum), somewhat resembling the preceding in foliage.

alum shale or slate. [F.] A variety of shale or clay slate, containing iron pyrites, the decomposition of which leads to the formation of alum, which often effloresees on the rock. It is a commercial source of alum in some localities.

alunite (&lu-nit), n. [F.] Min. A hydrous sulphate of potassium and aluminum, K(AlO)<sub>3</sub>(SO<sub>3</sub>); 3H<sub>2</sub>O, occurring in rhombohedral crystals or massive. When pure it is colorless or white. H., 3.5-4. Sp. gr., 2.58-2.72.

alunogen (à-lūnō-jēn), n. [F. alun alum+-gen.] Min. A white fibrous sulphate of aluminium, Al<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>3</sub>); 18H<sub>2</sub>O, frequently found on the walls of mines and quarries; — also called feather alum, and hair salt.

al'ure (&lu-n), n. [OF. aleure, walk, F. allure, or OF. aleuir place to walk in, gallery; both fr. aler (F. aller) to go. Cf. Allura gait.] A passage, gallery, or ambulatory, as a walk behind castle battlements, a cloister, etc. Obs.

The sides of every street were covered with fresh alures of marble.

al-ve'o-la (&l-vē'c-lâ), n.; L. pl.-læ(-lē). [NL, fr. alveo-

al-ve'o-la (ăl-vē'ō-la), n.; L. pl.-LÆ (-lē). [NL., fr. alveo-

as a walk behind castle battlements, a cloister, etc. Obs.
The sides of every street were covered with fresh advers of marble.

al-ve'o-la (âl-vē'ō-la'), n.; L. pl. -LE (-15). [NL., fr. adveolus.]

Bol. A pit or depression in the surface of an organ.

al-ve'o-lar (âl-vē'ō-la'; âl'vē-ō-la'; 277), a. [L. adveolus a small hollow.] I. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, alveoli, esp. those of the jaws; specif., Anal., pert. to the part of the jaws where the sockets for the teeth are situated.

2. Phon. Articulated or pronounced with the tip of the tongue touching the upper front alveolar ridge.

alveolar artery, Anal., the artery, a branch of the internal maxillary, supplying the upper molar and bicuspid teeth, etc.—a. canals, Anal., the canals in the jaw bones for the passage of the dental nerves.—a. ducts, Anal., the somewhat enlarged terminal sections of the bronchioles, whose walls are beset with air cells.—a. index.—granthcindex.—a. passages.—alveolar arch. See crantomerry, Illusi.—a. process or ridge, Anal., the ridge, or raised thickened border of the mandible and superior maxillary bones, which contains the sockets of the teeth.—a. theory (of protoplasm). See PROTOPLASM.—a. dive-o-lated (alveolar side). See Crantomerry, Illusi.—a. process or ridge, Anal., the ridge, or raised thickened border of the mandible and superior maxillary bones, which contains the sockets of the teeth.—a. theory (of protoplasm). See PROTOPLASM.—a. (alveolar side). See crantomerry.

al've-o-lated (alveolar side). See cranthcing. Protoplasm.

al-ve-o-lated (alveolar side). See cranthcing. Protoplasm).

al-ve-o-lated (alveolar side). See cranthcing or the part of the jaws containing the dental alveolus of a tooth.

al-ve'o-lo-(alveolar).

al-ve'o-lo-dayb'-al (alvo-daybe-an).

al-ve'o-lo-dayb'-al (alvo-daybe-an).

al-ve'o-lo-dayb'-al (alvo-daybe-an).

al-ve'o-lo-dayb'-al (alvo-daybe-an).

alve'-daybe-and containing the dental alveolus in al-ve'o-lo-den'tal.

al-ve'o-lo-la'bi-al (alvo-daybe-an).

alvo-la side and see see see see see see s

stated intervals; invariably; uniformly; — opposed to sometimes or occasionalty.

He always rides a black galloway.

Bulwer.

It any case; still; however. Obs. or Dial.

Alys'sum (alis'žin), π. [NL., fr. Gr. āλυσσον, name of a plant, perh. fr. ά-not + λύσσα raging madness.] 1. Bot.

A large genus of brassicaceous plants of Europe and Asia. They are low, hairy herbs, with small yellow flowers, borne in racemes. Several species, esp. A. saxatile, are familiar in cultivation.

2. [l. c.] Sweet alyssum (which see).

am (ăm). [AS. am, eom, akin to Goth. im, Icel. em, OIr. am, Lith. esmi, L. sum, Gr. elμί, Ayestan ahmi, Skr. asmi, fr. a root as to be. Cf. is, Are.] The first person singular pres. indic. of the verb be. See Be.

God said unto Moses, I am that I am. Ex iii. If a'ma (ā'mā), n. [LL.] In the early Christian church, the vessei in which the wine for the Eucharist was consecrated. am'a-da-vat' (ām'ā-dā-vāt'), n. [Indian name. From Ahmadabad, a city from which it was imported to Europe.]

Zööl. A small Indian song bird (Estrela amandava) commonly caged and kept for fighting; — called also strawberry finch. The female is olive brown; the male, in summer, largely crimson.

Am'a-dis (ām'ā-dā's), n. [Sp.] 1. Lit., love of God; — a masc. proper name.

2. Amadis of Gaul, or Amadis of Greece; hence, a con-

masc. proper name.

2. Amadis of Gaul, or Amadis of Greece; hence, a constant lover, of which Amadis of Gaul was a type.

All either unprincipled heathen, like yourself, or Amadises, like our worthy host.

Chas Reade.

stant lover, of which Amadis of Gaul was a type.

All either unprincipled heathen, like yourself, or Amadises, like our worthy host.

Amadis of Gaul, the hero of a celebrated cycle of romances of chivairy, the Amadis cycle, connected with the Arthurian cycle, and widely known throughout western Europe, esp. in the 16th century. The earliest version preserved is that of the Spaniard Garcia Ordoñez de Montalvo (about 1470). Amadis, the illegitimate son of Perion, King of Gaul, having been rescued at sea from the box in which his mother, Elisean of Brittany, had abandoned him, was educated at the Scottish court, and later achieved manifold adventures in winning the woman he loved, Oriana.—A. of Greece, a continuation, in Spanish, of the "Amadis of Gaul," dealing with the exploits of a great-grandson of Amadis, and said to be by Feliciano de Silva.

am'a dou (Min'à-dòo), n. [F.] A spongy substance, also called punk and German tinder, prepared in Germanyfrom the fungus Polyporus fomenterius, and occasionally from P. igniarius and related species. It has been employed as a styptic; but its common use is as tinder, after preparation by soaking in a strong solution of saltpeter.

a'mah ('A'mā; 'sm'a'), n. [Fg. ama.] A nurse; esp., a wet nurse; also, any fennale servant. Oriental.

A. mal'mon, or A. may'mon (a-mā'mōn; ā-mī'-), n. Also Amamon. An imaginary king of the East, one of the principal devils who might be bound or restrained from doing hurt from the third hour till noon, and from the ninth hour till evening. He is mentioned in Shakespeare's "I Henry IV." (If. sc. iv., l. 370), and "Merry Wives of Windsor V(II. sc. ii., 1311).

a.main' (a-mān'), adv. [a-on + main. See 2d Main, n.]

1. With might; with full force; violently; exceedingly. They on the hill, which were not yet come to blows, perceiving the fewness of their enemies, came down amain.

Hilton.

The soul strives amam to live and work through all things.

Emerson.

The soul strives amam to live and work through all things.

Emerson.

2. At full speed; in great haste; also, at once. "They field amain."

Am'a-lok-ite (ăm'ā-lök-īt), n. [Heb. 'Amāleki, name of a people in Arabia Petrea, supposed to be descendants of Amalek.] Bib. Orig., one of a marauding Bedouin tribe settled about Kadesh, who, according to Gen. xxxvi. 12, were descended from Esau; later, probably applied to marauding nomads in general.

a-mai/gam (ā-māl'gām), n. [F. amalgame, perh. fr. L. malagma, Gr. μάλαγμα, emollient, plaster, poultice, fr. μαλάσσεω to make soft, fr. μαλακός soft.] 1. An alloy of mercury with another metal or metals. Amalgams of most of the well-known metals except iron and platinum can be made by merely bringing mercury and the other metal in contact, often with heating or the addition of a dilute acid.

Al'ya (al'yā), n. [Prob. fr. Ar. amabils lovable: cf. F. aima-

Other methods are, the treatment of mercury with a metallic salt in solution, and the immersion of a metal in a solution of a mercury salt. Amalgams are solid or liquid according to the proportion of mercury present. They are used in making tooth cements, in silvering mirrors, etc. See also AMALGAMATON PROCESS, ALLOY.

2. A mixture, compound, or union of different things.

3. Min. A native alloy of mercury and silver, occurring in isometric crystals or massive.

2. Amal/GA-MAT/GA (-māt)/g/-māt), v. t. & i.; A-MAI/GA-MAT/ED (-māt/ēd); A-MAI/GA-MAT/ED (-māt

of growth; as, to anulgamate two races; to amalgamate one race with another.

Ingratitude is indeed their four cardinal virtues compacted and amalgamated into one.

3. To merge (two or more societies or corporations) in a single body. See MERGE, v. t. Chiefty Eng.

Syn.—Consolidate, combine, coalesce, unite. See Join.

a-mal'ga-ma'lion (â-māl'gā-mā'shīm), n. [Cf. F. amal-gamation.] 1. Act or process of amalgamating, or state of being amalgamated.

2. The result of such combination; an amalgam.

3. A merger of societies or corporations. See MERGER.

amalgamation process. The process of extracting metals, esp. gold and silver, from their ores by treatment in the powdered form with mercury. The excess of mercury is pressed from the amalgam, which is then distilled.

a-mal'ga-ma'tor (-mā'tēr), n. One that amalgamates.

Specif.: A machine for use in the amalgamation process.

Am'a-lings (ām'ā-līngz), n. pl. The royal race of the ancient Goths and later rulers of the Ostrogoths until the extinction of the male line with Theodoric the Great (d. 526).

Am'al-l'fclan (ām'āl-rīsh'ān), n. Eccl. Hist. A member of a sect of pantheist founded by Amalric of Bena (Amauri de Chartres), a French philosopher and theologian (died early in the 13th century), whose doctrines were condemned by Pope Innocent III. in 1215. They held that God has revealed himself thrice,—by incarnation in Abraham, in Christ, and in the Amalricians.

Am'al-thæ'a, Am'al-the'a (ām'āl-thē'a), n. [L. Amalthea, fr. Gr. 'aµā'Abea.] Class. Myth. a The nurse of Zeus, described as a goat which suckled Zeus and was set by him among the stars, or as a nymph. The horn of Amalthea was one of the goat's horns (given either by the nymph to Zeus or by Zeus to the nymph) endowed with the virtue of becoming filled with whatever its possessor wished, hence called the horn of plenty, or cornucopia. b The Cumean sibyl. c Mistress of Jupiter Ammon and mother of Bacchus, hidden by Ammon in the island Nysa, in Africa, that she might elude Ammon's wife, Rhea.

a-man'din (a-mā'nē

results. See Illust. at DEATH CUP, FLY AGARIC.

2. [l. c.] A fungus of this genus.

A-man'i-top'sis (a-man'i-top'sis), n. [NL.; Amanita + -opsis.] Bot. A genus of agaricaceous fungi, formerly included in Amanita, but distinguished by the absence of a veil. Probably most of the species are poisonous, but A. vaginata is regarded as one of the best edible mushrooms.

intensity prepared corundations of Alundam is a trade-mark name.

\*\*Alundam is a trade-mark advantif errous [F. alunifere.]

\*\*Alundam is a trade-mark advantif errous [F. alunifere.]

\*\*Alunif errous [F. alunifere.]

\*\*Ling (a lunifere.]

\*\*Ling (a lunifere.)

\*\*L

Al'vah (âl'vah, Al'van (âl'vah), a. Heb. Alvah, Alvan, Mase. prop. name.
al'va ma-ri'na (âl'va ma-ri'na), aliva ma-ri'na (âl'va ma-ri'na), aliva is prob. a mistake for l. ulva sedge or l. alya seaweed.] Dried sea wrack. sometimes used to fill mattresses.
al'va-ry, n. [L. alvas womb.] Womb; couch. Obs.
alve-al'thum (âl'vē-ā'rī-ūm),
al've-al'thum (âl'vē-ā'rī-ūm),
al've-al'thum (âl'vē-ā'rī), n.; pl.-alks (-rī.); [L. alvearium bee-hive, fr. alveuss hollow vessel.]
1. A beethive, or something resembling a beehive.
2. Anat. The external auditory

ehive, or something re-g a beehive. The external auditory

Anat. The eact al. Rare.

nal. Rare.

've-ate(-āt), v. t.; AL'VE-AT
(-āt'ēd); AL'VE-AT'ING. [L.

veatus hollowed out.] To ake hollow, or vaulted, like a beehive.
al've-i, n., pl. of alveus.

sil coral of the genus Alveolites or an allied genus.

Al-we'o-H'tes (al-ve'f-H'tez), n. [NL., fr. L. alveolus a small cavity.] Paleon. A genus of fossil corals of the Silurian and Devonian rocks. They are massive or branching with compressed thin-walled corallites.

1/\*\*Can.\*\* (al. vf. -is.), n.; pl. Al-vf. -is. sive or branching with compressed thin-walled corallites.

al'vo-us (āl'vv-is), n.; pl. Al-vvi (4), [L.] 1. The channel of a river, or trough of the sea.

2. Anat. a A thin layer of medullary nerve fibers on the ventricular surface of the hippocampus major. b The utriculus of the ear. c The thoracic duct, esp. its wider part.

al'vi-du'cous (āl'vvi-dū'kūs), a. [L. alvus belly + ducere to lead.] Mad. Purgative. Rare.

Al'vin(āl'vyin), n. [G.-dhoin; cf. G. all all, OHG. wim friend.]

Lit., beloved by all; — masc. prop. name. F. Aluin (ā'liān'); it. & Sp. Aluino(ā-lwē'nō).

alvjach, alvyšah, + Evyish.

prop. name. F. Alum (& Iliän'); it. &Sp. Alumo(al-we'no)
alvisch. alvish. + ELVISH.
Al'viss' (al'wes'), n. [Icel. Alviss, iit., all-wiss.]. Norse blith.
A wise dwarf who demands.
There is a superior of the superior of

a-ly'. + ALLY. al'y (al'Y), a. Of or like ale.

contact, often with heating or the addition of a dilute acid.

Al'ya (al'yà), n. [Prob. fr. Ar. amabilis lovable: cf. F. aimala lanyanh the enake.] See star. and hanyanh the enake.] See star. al'y-com-paine'. Rare var. of enablis (a-mab) the left. Lit., lovable: -fem. prop. asym. + ALUM.

alym. + ALUM.

alym. + ALUM.

befinency or ahence of lymph.

alyne', v. r. [Cf. L. altmere to besmear.] To anoint. Obs.

alyp'um, alyp'us, n. [Gr. amabile, a. (Of. amabile, a. (Of. amabile, a. (Of. amabile, a. Alumor, fr. alumor sines).

A kind of herb mentioned by Photog. Amasthesic.

Dioscorides as an anodyne. Obs.

alysunders. + ALEXANDERS.

Alys ample. L. Ensimple, cl. and accepted the second processes; alphied to certify at Arles, now a park.

al'yem (al''ze'm), n. [Gr. alu

A'mad (al''mad), Bib. Dioscorides and accepted to certify and the second processes; — applied to certify all and amabile.

A kind of herb mentioned by Dioscorides as an anodyne. Obs. alysaunders. † ALEXANDERS. A'lys' camps', Les (18-2d'185-chin'). [F., if. L. E'list' Campi, Elysian Fields.] A Roman certery at Arles, now a park, al'ysm (al'1z'm), n. [Gr. āλυ-σκό disquiet.] Med. Restlessness; anxiety. alys'sodde (Δ-1β·2-tdl), n. [āλυσις (erron. āλυσις) chain +είδος form.] See catenoto. a-lys'sodde (Δ-1β·2-tdl), n. [aλυσις (erron. āλυσις) chain +είδος form.] See catenoto. a-lys'son (-π). [See atys-sum.] Any species of Alyssum. al'y-tarch (âl'-tārk), n. [L. alptancha, fr. Gr. āλυσιός ama d'abr. Amad'a-thu (-tht). D. Bib. Amad'a-thu (-tht). Amad'a-thu (-tht). D. Bib. Amad'a-thu (-tht). Amad'a-thu (-tht). Amad'a-thu (-tht). D. Bib. Amad'a-

Amal/phtana.
a-mal/gam, r. t. s i. [F. amal-gamer.]
1. To amalgamate.
2. To cover with amalgam. R. a-mal/ga-mah, ga-mah. Ja-mah. Ja-ma

a-mai gama-toi, a. Amaiga-mated ama-tion-ist. a. See a-mai ga-ma-tive (à-m li ga-ma-tive, a. Characterized by amaigamation. a. Characterized by amaigamatez. Obs. & R. a. mai gamist. a. One who amaigamates orea. One who amaigamates orea. The same gamiza-toin, n. Rare. — a-mai'ga-miza-toin, n. Rare. — a-mai'ga-miza-toin, n. Rare. — a-mai'ka-miza-toin, n. Rare. — a-mai'ka-miza-toin, n. Rare. — a-mai'ka-miza-toin, n. Rare. — b-mai'ka-miza-toin, n. Rare. — b-miza-toin, n. Rare. — b-mai'ka-miza-toin, n. Rare. — b-mai'ka-miza-

vell. Probably most of the species are poisonous, but A. vaginata is regarded as one of the best edible mushrooms.

mä'). [F.] Lit., with armed hand; with arme; armed. a-maist' (a-māst'). Sect. var. of Almost.

[Is majo'ri ad ml'nus [L.]
From the greater to the less. am'a-knie. Var. of AMACHINE.

A'mai (ā'māi). Bib.

A-ma' [na' ka (ā-mā' 1ck-ka), n. A hulbous or meloulike ornsent terminating the sikhras, or turres, at lada at temples. India.

Am'a-leck (ām' ā-lēk). D. Bib.

Am'a-leck (ām' ā-lēk). J. Bib. 

[F.] Alover. Rare.
[a-man'ti-um i/ræ. [L.] Lovers' quarrels; — more fully amantium iræ amoris integratio est, in lovers' quarrels is the renewing of love.

Terence (Andria, III. 3, 23).

**a-man'u-en'sis**  $(a-man'\bar{u}-\bar{e}n's\bar{i}s)$ , n.; pl. -sBs  $(-s\bar{e}z)$ . [L., fr. a, ab+manus hand.] A person whose employment is to write what another dictates, or to copy what another has

written.

Am'a-ra (ām'ā-rā), n. [NL.; cf. Gr. ἀμάρα trench.] Zoöl.

A large genus of ground beetles (family Carabidæ) of oblong ovate form, medium size, and usually bronze color.

am'a-ranth (-ranth), n. [L. amarantus, Gr. ἀμάραντος, unfadiug, amaranth; ά-not + μαραύνεν to quench, cause to wither, fr. a root meaning to die, akin to E. morital; — so called because its flowers do not soon wither: cf. F. amarantus. The spelling with th seems to be due to confusion with Gr. ἄνθος flower.]

1. An imaginary flower supposed never to fade. Poetic.

2. Any plant of the genus Amaranthus, several species of which are cultivated for their green, purple, or crimson clusters of flowers.

3. A purplish color; specif., fast red D (see under FACT)

which are cultivated for their green, purple, or crimson clusters of flowers.

3. A purplish color; specif., fast red D (see under fast).

Am'a-ran-tha'ce-se(-ran-tha'sē-ē), n. pl. Often incorrectly Amarantaeæ. [NL. See AMARAYH.] Bot. A cosmopolitan family of herbs (order Chenopodiales), the amaranth family, of weedy aspect, but often with bright-colored foliage, which renders them favorites with florists. They are distinguished by the bracteate flowers in dense clusters and by the utricular fruit. Besides Amaranthus, the family includes Celosia, the cockscomb, Telanhera, Gomphrena, Iresine, and others well known to gardeners.— am'a-ran-tha'coous (-shùs), a.

am'a-ran thine (-ran'thin), a.

1. Of or pertaining to amaranth. "Amaranthine bowers." Pope.

2. Unfading, as the poetic amaranth; undying.

The only amaranthine flower on earth
Is virtue.

Comper.

It abides forever in your soul, an amaranthne word of beauty and truth.

Buchanan.

Am'a-ran'thus (-thùs), n. [NL.] Also incorrectly Ama

3. Of a purplish color.

Am'a-ran'thus (-thŭs), n. [NL.] Also incorrectly Amarantus. Bot. A large and widely distributed genus of plants, type of the family Amaranthaceæ, having alternate leaves and small flowers with a 5-parted calyx and 2-celled anthers. The species are mostly coarse annual weeds known as pigweeds, but several are esteemed as garden plants, as A. hypochondriacus, the prince's-feather, and A. caudatus, love-lies-bleeding. Also [l. c.], a plant of this genus; an amaranth.

genus; an amaranth.  $\mathbf{am'a\text{-ran'tite}}$  (-tit), n. Min. A hydrous ferric sulphate of

am'a-ran'tite (-tit), n. Min. A hydrous ferric sulphate of amaranth color.

am'a-relle' (ăm'ā-rēl'), n. Hort. One of a group of cultivated cherries derived from Prunus cerasus, and distinguished by their uncolored juice from the morellos.

a'mar-go'so (ā'mār-gō'sō), n. [Sp., bitter.] 1. The bark of the goatbush. U. S.

2. The balsam apple. Phil. I.

am'a-rine (ām'ā-rin; à-mā'rīn; -rēn; 184), n. Also -rin.

[L. amarus bitter.] Chem. A poisonous crystalline substance, C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>18</sub>K<sub>2</sub>, obtainable by the action of ammonia on oil of bitter almonds.

[L. amarus bitter.] Chem. A poisonous crystalline substance, C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>18</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, obtainable by the action of ammonia on oil of bitter almonds.

Am'a-ryl'1-da'ce-æ(am'a-rl''1-da'sé-ē), n.pl. [NL. See Amarulis]

Bol. A large family of plants (order Liliales), the amaryllis family, having perfect, often handsome, flowers, with the tube of the perianth adnate to the ovary. There are about 70 genera and 800 species, chiefly of tropical regions, a few of temperate climates. Among the best-known genera are Amaryllis, Hippeasirum, Narcussus, Polianthes, and Agave.—am'a-ryl'11-da'ceoule (-shūs), a.

Am'a-ryl'11s (-rl'17s), n. [L. Amaryllis, in sense 1, Gr. 'Αμαρυλός, -δος.] I. A rustic maid or sweetheart in Theocritus's "Idyls," Vergil's "Eclogues," and other pastoral poems. Were it not better done, as others use, Or with the tangles of Neura's hair?

Bot. A genus of bulbous African plants, type of the family Amaryllidaceæ. The only species is A. belladonna. See BELLADONNA LILY.

3. [l. c.] Hort. A plant, flower, or bulb of this genus, or of any of several closely related genera, formerly united with Amaryllis, as Hippeastrum, Sprekelia, and Vallota.

B-mass' (ά-mās'), v. l.; A-MASSED' (ā-māst'); A-MASS'ING.

[F. amasser, LL. amassaver; L. ad + massa lump, mass. See MASS.] To collect into a mass or heap; to gather a great quantity of; to accumulate; as, to amass a treasure or a fortune; to amass words or phrases.

The life of Homer has been written by amassing all the traditions and hints the writers could meet with. Pope.

Syn.—Heap up, store up, hoard. See Accumulate.

am'a-then' (a'mās-thēn'lk, a. [Gr. āμα together + σθένος force.] Photog. Uniting the chemical rays of light into one focus, as a certain kind of lens.

a-mate' (a'māt', v.t. (OF. amater, amatir.] To subdue; dishearten; daunt. Obs. or Archaic.—a-mater', p. a. Obs.

The Silves, to amate the new general, rumored the overthrow greater than was true.

Amar' acus (a-mār' a'kās), n. [L.] Something bitter.

amar', v. t. To mar. Obs.
Amar'a-cus (ā-mār'ā-kūs), n.
[NL., fr. L. amaracus, Gr. āμά-ρακοs, a kind of plant.] a Bot.
A genus of menthaceous plants
of the Orient, closely related to
Origanum. b [l. c.] A plant of
this genus; esp., A. dictamnus,
the Cretan dittanv.

Milton.

| a-ma'ri a'li-quid (äl't-kwid).
| L. | Something bitter.
| Am'a-ri'sa (äm'a-ri'os). Bib.
| a-mar't-tude (a'-mār't-tūd), n.
| I. amaritudo. | Bitterness. R.
| A-mar'na let'ters (ä-mär'nä).
| See Tel-El-AMARNA LETTERS.
| amarro. v. t. | AS. āmerran,
| āmyrran. | To mar; destroy; injure. Obs.
| am'ar-thri'tis (äm'är-thri'ts),
| n. | NL. | Gr. älla at the same n. [NL.; Gr. aµa at the same time + arthritis.] Med. Ar-thritis of several joints at the

of the Orient, toosely related to Origanum b [L.] A plant of this genus; esp., A. dictamnus, the Cretan dittany, sama'ra dul'cis (ā-mā'rā dūl'eis), [N.L., ilt., bitter sweet.] Climbing nightshade.
Am'a-rant, n. See Guy or WAR-WICK.
am'a-rant, n. = AMARANTH, 1.]
Am'a-ran-ta'ce-se (ām'ā-rān-tā's-c-ē), n.D. [N.L.] Bot. Incorrect var. of AMARANTHACE.E.—am'a-ran-ta'ceous; (shūs), a. am'a-ran'tal, a. [Gr. āµāpar-ros.] Evenlasting; unfading.
Obs.
ama-ran'tal, a. [Gr. āµāpar-ros.] Evenlasting; unfading. Obs. amaranth family. The family Amaranthaceæ. [Ref. Sp.] am'a-ran'thin. Amaranthine. am'a-ran'thoid, a. [amaranth + -oid.] Like the amaranth.—n. An amaranthoid plant.

time + arthritis.] Med. Arthritis of several joints at the same time.

a-mar'u-lent, a. [L. amaru-lentus.] Very bitter. Obs.—

a-mar'u-lent. Obs.—

a-mar'u-lent. Obs.—

a-mar'u-lentus.] Very bitter. Obs.—

a-mar'u-lidence. Obs.—

a-mar'u-lidence.—

ama-ryllidence.—

ama-ryllidence.—

ama-ryllidence.—

ama-ryllidence.—

ama-ryllidence.—

ama-ryllidence.—

ama-ryllidence.—

ama-ryllidence.—

ama-ryllidence.

amaamaraunt. † EMERAD.

| a-ma're et sa'pe-re vix de'o
con-ce'dl-tur (sap'e-re). [L.]
To love and be wise is scarcely
granted even to a god.
Am'a-ri'ah (m'd-ri'a), n.
| Heb. !marpāh.] Lit., Jehovah
has promised; — masc. prop.
name.

am'a-teur' (&m'd-tûr'; &m'd-tūr; 277), n. [F., fr. L. amator lover, fr. amare to love.] 1. One who is attached to or cultivates a particular pursuit, study, or science, as music or painting, from taste, without pursuing it professionally.

2. Specif., in sports and sep. athletics, one who is not rated as a professional. See PROFESSIONAL.

Syn.—AMATRUR, DILETTANTE agree in implying the cultivation of an art or study for amusement or personal gratification, as opposed to its professional pursuit; as, an amateur violinist, an amateur detective; a dilettante painter. But DILETTANTE, in present usage, commonly suggests the elegant trifler; as, "I heard no longer the snowy-banded, dilettante, delicate-handed priest intone" (Tennyson). See convoisseur, Novice.

am'a-teur'ish, a. In the style of an amateur; superficial or defective like the work of an amateur.—am'a-teur'ish-ly, adv.—am'a-teur'ish-ness, n.
am'a-teur'ism (-Iz'm), n. The practice, habit, or state of an amateur.

1y, adv.—am'a-tour'ish-ness, n.

am'a-tour'ism (-12'm), n. The practice, habit, or state of an amateur.

A-ma'ti (ā-mā'tē), n. A violin made by a member of the Amatifamily of Gremona (16th and 17th centuries). The violins are famed for improvements of tone and design. Those of Nicola Amati (138-6184), teacher of Guarneri and Stradivari, are especially graceful in proportion and clear in tone.

am'a-tive (ām'ā-tīv), a. [L. amatus, p. p. of amare to love.] Full of love; amatory.

am'a-tive-ness, n. Phren. The faculty supposed to influence sexual desire; propensity to love.

|| a'ma-tor'i-0 (ā'mā-tō'rē-ō), n. [It. amatory.] Prop., a love gift; specif., Ceramics, a majolica dish bearing the portrait of a lady and a brief inscription of compliment.

am'a-to-ry (ām'ā-tō-rī), a. [L. amatorius, fr. amare to love.] Pertaining to, producing, or expressing, sexual love; as, amatory potions.

am'au-roy'sis (ām'ō-rō'sis), n. [Gr. āμαύρωσις, fr. ἀμαυρός dark, dim.] Meā. A loss or decay of sight from loss of power in the optic nerve, without any perceptible external change in the eye; — called also gutta serena, the "drop serene" of Milton.— am'au-rot'ic (-rōt'īk), a.

a-maze' (ā-māz'), v. t.; A-MAZED' (-māzd'); A-MaZ'lno (-māz'l'ng). [a-+ maze.] 1. To bewilder; to stupefy; to bring into a maze. Obs.

2. To confound, as by fear, wonder, extreme surprise; to overwhelm with wonder; to astound; to astonish greatly. "Amazing Europe with her wit." Goldsmith.

And all the people were amazed, and said, Is not this the son of David'?

Syn.—Astonish, confound, bewilder. See surprise.

a-maze', v. i. To be astounded. Archaic.

And all the people were amazed, and said, Is not this the son of David?

Syn.—Astonish, confound, bewilder. See Subprise.

a-maze', v. i. To be astounded. Archaic.

a-maze', n. Bewilderment, arising from fear, surprise, or wonder; amazement. Chiefty Poetic.

The wild, bewildered gaze

Of one to stone converted by amaze. Byron.

a-maze'ment (-ment), n. 1. State of being amazed; overwhelming wonder, as from surprise, sudden fear, horror, or admiration.

His words impression left.

whelming wonder, as from surprise, sudden fear, horror, or admiration.

His words impression left

Of much amazement.

Milton.

Frenzy; madness. Obs.

Mebster (1661).

Mebster (1661).

Molton.

Am'a-xll'18 (Mm'a-xll'18), n. [NL., of uncertain origin.]

Zoöl. A genus of large humming birds of Central America, etc., of which two species (A. tzactl and A. cerviniventris chalconota), range north to southern Texas.

Am'a-zon (Am'a-zon), n. [L., fr. Gr. 'hµa≤ω'.] 1. Gr. Myth. One of a race or nation of female warriors, generally described as in Asia Minor, with whom the Greeks repeatedly warred, Bellerophon, Hercules, and Theseus each conducting contests against them, while Achilles slew their queen, Penthesilea, when the Amazons came to the aid of the besieged Trojans. It is considered that the temple servants of the great Anatolian goddess may have originally been armed women, and so have given rise to the Greek legends (see Cybelle).

2. One of the female warriors employed by the chiefs of Dahomey previous to the French conquest.

2. One of the female warriors employed by the chiefs of Dahomey previous to the French conquest.

3. [l. c.] A tall, strong, masculine woman; a virago.

4. [From the river Amazon.] Zoöl. a Any of numerous parrots of the genus Amazona and its allies of Central and South America. b Any of several brilliantly colored humming birds.

Amazon ant. Zoöl. A species of ant (Polyergus rufescens), of Europe and America, which carries away the larvæ and nymphs of other species and makes slaves of them.

Am'a-zo'ni-an (ām'á-zō'nī-ān), a. 1. Pertaining to, like, or befitting, an Amazon; of masculine manners; warlike, or its valley.

Am'a-zo'ni-an, n. 1. An Amazon. Rare.

or its valley. **Am**/a-zo'ni-an, n. 1. An Amazon.

2. An Indian of the region in South America watered by the Amazon and its tributaries.

am'a-zon-ite (Xm'a-xx-zx) am'a-zon-ite (am'a-zon-it), n., or Amazon stone. [From

the river Amazon.] Min. A variety of microcline of a verdigris-green color.

Amazon Illy. Any amaryllidaceous plant of the genus Eucharis, or its flower. See Eucharis.

am'bage (sur'bā), n.; pl. Ambags (as L., ām-bā'jāz; E. ām'bā-jēz). [L. ambages; ambi-, amb- + agere to drive: cf. F. ambages.] A circuit; a winding. Hence: Circuitos way or proceeding; quibble; circumlocution; indirect mode of speech; — usually in pl.

After many ambages, perspicuously define what this melancholy is.

Am-ba'rione (m.bā's'ia)

way or proceeding; quibble; circumlocution; indirect mode of speech; — usually in pl.

After many ambages, perspicuously define what this melancholy is.

am-ba'gious (ām-bā'jūs), a. [L. ambagiosus.] Circumlocutory; circuitous. — am-ba'gious-ly, adv. — am-ba'gious-ness, n.

am-ba'ry (ām-bā'rī), n., or ambary hemp. [Hind. am-bārā, ambārī.] A valuable East Indian fiber plant (Hibisous cannabinus), or its fiber, which is used throughout India for making ropes, cordage, and a coarse canvas and sackcloth; — called also brown Indian hemp.

am'bash (ām'bāsh), n. [Prob. native name.] A very rapid-growing, thorny, fabaceous shrub (Æschynomene elaphroxylon) of tropical Africa, valued for its white pithlike wood. It grows in or near the water.

am-bas'sa-dor (ām-bās'd-dēr), om-bas'sa-dor (ēm-), n.

[F. ambassadeur, It. ambasciatore; cf. Sp. embajador, LL. ambassiator, ambasciator. See Embassy; cf. Embassador, LL. ambasciator; or public body; an envoy or minister of state. Obs. or Hisi., except in sense of, a minister of high rank sent by one sovereign or state to another, usually called ambassador extraordinary.

2. Specii.: A minister of the highest rank accredited to a foreign court to reside there and represent his sovereign or country; — formerly specifically called ambassador ordinary or resident ambassador. Sometimes the word ambassador is loosely used interchangeably with minister; but it is specifically applied only to the highest of the four orders of diplomatic agents, as commonly classified. See DIFLOMATIC AGENT.

3. An official messenger; — now used only fig.

Syn. — See LEGATE.

ambassador, eloyer to sign treaties.

ambassador plenipotentiary. One having plenary powers, including the power to sign treaties.

ambassador of dolori-āl', a. Of or pertaining to an ambassador.

ambassador.

4. Walpole.

ambassador.

ambassador.

##. Walpole.

am-bas'sa-dress (-dres), n. A female ambassador; also, the wife of an ambassador.

##. A female ambassador.

##. Walpole.

##. Prescott.

##. A female ambassador.

##. Walpole.

##. Prescott.

##. A female ambassador.

##. Walpole.

##. Prescott.

##. A female ambassador.

##. Walpole.

##. Walpole.

##. Prescott.

##. Walpole.

##. Walpole.

##. Walpole.

##. Walpole.

##. Prescott.

##. Walpole.

##. Wal

copal, found fossil in alluvial soils, with beds of lignite, and on many seashores. It takes a fine polish, and is used for pipe mouthpieces, beads, etc., and as a basis for a fine varnish. By friction it becomes strongly electric. Sp. gr., 1.074-1.094.

2. Amber color, or anything amber-colored; a clear light yellow; as, the amber of the sky.

3. Ambergris. Obs.

You that smell of amber at my charge. Beau. 4 Fl.

4. Bot. a One of the St. John's-worts (Hypericum perforatum). b The sweet rum.

4. Bol. a One of the St. John's-worts (Hypericum perforatum). b The sweet gum.

5. = ELECTRUM, 2.
am'ber, a. 1. Consisting of amber; made of amber.
2. Resembling amber, esp. in color; amber-colored. "The amber morn."

On woodlands ruddy with autumn
The amber sunshine lies.

Bryant.

The amber sunshine lies.

am'ber, v. l., Am'bered (\(\frac{amber}{amber}\) sunshine lies.

Rare.

1. To seent or flavor with ambergris; as, ambered wine.

2. To render amber-colored.

3. To preserve in amber; as, an ambered fly.

amber fish. Any of numerous carangoid fishes of the genus Seriola, some of them large and good food fishes.

amber forest. A fossil forest from which amber has been formed, as that of the Baltic region, which belongs to the Tertiary, and was composed chiefly of Pinites succinifer and allied trees.

ampler crist (criss), p. [F. ambre artist a gray subser-

Tertiary, and was composed chiefly of Pinites succinifer and allied trees.

am/ber.gris (-grēs), n. [F. ambre gris, i. e., gray amber; F. gris gray. See Amber, grizzle.] A substance of the consistency of wax, found floating in the Indian Ocean and other parts of the tropics, and also as a morbid secretion in the alimentary canal of the sperm whale, which is believed to be in all cases its true origin. It is white, ash-gray, yellow, or black, and often variegated like marble. The floating masses are sometimes from 60 to 225 pounds in weight. It is wholly volatilized as a white vapor at 10° C. (212° F), and is highly valued in perfumery. Cf. Ambern. amber fack. An amber fish (Seriola dumeril) found in the Mediterranean and West Indies.

amber seed. The seed of the abelmosk, somewhat resembling millet, and having a musky flavor; musk seed.

amber tree. Any South African shrub of the genus Anthospermum the bruised leaves of which are fragrant.

amason and its tributaries.

am'a-zon-ite (ām'ā-zōn-it), n., or Amazon stone. [From amason, n. [OF. amasse, f. am'a-to'ri-al., a. Amatory.— am'a-to'ri-al.] and amason amason amason amason am'a-to'ri-al.] and am'a-to'ri-al.] a

amber if the Any Souch African situo of the genus Anthospermum the bruised leaves of which are fragrant.

a-max'ing. y. a. of amazs, v.—
amber'ing. y. adv.
amber'ing am-ba'ree, am-ba'ri. Vars or Ambary.
am-ba'ree, am-ba'ri (ām-bā'r-ē), n. [Hind. 'amārī.] In India, a canopied howdah.
ambargtis. † Ambergais.
Am'bar-va'li-a. (ām'bār-va'-li-a), n. p. [L.], Rom. Relig.
An ancient rural festival sacred to Dea Dia, but probably originally to Mars. See Arvat.
Am-bash'tha (ām-bāsh'th), n. [Skr. ambashtha.] In India, a member of the caste formed by member of the caste formed by persons descended from Brahform.

man fathers and Vaisya mothers, its prerogative being the amber pear. Anambrette.

am' bassy. Less usual form of EMBASSY.

am'beer (mm'ber), n. [Of. amber, from the color.] Tobacco juice. Obs. or Dial., U. S.

ambel. † AMBLE.

amber-degreee. † AMBERGRIS.

am'ber-greass'. Var. of AMBER-

CRIS. amberie. † AMBRY. am'ber-ite, n. [amber + -ite.] Explosives. A kind of smokeless powder made in granulated form.

AMBER VARNISH

amber varnish. A hard and durable varnish prepared from liquidambar. amb. [L. ambi., amb.; akin to Gr. ἀμφί, Skr. abhi, AS. embe, emb, OHG. umbi, umpi, G. um. Cf. Amphi., BY.] A prefix meaning about, around;—used in words derived from the Latin.

rived from the Latin.

am'bi-dex'ter (\( \text{im} \) b'-d\( \text{ks} \) t'\( \text{iv} \), a. [LL., fr. L. ambo both+

dexter right, dextra (so. manus) the right hand.] 1. Using

both hands with equal ease; hence, two-sided; double-

2. Pertaining to, or involving the use of, both hands or

am/bi-dex/ter, n. 1. A person who uses both hands with

ility. My name is *Ambidexter*, I signify one That with both hands finely can play.

2. Law. One who takes bribes or fees from both sides. Hence: A double dealer; one equally ready to act on either side in party disputes. Such shifting knaves as I am the ambidecter must play. Peele.

Such shifting knaves as I am the amoidecter must play. Pretec.
The reat are hypocrites, ambidexters, so many turning pictures
— a lion on one side, a lamb on the other.

am'bi-dex-ter'i-ty (\( \frac{am}{b}\) bi-deks-ter'i-ti), n. Quality or faculty of being ambidextrous.

am'bi-dex'tral (-deks'tral), a. Pertaining to, or located.

on, both sides.

There is one particular adjectival arrangement which is cially poetic, . . . the ambidextral, where the noun has an a

twe on either hand.

\*\*Earle.\*\*

\*\*Burder Ytous (-trus), a.\*\*

1. Having the faculty of using both hands with equal ease.

\*\*Sir T. Browne.\*\*

2. Unusually dexterous; versatile.

\*\*O many-sided, ambidextrous Goethe."

\*\*Blackw. Mag.\*\*

2. Unusually dexterous; versatile. "O many-sided, ambient armos Goethe."

3. Practicing or siding with both parties; double-dealing. All false, shuffling, and ambidextrous dealings. L'Estrange.—am'bi-dex'trous-ly, adv.—am'bi-dex'trous-ness, n. am'bi-dns (am'bi-enz), n. [NL. See Ameient.] Zoöt. A muscle of the thigh of certaffa birds the teudon of which passes over the knee and connects with that of the flexor perforatus of the toes. The weight of the body, by bending the knee, thus causes the feet to clasp the perch on which the bird sits. The presence or absence of this muscle, which is wanting in all Passeres and many other birds, has been made a basis of classification.

am'bi-ent (-ënt), a. [L. ambients, p. pr. of ambire to go around; amb-+ ire to go.] 1. Moving round. Obs. or R.

2. Encompassing on all sides; circumfused; investing. "Ambient air." Milton. "Ambient clouds." Pope.

am'bi-ent, n. Something that surrounds or investing as ir is a perpetual ambient.

"Ambient air." Milton. "Ambient clouds." Pope.
am'bl-ent, n. Something that surrounds or invests; as, air is a perpetual ambient.
am-blg'e-nous (ăm-bl'je-nüs), a. [ambi-+L. genus kind.]
Of two kinds; specif. Bat., having the outer series of floral leaves differing from the inner; —applied esp. to a monocotyledonous perianth so differentiated.
am'blgu'tty (ăm'bl-gu't-tl), n.; pl.-THES (-tlz). [F. ambiguite, L. ambiguitas, fr. ambiguits.] 1. Quality or state of being ambiguous; doubtfulness or uncertainty, esp. in the meaning of language arising from its admitting of more than one meaning; duplicity in meaning; also, an ambiguous word or expression. Ambiguity in an instrument may be latent or patent (see those terms).
No shadow of ambiguity can rest upon the course to be pursued.

\*\*Anvitallactore reasoning due to verbal ambiguity.\*\*

No shadow of ambiguity can rest upon the course to be pursued.

2. Logic. Any fallacious reasoning due to verbal ambiguity.

2m. big'u.ous (&m. big'n'u.s), a. [L. ambiguus, fr. ambigere to wander about, waver; amb-+ agere to drive.

See AGENT.] Doubtful or uncertain, now particularly in respect to signification; capable of being understood in either of two or more possible senses; equivocal; as, an ambiguous course; an ambiguous expression.

What have been thy answers? what but dark, Ambiguous, and with double sense deluding? Millon.

Syn. — Doubtful, dublous, uncertain, unsettled; indistinct, indeterminate, indefinite. See Equivocal.

— am-big'u-ous-ly, adv. — am-big'u-ous-ness, n.

am-big'a-ous-ly, a. [ambi-+-parous.] Bot.

Containing the rudiments of both flowers and leaves; — applied to a bud.

applied to a bud.

am'bl-spo-ran'gl-ate (ām'bl-spō-rān'jl-āt), a. [ambi-+sporangide.] Bod. Having sporophylls bearing both megasporangia and microsporangia, as all seed plants, am'bit (am'bit), n. [L. ambius circuit, fr. ambire to go around. See Ambient.] 1. Circuit or compass; esp., a space surrounding a house, castle, etc.; precinct; liberties; verge. ties; verge.

2. Bounds; limits; compass; extent, as of a place, or,

2. Bounds; limits; compass; extent, as of a place, or, fig., of actions, words, etc.

His great parts did not live within a small ambit. Milward.

We have as much difficulty in accounting for its wide ambit as had the lawyers of the thirteenth century. Pollock & Mait.

am-bition (&m-bish'm), n. [F. ambition, L. ambitio a going around, esp. of candidates for office in Rome, to solicit votes (hence, desire for office or honor), fr. ambire to go

am'ber-y, † AMERY, am'ber-y, a. Amberlike, ambessas. † AMERACE, am'bi-ste, v. t. [1, ambire. See AMBITION.] To have ambition or desire for. Obs. ambictoun. † AMBITION. am'bi-dex'ter-ous. Var. of AMBITION. — am'bi-dex'ter-ous. — am'bi-dex'ter-ous. BIDEXTROUS. — am'bi-dex'terous-ly, adv.;

sm'bi-dex'try, n. Ambidexterity; double dealing. Rave.

sm'bi-for (Em'bi-er). Var. of

Ambeer. Obs. or Dial., U. S.

sm'bi-fa'ri-ous, a. [L. ambifa-ris.] Ambiguous. Obs. & R.

sm'bi-gate, v. t. [L. ambigere
togo about.] = ambighte. Obs.

sm-big'e-nal (Em-bif'e-nal), a.

[See AmbigeNous.] Math. Lit.,

of two kinds; — said of an hyperbola of third degree, crossing

an asymptote and so approached
towards infinity by one asymptote on one side and by the other

on the other.

towards infinity by one asymptote on one side and by the other on the other.

am'bi-gu (am'bi-gū), n. [F. See ambiguous.] An entertainment at which a medley of dishes are served together. Obs.

am-big'-n-al, a. Ambiguous. Obs. & R.

Obs. & K. ambiguous. Obs. ambigue, a. Ambiguous. Obs. am-bigui-tas (am-big/wi-tas), n. [L.] An ambiguity. ambil. † Amble.

es for office in Rome, to solicit ce or honor), fr. ambire to go am'bi-lat'er-al, a. [ambi-hat-erat.] Med. Pertaining to raffecting both sides.

am'bi-le'yous (Am'bi-le'yas), a. [L. ambo both + lacvus left.] Litt, left-handed on both sides; clums; - opposed to ambideatrous. Rare.

am-bil'ogy (Am-bil'o-ji), n. [ambi-+logy.] = AMFIILDOY.

am-bil'-quent (Am-bil'o-ji), n. [ambi-+logy.] = AMFIILDOY.

am-bil'-quent, (Am-bil'o-ji), n. [ambi--duent, [am-bil'o-ji], n. [bs.-am-bil'o-quent, [am-bil'o-ji], n. [bs.-am-bil'-quent, [am-bil'-ambi-am-bil'-ambi-am-bil'-ambi-am-bil'-am-bil'-ambi-am-bil'-am-bil

about. See Ambient, issue.] 1. A going about to solicit or obtain an office, or other object of desire; canvassing. Obs.

[1] used no ambition to commend my deeds. Milton.
2. An eager, or an inordinate, desire for preferment, honor, superiority, power, or the attainment of some thing.

Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away ambition:

By that sin fell the angels.

The pitiful ambition of possessing five or six thousand more acres.

Burke.

The pitful ambition of possessing five or six thousand more acres.

3. An object of ambitious desire.

My crown, mine own ambition, and my queen.

Syn.—Ambition, aspiration, agree in the idea of strong desire for advancement. Ambition has personal advancement or preferement as its end, it may be praiseworthy; it is sometimes inordinate; as, ambition for fame, ambition to hold office, to acquire wealth; "Vaulting ambition which o'erleaps itself" (Shak.). Aspiration implies as its object something felt to be above one, the striving after which is uplifting or ennobling; as, aspiration after knowledge, excellence, holimess: "That spirit of his in aspiration lifts him from the earth" (Shak.). Aspiration, however, is sometimes used (esp. in the pl.) in a derogatory sense of ambition which is felt to be unwarranted or presumptuous; as, his aspirations roust be nipped in the bud.

ambition (sm. bish'an), v. l. [Cf. F. ambitionner.] 1. To make ambitious. Obs.

2. To seek after ambitiously or eagerly; to covet. Rare.

Pausanias, ambitioning the sovereighty of Greece, bargains with Xexxes for his daughter in marriaghty.

Paul L. Ford.

Paul L. Ford.

ambitious (Sm. bisk'is), a. [L. ambitiosus: cf. F. ambitious each

Pray Heaven they don't lay down their arms too soon, an abortion to be wealthier still.

am-bittous (Am-bish'ŭs), a. [L. ambitiosus: cf. F. ambitioux.]

1. Possessing, or controlled by, ambition; greatly or inordinately desirous of power, honor, office, superiority, or distinction.

Yet Brutus says he was ambitious,
And Brutus is an honorable man.

Shak.

2. Strongly desirous; — followed by of or the infinitive; as, ambitious to be or to do something.

I was not ambitious of seeing this ceremony. Evelyn.
Studious of song, and yet ambitious not to sing in vain.

Coupper.

Studious of song, and yet ambitious not to sing in vain.

Couper.

3. Springing from, characterized by, or indicating, ambition; aspiring; showy; as, an ambitious style.

— am-bitious-ly, adv. — am-bitious-ness, n.

am'ble (&m'b'l), v. i.; am'blede (b'ld); am'bling (-bling).

[F. amblet to amble, fr. L. ambulare to walk, go, in LL., to amble. Cf. ambulae, fr. L. ambulae to walk, go, in LL., to amble. Cf. ambulae to the horse or to its rider.

2. To move somewhat like an ambling horse; to go easily.

Sir, your wit ambles well; it goes easily. Shak.

am'ble (&m'b'l), n. [Cf. F. amble.] 1. A an easy gait of a horse in which the legs of the right side are lifted to gether, alternately with those of the left; the pace, esp. when of moderate speed. See Pace. Loosely, any easy gait.

The exact motion of the pace now is like the motion of the amble in England described two hundred years ago by the Duke of Newcastle.

5. L. Boardman.

5. The single-foot; — so used by some. See SINGLE-POOT.

of moderate speed. See Pace. Loosely, any easy gait. The exact motion of the pace now is like the motion of the amble in England described two hundred years ago by the Duke of Newcastle.

b The single-foot; —so used by some. See single-Foot.

2. A movement suggesting the amble of a horse.

am-blot'ic (ām-blöt'īk), a. [Gr. ἀμβλωτικός.] Med. Tending to cause abortion. —n. An amblotic agent.

ambly. A combining form from Greek ἀμβλύς, blunt, dull.

am'bly-gon (ām'blī-gön), n. [ambly + Gr. γωνία angle: cf. F. amblygne.] Geom. An obtuse-angled figure, esp. an obtuse-angled triangle. Obs.

am-blyg'o-nai (ām-blī-g²ō-nāl), am'bly-go'ni-al (ām'blī-gō'ni-āl), a. Obtuse-angled. Obs.

am-blyg'o-nite (ām-blī-g²ō-nāl), n. [amblygon + ·ite; —from its obtuse angle of cleavage.] Min. A fluophosphate of aluminium and lithium, Li(AIF)PO4, commonly occurring in white cleavable masses. H., G. Sp. gr., 3.01-3.09.

am'bly-o'pi-a (ām'blī-o'pi-a), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ἀμβλωστία; ἀμβλύς blunt, dim + ωψ eye.] Med. Weakness of sight without any apparent change in the ocular structures; the first degree of amaurosis. —am'bly-o'pic (-δp'fk), a.

Am-blyp'o-da (ām-blī-p'ō-da), n. pl. [NL.; ambly + -poda.] Paleon. A group of extinct mammals, usually regarded as a suborder of Ungulata, found in the Eocene rocks, chiefly those of North America. These mammals had very small smooth brains, and some of them resembled the elephants in size and in the structure of their limbs, and had long tusks and remarkable horns. See Corprenon and Dinoceras. —am'bly-pod (ām'blī-pōd), a. ch. —am-blyp'o-dous (ām-blī-pō-dūs), a.

am'blo (ām'bō, n.; pl. E. Ambos (-bōz), L. Ambones (ām-bō'nēz). [LL. ambo, Gr. ἀμβων, any rising, a raised stage, pulpit: cf. F. ambon.] A large pulpit or reading desk, in the early Christian churches.

am'bo-cep'tor (ām-bō-sēp'tōr), n. [L ambo both + -ceptor (in comp.), fr. capere to seize.] Physiol. Chem. An intermediary body in Ehrlich's theory. See side-Chain Theory. Amboy'na (ām-bō'nā), or, now the preferred geographical spelling, Am-bōt'

cas. See Gazetteer.

Amboyna, or Amboina, button, Med., a chronic contagious amblende. † Amblino. am'bler (sim'blir), n. One that ambles, esp. a nag or horse. am-blere', n. [OF, ambler, int. as n., or perh. OF, ambleine.] An amble cobs. § R. am'bling dim'bling), n. [From native name.] A moraceous ree (Artocarpus onata); also, its resinous juice. Fill. In of Am. ambling communion. Eccl. ambling the fill of the communion. Eccl. ambling communion. Eccl. ambling communion. Eccl. ambling the fill of the fill of the communion. Eccl. ambling the fill of the fil

affection of the skin, prevalent in the tropics.— A. cloves, cloves grown in the Moluccas. They are darker and more aromatic than the ordinary variety.— A. kino. See KINO.— A. pins, a tall pinaceous tree (Dammarra allα) native of the Moluccas and the Philippines. It is the chief source of dammar resin.— A. pitch, kauri copal.— A. wood, the beautiful mottled and curled wood of Lingonm indicum, a fabaceous tree of India and the Malay archipelago.

am'bre-in (am'bre-in), n. [F. ambreine, fr. ambre amber.] Physiol. Chem. A nonnitrogenous substance, the chief constituent of ambergris. It is soluble in organic solvents but not in water, and is perhaps related to cholesterin.

am'bride (am'brid), n. [From amber.] A fossil resin occurring in large masses in New Zealand.

am'broid (2m'broid), n. [amber + -oid.] A moler in large pieces, produced from small pieces by a fusion process.

am-bro'si-a (3m-bro'zhi-a; -zi-a; 271), n. [L. ambrosia, Gr. aµβροσίa, properly feen. of aµβροσίa (vine, fr. aµβροσίa, properly feen. of aµβροσίa (vine, fr. aµβροσίa, properly feen. of aµβροσίa, properly feen. of aµβροσίa (vine, fr. aµβροσίa, properly feen. of aµβροσίa, properly feen. of aµβροσία (vine, fr. aµβροσία, properly feen.



to tend and cultivate.

Am - bro'si - a'ce - 38

(Am - brō'zi - a'sê - 5), a Ambrosia Beette (Xyleborus xylogran. pl. [NL.] Bot. A plays; b, c, d, tis Ambrosia; c, Ambrofamily of herbs (order Asterales), the
ragweed family, having heads of flowers subtended by an
involver of convents or writed brocks. The plants are well-

ragweed family, having heads of flowers subtended by an involucre of separate or united bracts. The plants are monecious or dieccious, the pistillate heads of flowers being sometimes larger and burlike. There are 8 genera, mostly American.— am-bro'si-a(ceous (-shūs), a. am-bro'si-a( (ām-bro'si-a( ār)-zī-cī), a. [L. ambrosius, Gr. aμβρόσιος.] 1. Consisting of, or partaking of the nature of, ambrosia; delighting the taste or smell; delicious. "Ambrosial food." "Ambrosial fragrance." Millon. 2. Divinely excellent or beautiful. "Shakes his ambrosial curls."

curls."

Pope Am-bro'si-an (-ān), a. Of, pertaining to, or established by, St. Ambrose; as, the Ambrosian office or rite.

Ambrosian chant, a method of antiphonal singing or chanting based on the first four authentie modes. Its introduction into the Western Church in the 4th century is ascribed to St. Ambrose. See PLAIN SONG.—A. codies. = CODIESA AMBROSIANI. See CODEX.—A. hymn, the Te Deum: — frequently so called as attributed to St. Ambrose.—A. liturgy. See LITURGY, 1, IV. (3).

A silver coin bearing the figure of St. Ambrose, issued in Milan in the latter half of the 13th and first part of the 14th century; also, a gold coin of the same period.

A silver coin bearing the figure of St. Ambrose, issued in Milan in the latter half of the 13th and first part of the 14th century; also, a gold coin of the same period.

am'bro-type (-tip), n. [Gr. ἄμβροτος immortal + type.]

Photog. A picture taken on a plate of prepared glass, in which the lights are represented in silver, and the shades are produced by a dark background visible through the unsilvered portions of the glass.

am'bry (am'br), n.; pl. -satus (-brlz). [ME. aumbry, almery, almary, OF. almarie, armarie, aumaire, F. armoire, L. armarium chest, cupboard, orig. a repository for arms, fr. L. arma arms. The word has been confused with almonry. See Armor.]

1. A repository; specif.: a In churches, a kind of closet, niche, cupboard, or locker for utensils, vestments, books, etc. b A pantry, cupboard, or the like.

2. Almonry. Improperly so used.

ambs'ace (āmz'ās; šmz'-; 277), n. [OF. ambesas; ambes both (fr. L. ambo) + as ace. See Acc.] Double aces, the lowest throw of all at dice; hence, the least or last chance; bad luck; anything of no account or value.

am'bu-la'cral (ām'bu-lā'krāl), a. Zoöl. Of or pertaining

2. Anat. The fibrocartilaginous brgise.] Bot. a Ambrosia. Rage.

am/bu-la'cral (am/bu-la'kra'l), a. Zool. Of or pertaining

2. Anat. The fibrocartilaginous pring around an articular cavity. The Jerusalem oak. c The Bambo'ass (am-bo'alex), n. L. Buropean wood sage (Teucrium am'bos (am'bōs), n. [G. anabo-boss anvil] Anat. The incus, or anvil bone. am'bo-sev'ous, a. [L. ambo + sez us sex.] Hermaphrodite. R. Am'boy-nese' (an'boi-nez'; nes'). a. Of or pertaining to the island or people of Amboina. — n. sing. 4 pl. A native of Amboina. — n. sing. 4 pl. A native of Amboina. — m. sing. 4 pl. A native of Amboina am'bre-a'da (am'brā-ā'da); n. [Pg.] A kind of artificial amber. The heroine of a ballad in Prov's Recipients. The heroine of the Recipients of Recipients. The heroine of the heroine o in Reliques." represented as land the represented as fighting the Spaniards at a siege of Ghent to average the death of her lover. She is often referred to in Elizabethan literature as a typical virago ambre-gris. † Ambergasia mbro si-ally, adv. of Abbrosial typical virago ambre-gris. † Ambergasia mbro si-ate, a Ambrosial am-bro si-ate, a Ambrosial salva si ate, a Ambrosial salva si ate, a Ambros to in Elizabethau increase.

typical virago
ambre-gris. 7 AMBERGRIS.
am-trette (im-bret'), n. [F.,
dim. of ambre amber.] a A kind
of pear having a musky odor.

Obs. b Amber seed.
Am-bric'ac (am-brec'ka), n. See
HARLINGEN.
am-brol'o-gy (am-brol'o-ji), n.
[amber + -logy.] The natural

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to ambulacra, esp. those of echinoderms, as: ambulacral groove, the furrow on the lower surface of the arm of a starfish occupied by the ambulacrum; a. osaicle, one of the ossicles forming the sides of that groove; a. plate, one of the plates (perforated for the suckers) which form the ambulacra of sea urchins; a. system, the water-vascular system of echinoderms; etc. — am'bu-la'cri-form (&m'-bb-la'kri-form; -la'kri-form), a. am'bu-la'crum (&m'bb-la'kri-m'), n.; L. pl. -lacra (-krá). [L., an alley or covered way.] Zööl. a One of the radially disposed areas of echinoderms, along which run the principal nerves, blood vessels, and water tubes. These areas usually bear rows of locomotive suckers or tentacles, which protrude from regular pores. In starfahes they occupy the grooves along the under side of the rays. b One of the suckers on the feet of mites. am'bu-lance (&m'bū-lāns), n. [F. ambulance, hôpital am-

suckers on the feet of mites.

am'bu-lance (ām'bū-lāns), n. [F. ambulance, hôpital ambulant, fr. L. ambulare to walk. See AMBLE.] 1. A temporary field hospital, organized to follow an army in its movements and succor the wounded as soon as possible; hence, an organization for rendering first aid to the injured or stoler is given by the second of the

an organization for rendering first aid to the injured or sick in civil life.

There is also in most of the larger cities of America a specially organized police ambulance.

2. An ambulance wagon or cartequipped for transporting the wounded, injured, or sick, as from the field or to a hospital.

2. Manbulant (-lānt), a. [L. ambulans: cf. F. ambulant.]

Walking; moving about or from place to place. Rare.

Owing to the elasticity and lightness of the material, floors in elevators, boats, and other ambulant structures can be safely titled.

\*\*P.E. Kidder\*\*

2. \*\*E. Kidder\*\*

2. \*\*E. \*\*Aider\*\*

2. \*\*Acutal-to-ry (ambul-la-to-ry), a. [L. ambulatorius.]

1. Of or pert. to walking; having the faculty of walking; formed or fitted for walking; as, an ambulatory animal.

2. \*\*Accustomed to move from place to place; not stationary; movable; as, an ambulatory ount.

The priesthood ... before was very ambulatory, and dispersed into all families.

3. \*\*Pertaining to a walk. \*\*Rare.\*\*

The princess of whom his majesty had an ambulatory view in travels.

\*\*Sir H. Wotton.\*\*

4. \*\*Law. Not yet fixed legally, or settled past alteration;

The princess of whish. Rave.

The princess of whom his majesty had an ambulatory view in his travels.

4. Law. Not yet fixed legally, or settled past alteration; alterable; as, the dispositions of a will are ambulatory until the death of the testator.

am'ou-la-to-ry, n.; pl. -ries (-riz). [Cf. LL. ambulatorium.] Arch. A place to walk in, whether in the open air, as the gallery of a cloister, or within a building.

am'bus-cade' (&m'būs-kād'), n. [F. embuscade, fr. It. imboscada or Sp. emboscada. See Ambush, v. t.] 1. A lying in wait, concealed, for the purpose of attacking an enemy by surprise; a snare laid for an enemy; an ambush.

2. Mil. A body of troops lying in ambush; also, the place where they ile concealed.

Syn.—See Ambush. Am'bus-cad'ed; -c-ap'ing (-ing). 1. To post or conceal in ambush; to ambush.

2. To lie in wait for, or to attack from a covert or lurking place; to waylay.

am'bus-cade', v. t. To lie in ambush.

2. To lie fin wait for, or to attack from a covert or lurking place; to waylay.

3. Mil. E. enbuscan, enbuschen, OF. embuschier, embuscier, F. embūcher, embusquer, fr. LL. imboscare; in + LL. boscus, buscus, a wood. See Ameuscade, bush.] 1. To station in ambush with a view to surprise an enemy. "Ambushed men."

Dryden.

2. To attack by ambush; to waylay.

boscus, buscus, a wood. See ambuscade, bush.] 1. To station in ambush with a view to surprise an enemy. "Ambushed men."

2. To attack by ambush; to waylay.

2. To attack by ambush; to waylay.

2. To attack by ambush; to waylay.

2. To attack by ambush; to lurk.

Nor saw the snake that ambushed for his prey. Trumbull.

Ambush. (Ambosch, n. [F. embüche, fr. the verb. See ambush. (In the verb. (In the verb. See ambush. (In the verb. (In th

There were designs against king william that were no mote honorable than the ambushes of cutthroats.

\*\*Thackeray.\*\*
\*\*ambush bug.\*\* Any species of the family Phymatidæ, a group of predatory hemipterous insects which conceal themselves in flowers to prey on other insects.

\*\*ambush-ment\* (-ment; formerly also am-bush/ment), n. [OF. embuschement.] An ambush. 2 Chron. xiii. 13. "To let off his piece within sound of an ambushment." Cooper.

\*\*Am-byg\*\* doma (&m-bls\*tb-md), n. [NL.; amby. (for ambly.) + -stoma.] Zoöl. A genus of salamanders of America and Asia. A opacum, black with gray confluent markings, and A. punctatum, black with yellow spots, are species of eastern North America. The axolotis are larval forms of species of this genus. See Axolott. (The commoner name Amblystoma is antedated by Ambystoma.)

Walking. Rare. smbulstor, n. [L.] 1. One who walks about; a walker. 2. Zoöl. Any of numerous lamid beetles. 3. = PERAMBULATOR

am'bu-lan'za (ām'bū-lān'zā),
n. [Cf. It. ambulanza.] An
ambulance.
am'bu-la-tive (ām'bū-lā-tīv), a.
Walking. Rave.
am'bu-la'tor, n. [L.] 1. One
who walks about; a walker.

[ABBURY.]

[ABB Kome, its une venns parameter February (am'bur-y (am'bur-y (am'bir-kād'ēr). Van of am'bur-sad'er (ām'bir-kād'ēr). One who ambuscades am'bur-a'do (kā'dō), n. Ambuscade. Obs. Shak.—am'bus-ca'docd (dōd), a. Obs. am'bushes. 2. Zoöl. Any of numerous lamid bettles.
3. = PREAMBULATOR, 2.
3. = PREAMBULATOR, 2.
3. = PREAMBULATOR, 2.
4. An Ambulatory; fitted for walking.
4. An Duling (âm' bh-lyng), p. ac, lambulare to walk; Walking.
4. Obs. — ambuling communicants when celebrated by sommunicants when celebrated by sommunicants while moving about.
5. Ambulo-man'(sy (-16-män's)), l. L. ambulare to walk; — ambulo-man'(sy (-16-män's)), l. L. ambulo-man'(sy (-16-män's)), l

| Ame de soue (am de uou )-| F.] A soul of mud or dirt. || a me de su-pe'rl-o're me'o, or. short, a me (ā mē de st-pē'rt-ō'rē mē'ō). [L.] Scots Law. See ne Mr. a-meed', v. t. [a + meed.] To reward. Rare. a-meek', n. t. [a + meek.] To render meek. Ohs. a-meen', a-min' (d-mēn'). n. [Hind. amin, fr. Ar. amin a trustworthy person.] A confi-dential agent : sep., a minor na-tive official of the judicial and revenue departments. India. a-meer'ship. n. See -SHIP.

A proposition may be amenaed by an alteration which entirely lien' (a masshaw' shyaw', koor lien' (a masshaw' shyaw', koor lien' (a masshaw' shyaw', koor lien') [NL.] Zool. A family of lien' lien' (a short chair a dammed, or lost, a short chair a dammed, or lost, soul; hence, a willing and castode tool or slave of another.

A med'a-tha (à-mè d'à-th à) and (a short, a me de su-pe'ri-o're me's boot of lien' chair a me'l. † Asyn. t. [ME. amell. Obs. short, a me da me'd es shope'ri-o're me's hope'ri-o're me's hope'ri-o're me'n a me'l. † (am'e'lec' tic (am'e'lek'trk), a. [Gr. àµēkħy's indifferent + ektri-o're me'a me'd es shope'ri-o're me'n a me'l. [Gr. ἀμελής indifferent + ἐκτικός habitual.] Careless. Rare.

«'me-let. n. An omelet. Obs.

a-mel'-1. ἀ-mel'-(a). n. [NL.

See ΑΜΕΙΙΝ.] Γerat. Absence

of the limbs.

a-mel'-1.6-ca'tion (ἀ-m'ε]'/-(1-1'
kα'shάη), n. [amel + -β·cation.]

Physiol. The process of forma
tion of the enamel of the teeth.

a-mel'(o-ra-ble (ά-m'ε]'/-y ô-rά
bl)), α. That may be amelio
rated.

a-mel'(o-ra'tor, n. One that

a-mel', a-melle' (ά-m'ε]', αdr.

a-meer', a-mir' (á-mēr'), n. [See EMIR.] 1. Emir. Obs.
2. A Mohammedan noble, esp. a prince of Afghanistan or

defeats the purpose of the mover, or it may be turned into a metion of a different kind.

7. To excel; surpass; better. Obs.
Syn. — See MEND.
a.mend' (ā-mēnd'), v. i.
1. To reform one's self; to become better by rectifying manners or morals.
2. To become better; to improve. Obs. or R. "My fortune... amends." Sir P. Sidney.
3. To recover from illness. Obs.
4. To make honorable reparation. Obs.
a.mend'a-to-ry (ā-mēn'dā-tō-rǐ), a. Supplying amendment; corrective; emendatory.
[a'mende (ā'mānd'; E. ā-mēnd', formerly the usual pron.), n. [F. Cf. AMENDS.] A fine, penalty, or reparation; specif., the amende honorable or amende profitable.
amende honorable (ô'nō'rā'b]), a form of reparation for a of Sind.

Am'el-U'rus (&m'i-Ū'rŭs), n. [NL.; a-not + Gr. μείουρος curtailed.] Zoöl. A genus of catfishes containing many common American species, as the bullhead and yellow cat.

Am'e-lan'chi-er (&m'ē-lān'ki-ēr), n. [NL., fr. F. amē-lanchier.] Bot. A small genus of chiefly American ornamental malaceous shrubs and trees having simple leaves, racemose or rarely solitary white flowers, and small berrylike fruits, the cavities of the ovary being twice as many as the styles. The species are called shadbush, June berry, and service berry,

as the styles. The species are called shadbush, June berry, and service berry, am'el-corn' (Am'el-kôrn'), n. [G. ameikorn: cf. MHG. amei, amer, spelt, and L. amylum starch, Gr. āµuλov.] A variety of wheat (Triticum sativum dicoccum) similar to

variety of wheat (Triticum sativum dicoccum) similar to spelt, cultivated in Europe as a starch-producing plant.

Ame/1a. (d-mē/11-ā; d-mē/17-d), n. [Cf. F. Amétie, It. Amelia, (d-mē/11-ā; d-mē/12-d), n. [Cf. F. Amétie, It. Amelia, Amalia, G. Amalia, Amalie; of uncertain origin.]

1. Fem. prop. name. F. Amétie (à'nnā'lē'); It. Amelia (à-mā'lē-ā); G. & D. Amalia (à-mā'lē-ā). Cf. Emeline.

2. The title of Fielding's last novel, and the name of its heroine, who is distinguished for her conjugal affection.

3. In Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," Becky Sharp's schoolmate, a loving, trusting girl of no great parts who lives an unpretentious and happy life.

3. mel'lo-rate (à-mēl'yō-rāt; 277), v. t. & i.; A-mel'lo-bat'ed (-rāt'ēd); A-mel'lo-bat'ing (-rāt'īng). [L. ad + meliorare to make better: cf. F. améliorer. See meliorate.]

To make or grow better; to improve; to meliorate. In every human being there is a wish to ameliorate his own condition.

Macaulay.

10 make or grow better; to improve; to meliorate. In every human being there is a wish to ameliorate his own condition.

Syn. — See improve.
ameliorating plants. Bol., nitrogen-fixing bacteria.

a-mel'to-ra'tlon(-rā'shūn), n. [Cf. F. amélioration.] 1. Act or result of ameliorating, or state of being ameliorated; improvement. "Amélioratino of human affairs." J. S. Mill.

2. Canadian Law. A betterment.

amellorating plants, Bol., nitrogen-fixing bacteria.
amelloration and interval into a control of the provement. "Amelioration of human affairs." J. S. Mill.
2. Canadian Law. A betterment.
a-mellora-tive (-rā-tiv), a. Tending to ameliorated; improvement. "Amelioration of human affairs." J. S. Mill.
2. Canadian Law. A betterment.
a-mello-ra-tive (-rā-tiv), a. Tending to ameliorate.
a/men' (āmēn'; often— in singing always—ā'mēn'), adv. & interj. [L. amen, Gr. āuḥn, Heb. āmēn certainly, truly.] So is it; so shall it be; so be it; verily; assuredly;—a term used in solemn ratification of expressions of faith, or of wish in which higher powers are expected to concur. A transliteration from the original, amen. was primarily used in renderings of Bible passages, and thence, in similar connections, in formal creeds and confessions, in prayers, orisons, and the like.
Amen. amen, I say to thee, unless a man be born again, he cannot see thakingdom of Gove warmly; to concur in heartily or emphatically; to ratify; as, I say amen to all.
a/men., amen, I say to thee, unless a man be born again, he cannot see thakingdom of Gove warmly; to concur in heartily or emphatically; to ratify; as, I say amen to all.
a/men!, a. The word amen, its utterance or use.
2. [cap.] A title of Christ;—from the use in Rev. iii. 14.
3. The mental attitude, act of devotion, or meaning of those who utter the word; the assent or ratification expressed by the word.
4. An act or word of conclusion or termination.
a/men!, v. t. To say "amen" to; to sanction; to ratify.
a-me/na-ble (ā-mē/nā-b¹l), a. [F. amener to lead; à (L. ad) + mener to lead, fr. L. minare, minari, to threaten, to drive animals (properly by threatening cries), in LL. to lead; L. minate threats. Cf. MEMACS. Il. Old Law. Rasy to be led; governable, as a woman by her husband. Obs. Lead; the minary minary to threaten, to develope the condition of the condit

We shall cheer her sorrows, and amend her blood, by wedding her to a Norman.

Scott.

6. Specif., in parliamentary procedure, to alter (as a bill or resolution) formally by some addition, taking away, or modification; as, to amend an appropriation bill. The changes that may be made in amending a bill or resolution are practically limited only to those that do not bring in a subject different from the original.

A proposition may be amended by an alteration which entirely

| Amende | Amende | E. a-mende | Jormerty the usual pron.), n. [F. Cf. Amends] A fine, penalty, or reparation; specif., the amende honorable or amende profitable. amende honorable (d'nd'r'ab'l). a form of reparation for a crime or injury consisting in such a formal and humiliating acknowledgment of offense and apology as will restore the injured or offended honor of the one wronged. This punishment was used in the early church, and for various legal offenders under the French, Roman Dutch, and other legal systems. In the more infamous form of the punishment the offender was compelled to make his apology in the church or court, with bare feet and head, dressed in a white chemise, and with a torch in his hand. It was abolished in France in 1791, restored in 1825, abolished again in 1820; but survived under the name reparation until abolished in 1834. In South Africa it has been replaced by pecuniary damages. The amende profitable (pro'te'ta'bl) of the Roman Dutch law was amends made by the payment of a sum named under oath by the plaintiff as less than existantion for his defarmation. It was usually awarded to the period of the control of the law of

Addison.
Yet thus far fortune maketh us amends.
Shak.
And he shall make amends for the harm that he hath done in the holy thing.
Recompense for an injury, as money exacted by law.

2. Recompense for an injury, as money exacted by law. Obs.
3. Means of securing recompense or satisfaction. Obs.
4. Improvement, esp. in health; amendment. Obs.
5. Yn.—See REPARATION.
a-men'1-ty (a-měn'1-t'), n.; pl. -ties (-t'z). [F. aménité, L. amoenitas, fr. amoenus pleasant.] Quality or state of being pleasant or agreeable, as in respect to situation, climate, manners, or disposition; pleasantness; civility; suavity; gentleness; also, esp. in pl., an act, pursuit, civility, or the like, expressive of, or conducive to, pleasantness or smoothness of social intercourse; as, the amenities of life. "A sweetness and an amenity of temper." Buckle.

This climate has not seduced by its amenities. W. Howitt. The land itself would remain; and also. .. its amenities and advantages for building would be unimpaired. J. S. Nicholson. a-men'or-the'a, or-tho'a (a-men'o'-the'a), n. [NL; a-not + Gr. µn'p month + pen to flow.] Med. Absence or suppression of the menstrual discharge from any cause other than pregnancy or the menopause. — a-men'or-the'al, -tho'al (-til), a. — a-men'or-the'al, -tho'al (-til), a.

1a men'sa et tho'ro (a men'sa et ho'ro. [L.] Lit., from table and bed; from bed and board; — used to designate a kind of divorce (also called legal separation) which leaves the parties husband and wife, but discharges them from the duty of living together. It is abolished in some of the United States, and in Great Britain is superseded by the judicial separation (which see).

am'ent (am'ent; a'ment), n. [L. amentum thong, strap.]

Bot. An infloreseence consisting

am'ent (ăm'šnt; ā'měnt), n. [L. am Bot. An inflorescence consisting of a close, bracted spike, usually deciduous when mature, bearing many unisexual apetalous flowers, as in the willow and poplar, and the staminate clusters of the chestnut, oak, etc. Also commonly called catkin. See Alder, Illust.

Illusi.
am'en-ta'ceous (ăm'ēn-tā'shŭs),
a. [LL. ameniaceus.] Bot.
a Like, or consisting of, an ament aments, or Carkins. a Stam or aments; as, ameniaceous in- inate Aments; b Pistillate florescence. b Amentiferous.
Ament (â-mên'tē), n. [Egypt. amentet, amenteti, fr. ament the west.] Egypt. Myth. The region of the dead, a subterranean realm whither the sun descends, also, a goddess of this region. The soul entering Amenti was conducted by Anubis (which see) into the hall of Osiris, judged by the forty-two judges, and either passed thence to Aalu, the Egyptian Elysium,

or was consigned to torment. The four genii of Amenti were demons or tutelaries usually represented upon the four canopic jars (which see). The four were the man-headed Amset, associated with the south, the dog-headed Hapi, with the worth, the ape-headed Tvamatef, with the east, and the hawk-headed Qebhsnauf, or Kebhsnauf, with the west.

a.men'ti-a (â-měn'shī-ā), n. [L.] 1. Med. Imbecility; total want of understanding.

2. A mystic trance or state of rapture.
am'en-tif'er-ous (ām'ēn-tif'ēr-ūs), a. [L. amentum + -ferous.] Bot. Bearing aments.

a.merce' (â-mūrs'), v. t.; A-Merced' (ā-mūrst'); A-Merce'.
ING (-mūr'sīng). [ME. amercy, AF. amercier, fr. a merci at the mercy of, liable to a punishment. See Merce'.] 1. To punish by a pecuniary penalty the amount of which is not fixed by law but is left to the discretion of the court; as, the court amerced the criminal in the sum of one hundred

punish by a pecuniary penalty the amount of which is not fixed by law but is left to the discretion of the court; as, the court amerced the criminal in the sum of one hundred dollars. The penalty or fine may be expressed without a preposition, or it may be introduced by in, with, or of.

2. To punish, in general; to mulct.

Millions of spirits for his fault amerced
Of Heaven.

Amerce/ment (-ment), n. [AF. amerciement.] The infliction of a penalty at the discretion of the court; also, a mulct or penalty thus imposed. It differs from a fine, in that the latter is, or was orig., a fixed and certain sum prescribed by statute for an offense, but an amercement is discretional. Hence, act or practice of affeering. Cf. Affers.

A.mer'l-ca (à-mēr'i-kà), n. A schooner yacht, built (1851) by George Steers of New York for Commodore J. C. Stevens of the New York Yacht Club. In 1851 it won the America's cup, valued at £300, in a race open to all bations over a course around the Isle of Wight. In 1857 the cup was given to the New York Yacht Club, and made a prize perpetually open to challengers of all nations.

A.mer'l-can(d-měr'l-kǎn), a. [After Americus Vespucius.]

othe New York Yach Club. In 1831 it won the America's cupy valued at £200, in a race open to all nations over a course around the Isle of Wight. In 1851 the cup was given to the New York Yacht Club, and made a prize perpetually open to challengers of all nations.

\*\*American Indians.\*\*

\*\*American Indians.\*\*

\*\*American Indians.\*\*

\*\*An Indians.\*\*

\*\*An Indians.\*\*

\*\*An Indians.\*\*

\*\*A Poung officer of the American navy."

\*\*2. Elimol. Designating that division of mankind while comprises the Indians of North and South America. A distinct American race was first expressly recognized by Linnæus; many ethnologists regard this race as merely an offshoot of the Mongolian.

It must be borne in mind that there exists but a single character common to these American races, that is, the color of the skin, the ground of which is yellow. This appears to conflict with the current opinion that the Americans are a red race, and yet it is the statement of a fact. None of the tribes of the New World have a red-colored skin, unless they are painted, which often is the case.

\*\*EFF\*\* Many animals and plants have the adjective American prefixed merely to distinguish them from allied forms of other countries, esp. Europe, as in American Budger, American Settlem, American Budger, American Settlem, American aloger, and allied forms of other countries, esp. Europe, as in American aloger, and allied spenially resated under the modern of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions," the foreign missionary society of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions," the foreign missionary society of the American Congregational churches. —A board as hordered conditions, as a society of the American Congregational churches. —A boand Masonry. See Bond, n., 10. —A. centaury, a pink-flowered gentianaceous plant of the eastern United States (Sabbatia angularis), resembling the true centaury. —A. chinaroot, a kind of green from the Open and the flower of the device of calumbo. The part of the Junice States (Sabbatia angula

to the cypress vine, having heart-shaped leaves and tubular s-men'ti-form, a. See -form; Amer. A

red flowers.—Americanjoy, the Virginia creeper.—A. jute, the Indian mallow.—A. kino-root, the spotted crane's bill.—A. lawel, the mountain laurel (Kalmia latifolia).—A. leads, Whist, a system of leads by which the player opening a suit plays to indicate the number of cards he holds in that suit.—A. leather, enameled or varnished cloth, in imitation of leather.—A. licorice.—Will Licorice.—A. lion, the puma or cougar.—A. mezereon, the leatherwood.—A. mint, the peppermint.—A. mistateos. See MISTLETOR.—A. don't he puma or cougar.—A. mezereon, the leatherwood.—A. mountain sah. See MOINTAIN ASH.—A. nightshade, the pokeweed.—A. nutmeg, the calabash nutmeg.—A. oak, the white oak.—A. organ, Music, a reed organ (which see) in which the air is drawn in through the reeds by a suction bellows.—A. orpine, the crassulaceous plant Sedum telephioides.—A. Party. U. S. Politics. a The party of the Know-Nothings. DA party connected with the National Christian Association from about 1872 to about 1888. C. A party, organized at Philadelphia in 1887, favoring the restriction of immigration and naturalization of allens, and the denial of rights of citizenship to anarchists. d. See Native American Party, under Native.—A. plan, in hotels, a plan upon which guests pay for both rooms and board by the day, week, or other convenient period;—contrasted with European plan.—A. powder, an explosive consisting of a white powdery mixture of potassium chlorate, potassium ferrocyanide, and cane sugar.—A. Protective Association, a secret organization in the United States, formed in lows in 1887, ostensibly for the protection of American institutions by keeping Roman Catholics out of public office. Abbr. A. P. A.—A. red centaury.—American centaury (above).—A. Revised Version, a version of the Bible giving the readings recommended by members of the advisory American committee of the Revised Version (which see, published in New York in 1901.—A. Revolution.—See Revolution.—A. ashmerican saxifragaceous plant (Heuchera villosa) related the Ricardian doctr

an American aborigine; now specif., a person of European descent born in America. **b** A citizen of the United States. The name American must always exalt the pride of patriotism.

Washington

The name American must always exait the pride of patriotism.

A-mer'i-ca'na (â-mĕr'î-kā'nâ; -kăn'â), n. pl. [America +-ana.] Literary, ethnographic, historical, or other matters relating to America.

A-mer'i-can-ism (â-mĕr'î-kăn-īz'm), n. 1. Attachment to the United States.

2. A custom peculiar to the United States or to America; an American characteristic or idea. See also Heckersism.

3. A word or phrase peculiar to the United States.

A-mer'i-can-ist ('rist), n. One who studies, or is versed in, subjects relating to America, as its history, archæology, ethnology, or the like. — A-mer'i-can-ligtic ('ist'ik), a.

A-mer'i-can-ize ('iz), v. t.; -izen ('izd'); -iz'ing ('iz'ng).

To render American; to assimilate to the Americans in customs, ideas, etc.; to stamp with American character-

Amer'i-can-ize (-iz), v. l.; -ισεπ (-izd); -ισ/ιπς (-iz'/lng). To render American: to assimilate to the Americans in customs, ideas, etc.; to stamp with American characteristics.— Amer'i-can-i-za'tion (-i-zā'shin; -i-zā'-), n. Am'e-rīm'non (ām'ē-rīm'nōn), n. [L., houseleek, fr Gr. āμέριμνος free from care, not cared for.] Bot. A large genus of fabaccous trees, natives of the tropics;— often called Balbergin. Many species, as the blackwood (A. latifolium), and the sissoo (A. sissoo), are important timber trees. Am'er-ind' (ām'ēr-Ind'), n. [American + Indian.] An individual of one of the native races of America; an American Indian or Eskimo.— Am'er-indian (-in'di-ōn), a.— Am'er-in'dia (-d'ik), α.

am'erism (ām'ēr-iz'n), n. Biol. Quality of being ameristic. am'er-is'tic (ām'ēr-is'tīk), a. [a-not+meristic.] Biol. Unsegmented, or undifferentiated; specif.: Bot. In ferns, having the prothallia not fully developed and lacking in meristematic tissue, thus failing to produce archegonia.

Ames gun (āmz). After Nathan P. Ames, American manufacturer.] Ordnance. A muzzle-loading wrought-iron rified gun built up by welding together upon an fron bar hollow disks made by assembling welded rings, the entire mass being finally bored out and turned to the required shape Am'e-tā'o-laa (ām'ē-tāb'ō-la'), A.met'a-bo'li-a (ā-mēt'ā-amervail. † Amervail. † Amervail

amervail. † AMERVEIL.
amerveil, v. t. & i. (OF. esmerreillier.] To astonish or fill
with wonder; to wonder at. Obs.
|| å mer've'ille (å mër'vĕ'y').
|F.] To a wonder; marvelously; admirably.

[F.] To a wonder; marvelous [Ig. admirably.]

ames a. † AMICE. amese. † ARICE. amese. † ARICE.

Zoöl. Development without metamorphosis.—a-met'a-bol'-lc (à-mit'à-bōl'-jk), a.—am'e-tab'-o-lous (ā-mit'a-lōu'-liās), a.—a-met'al-lous (à-mit'al-ōu), a. [a-not + metal.] Chem. Not metallic. Rare.

boll-a), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. ἀμετάβολος unchangeable. See METABOLIC.] Zoöl. A subclass of Insecta in which were included, in old classifications, the myriapods, and certain true insects that do not undergo a well-marked metamorphosis. — a.met'a-boll-an (āmet'a-bōll-an), a. & n. am'e-thyst (ām'ā-th'st), n. [ME. ametist, amatyst, OF. ametiste, amatiste, F. améthyste, L. amethystus, fr. Gr. ametoste, amatiste, F. améthyste, L. amethystus, fr. Gr. ametworo, without drunkenness; as a noun, a remedy for drunkenness, the amethyst, supposed to have this power; a-not +μεθύευτ to be drunken, μέθυ strong drink, wine. See MEAD.] 1. Min. a A clear purple or bluish violet variety of crystallized quartz, much used as a jeweler's stone. The color is perhaps due to manganese. b A purple variety of crundum, called specif. Oriental amethyst. See corundum. A. Her. The purple color in a nobleman's escutcheon, or coat of arms.

2. Her. The purple color in a nobleman's escutcheon, or coat of arms.

am'e-thystine (-this/tin), a. [L. amethystinus, Gr. ἀμεθύστινος.] 1. Like amethyst, esp. in color; bluish violet.

2. Composed of, or containing, amethyst.

am'e-trom'e-ter (ām'ē-trōm'ē-tēr), n. [Gr. ἄμετρος kregular + -meter.] Med. An instrument for determining the character and degree of ametropia.

am'e-tro'pl·a (-trō'pl·a), n. [NL., Gr. ἄμετρος irregular + -opia.] Med. Any abnormal condition of the refracting powers of the eye, as in hypermetropia, myopia, or astigmatism. — am'e-trop'lc (-trōp'fk), a.

Am·for'tas (ām·fōř'tās), n. [MHG. An/ortas.] In Wagner's "Parsifal," the son of Titurel and his successor as chief of the knights of the Holy Grail. While enthralled by Kundry he had lost the sacred spear, the magician Klingsor sciring it and inflicting a wound from which Amfortas lingers suffering until finally healed by the touch of the same spear in the hands of Arsifal (which see).

Am'garu (âm'gārn), n. [W. amgarn a ferrule.] Archæol.

A stone implement supposed to have served as a guard or ferrule for the shaft or butt of a spear.

Am·ha/ra (ām-hā/rā), n. A member of a Semitic tribe of northern Abyssinia.

Am·ha/ra (ām-hā/rā), n. A member of which is a cursive form of the old Ethiopic, with seven added letters.

See Semitic Languages.—Am·ha/ra, a.

Am·ha/rats (ām-hā/rāts, n. [Nt., after the Countess

cursive form of the old Ethiopic, with seven added letters. See Semitic Languages.—Am-har'lc, a.
Am-her'stl-a (ām-hhr'stl-ā), n. [NL., after the Countess of Amherst.] Bot. A genus of cæsalpiniaceous trees of Farther India; also [l. c.], a tree of this genus. The only species (A. nobitis) hears beautiful pendent clusters of yellow-spotted vermilion flowers, which are used by the Burmese as votive offerings to Buddha.
a'mi-a-bil'-ty (ā'mi-ā-bil'i-ti), n. Quality of being amiable eass; sweetness of disposition.
Every excellency is a degree of amiability. Jer. Taylor.
a'mi-a-bil (ā'mi-ā-bil'i-ti), a. [F. amiable, L. amicabilis friendly, fr. amicus friend, akin to amare to love; but influenced by F. aimable, L. amabilis lovable, fr. amare to love. Cf. Amicable, Amorous, Amability 1. Friendly; amicable. Obs.
2. Lovable; admirable; as, an amiable beauty; also, lovely; desirable.

2. LOVADIC, according to lovely; desirable.

How amiable are thy tabernacles. Ps. lxxxiv. 1.

How amiable are thy tapernacies. Ps. IXXXIV. 1. So amiable a prospect. Sir T. Herbert.

3. Good-naturedly amicable in conduct or disposition; having, or characterized by, sweetness of temper, kind-heartedness, etc., which causes one to be liked; good-naturedly complaisant; as, an amiable deed; amiable mood, thought, or word; an amiable woman.

That foreign eccentricity to which their nation is so amiable. Howells.

His childlike straightforwardness, his amitable plasticity, not to say innocent fickleness of character.

That mixed state of round.

which we call an amitable stoper, and which leads its possessor, from an undefined repugnance to all which leads its possessor, from an undefined repugnance to illumilly, rather to put up with a hurt and make no noise about it, than insist upon . . . [his] utmost rights.

4. Amorrous. Obs.

Lay an amiable siege to the honesty of this Ford's wife. Shak.

Syn. — Arceachle, charming, placing.

Lay an amiable siege to the honesty of this Ford's wife. Shak. Syn.—A greeable, charming, pleasing. See Lovable. amiable numbers. — AMICABLE NUMBERS. — a'mi-a-ble-ness, n.— a'mi-a-bly, adv. ami'an'thus (ām'i-ān'thus), n. [L. amiantus, Gr. àµi·arvo  $\lambda i\theta o$ ; (lit., unsoiled stone) a greenish stone, like abestos;  $\dot{a}$ - not  $+\mu \iota a\dot{u} v \iota v$  to stain; from its incombustibility.] Min. Fine silky asbestos. am'ic (ām'ik), a. Chem. Of or pert. to an amide; amidic. amic acid,  $CO(NH_0)OH$ . amic acid,  $CO(NH_0)OH$ . am'i-ca-bli'l-ity (ām'i-k $\dot{a}$ -bli'l-ity, n. Quality or state of being amicable.

am'1-ca-bil'ty (am'1-kà-bil'1-ti), n. Quality or state of being amicable.

am'1-ca-bile (am'1-kà-bil), a. [L. amicabilis, fr. amicus friend. See amiaele.] Friendly; proceeding from, or exhibiting, friendlines; after the manner of friends; peaceable; as, an amicable disposition, or arrangement.

That which was most remarkable in this contest was. the amicable manner in which it was managed.

Syn.—Peaceable, harmonious, kind.—Amicable, friends. Neither of these words denotes great warmth of affection. Friendly for others words denotes great warmth of affection. Friendly call. Amicable (cf. amiable, under lovable) implies cordiality, or at least good will; as, a friendly nod, a friendly call. Amicable (cf. amiable, under lovable) frequently implies little more than that the parties concerned are not disposed to quarrel; as, an amicable adjustment, a manicable suit, those who are friendly to each other can live amicable suit, those who are friendly caech other can live amicable adjustments. A man that hath friends must shew himself friendly.

A man that hath friends must shew himself friendly.

postulation; not so much planning the thing, Burke, effects.

Burke, amicable action, Law, an action commenced and prosecuted

a-me'trous (à-mē'trus), a. [a- | Am'i-a (ăm'i-à), n. [NL., fr. 

Am'1-3 (am'1-a), n. [NL., IT. Gr āµia a kind of tunny.]

Zoil. The genus including only the bowfin. See RowFin.

a'm!a-bl. Amiable. Ref. Sp. am'1-anth, n. = AMIANTHUS.

Poetic.
am'1-an'thi-form (km'1-kn'thr-fôrm), a. See -FORM; AMIANTHUS. förm). a. See Form; amianthus. am'l-an'thue (-th'n). a. Of, pert. to, or like, amianthus. am'l-an'thoid, am'l-an-thoid' ala, a. [amianthus -oid.] Resembling amianthus. am'l-an'tine. -toid, -tus. Var. of amianthus. Am'l-an'tine. -toid, -tus. Cam'l-an'tine. -toid, -tus. See am'l-an'tine. -toid, -tus. See am'l-an'tine. -toid, -tus. See am'l-an'tine. -toid. Am'l-an'tine. -toid. Am'l-an'tine. -toid. Am'l-an'tine. -toid. Am'l-an'tine. -toid. Am'l-an'tine. -toid. -to

by amicable consent of the parties, for the purpose of obtaining a decision of the court on some matter of law.

Amicable action, in the sense in which these words are used in courts of justice, presupposes that there is a real dispute between the parties concerning some matter of right. . . The amity consists in the manner in which it is brought to issue before the court. And such amicable actions, so far from being objects of censure, are always approved and encouraged.

29 U. S. (8 Hone.) 2.1, 2.55.

- amicable numbers, Math., two numbers each of which is equal to the sum of all the aliquot parts of the other.

- ami-ca-ble-ness (am'i-ka-b'l-nes), n. — am'i-ca-bly (-bl'), adv.

equal to the same as a sam

2. The fur of the marten or the gray squirrel used to line this garment. Obs.

A-mici, Italian astronomer.] A prism made of fiint glass and crown glass so combined that the light which passes through is dispersed but does not change its direction.

||a-mi'cus cu'ri-ss (d-mi'kkās kū'ri-ā). ||L.| Amici Prism. If Italian astronomer.] A mici Prism. Crown disas.

||a-mi'cus cu'ri-ss (d-mi'kkās kū'ri-ā). ||L.| Arici Prism. Crown disas.

||a-mi'cus cu'ri-ss (d-mi'kkās kū'ri-ā). ||L.| Arici Prism. Arici Prism. An anicus curis is heard only by the leave and for the assistance of the court, and upon a case already before it. He has no control over the suit, and no right to institute any proceedings therein.

2-mid' (d-mid'), prep. In the midst of. See Amids. Amitabha. He is the sole Buddha of the Jodo Shinshu sect, one of the most progressive in Japan.

A'mi-da (a'mō-da), n. portabha. He is the sole Buddha of the Jodo Shinshu sect, one of the most progressive in Japan.

am'de (am'di, 'Id; 184), n. Also am'di. [ammonia + ide.] Chem. a A compound resulting from replacement of an atom of hydrogen in ammonia by an element; as, sodium amide, NaNH2. b A compound resulting from replacement of one or more atoms of hydrogen in ammonia by univalent acid radicals; as, acetamide, CH<sub>5</sub>CO·NH<sub>2</sub>. It is called a primary, secondary, or tertiary amide according as one, two, or three hydrogen atoms are replaced.

- mid'ic (â-mid'Ik), a. Of or pert. to an amide.

as one, two, or three hydrogen atoms are replaced.

a.midf(a.midf(k), a. Of or pert. to an amide.

amide powder. An explosive of the gunpowder type, composed of ammonium nitrate and, usually, potassium nitrate mixed with charcoal.

am'l-din (\mathbb{m}'A'-d\nabla), n. [Cf. F. amidine, fr. amidon starch, fr. L. amylum. See 2d AMIL.] Chem. Starch modified

fr. L. amylum. See 2d AMYL.] Chem. Starch modified by heat so as to become a transparent mass, like horn. It is soluble in cold water. soluble in cold water

is soluble in cold water.

am'1-dine (am'1-d'n'; den; 184), n. Also-din. [amide+

-ine.] Org. Chem. A compound of the general formula

R-C(NH)NH2, that is, one in which the same carbon atom
is in union with amidogen and an imide group. The amidines are strong monacid bases.

am'1-do (am'1-dō; -a-mē'dō; the latter pron. is contrary to

English analogy, but is used by many chemists), am'1-do,a. & pref. [From AMIDE.] Chem. a Pertaining to or containing amidogen (NH2) united to a radical of acid character; — distinguished from amino. b Less correctly, but
very commonly, = AMINO.

taining annotages (ATI), introduced to a factorial ter;—distinguished from amino. b Less correctly, but very commonly, = AMINO.

amid-formic acid, Chem., carbamic acid.

a-mid'o-gen (à-mid'ò-jèn; à-mē'dò-), n. [amido- + -gen.] Chem. The radical NH,, which is known only in combination, and may be regarded as ammonia from the molecule of which one hydrogen atom has been removed.

am'1-dol (ām'1-dōl; -dōl), n. [amide + ist-ol.] Photog. & Chem. A salt of a diamino phenol, CoH3(OH)(NH2)2, used as a developer.

am'1-dox'ime (ām'1-dōk'sIm; -sōm), n. Chem. The oxime of an amide, having the general formula R·C(N·OH)NH2.

a-mid'ships (à-mid'ships), adv. Naut. In or towards the middle of a ship, esp. with regard to her length.

a-midst' (à-midst'), a-mid' (à-mid'), prep. [ME. amidde, amiddes, om midden, As. on middan, in the middle, fr. midde the middle. The s is an adverbial ending, origi-am'1-cal. a. [L. amicalis: cf. F. | am'1-da-vad' (ām'Y-dā-vād').

nally marking the genitive; the t is a later addition, as in whitst, amongst, against. See MID.] In or into the midst or middle of; surrounded or encompassed by; among. "This fair tree amidst the garden." "Unseen amid the throng." "Amidst thick clouds." Millon. Millon. Millon. Millon. Millon. Millon. Shake the splendor and festivity of a court. Macaulay. Shake the splendor amid festivity of a court. Macaulay. Syn.—See Anong.

"a-migo (a-mêgō), n.; pl. Amigos (-gōs). [Sp., L. ami-cus.] A friend; —a Spanish term specif. applied in the Philippine Islands to friendly natives. Cf. FRIENDLY.

"a-min'la (a-min'l-a), n. [Nl. See A. not; MIME.] Med. Loss or impairment of the power of communicating thought by signs, due to cerebral disease.

am'ine (km'in; a-mên'; 184), n. Also in. [ammonia + -ine.] Chem. One of a class of strongly basic substances derived from ammonia by replacement of hydrogen by one or more univalent hydrocarbon radicals. Amines are classed as primary, secondary, and tertiary according as one, two, or three atoms of ammoniacal hydrogen have been replaced.

Am'i-ne (am'i-në; a-mën'), n. In the "Arabian Nights:" a

derived from ammonia by replacement of hydrogen by one or more univalent hydrocarbon radicals. Amines are classed as primary, secondary, and tertiary according as one, two, or three atoms of ammoniacal hydrogen have been replaced.

Am'ine (am'i-ne; ā-mēn'), n. In the "Arabian Nights: "a Asorceress who ate at table only a few grains of rice which she took up with a silver bodkin, and who was found by her husband, Sidi Nouman, feasting with a female ghoul. b Also Ami-na (am'i-na). Zobeide's half sister, who, ignorant of his rank, marries Amin, the caliph's son. She was long estranged from her husband for giving him a wrong explanation of a bite on her cheek.

am'i-no (am'i-nō; ā-mēn'nō; see Amino), am'i-no-, a. & pref. [From amine.] Org. Chem. Pertaining too roontaining the group NH2, united to a radical other than an acid radical; — distinguished from amido.

amina acid, an acid in which a portion of the nonacid hydrogen has been replaced by the amino group. The amino acids are both basic and acid. Many of them are important cleavage products of proteids.

am'i-no-az'o- (-az'o-). Org. Chem. A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting the presence both of the amino group and of the azo group; — also amidoazo-am'i-no-az'o-ben'zene (-bēn'zēn; -bēn-zēn'), n. Org. Chem. An amino derivative of azobenzene, C<sub>a</sub>H<sub>a</sub>N-shydrochoride (amiline vellow) forms steel-blue crystalline compound usually obtained indirectly from aniline. Its hydrochloride (amiline vellow) forms steel-blue crystalline vellow is too fugitive, but it is used extensively in manufacturing other dyes, as the indulines.

am'i-no (ā-min'tōr), n. In Beaumont and Fletcher's "The Maid's Tragedy," a character who sacrifices his loyalty to his betrothed, Aspatia, for a fantastic velocy is a miss in himself or his circumstances.

Amish Mennonite Church. See Mennonites of the 17th century: pertaining to or

age of the nucleus without change in its structure (such as the formation of chromosomes), followed by the division of the cytoplasm; direct cell division; — opposed to milosis. It is not the usual mode of division, and is believed by many to occur chiefly in highly specialized cells which are incapable of long-continued multiplication, in transitory structures, and in those in early stages of degeneration.

am'1-tot'/c (\$m'1-tōt'/k), a. Biol. Pert to, of the nature of, or exhibiting, amitosis. — am'1-tot'-cal-ly (-1-kā-l-1), adv. am'1-ty (ām'1-tō), n.; pl. Amtries (-tiz). [F. amitie, OF. amistie, amistie, fr. an assumed LL. amicitus, fr. L. amicus friendly. See AmAnH.E.] Friendship, in a general sense, between individuals, societies, or nations; friendly relations; good understanding; as, a treaty of amity and commerce; the amity of the Whigs and Tories.

To live on terms of amity with vice. Covper. The doctor had returned to his old tasks and amities. Stevenson. His lofty brows in folds do figure death, And in their smoothness amity and life. Marlowe.

Syn.—Harmony, friendliness, good will, peace.

The doctor had returned to his old tasks and amities. Couper.

His lofty brows in folds do figure death,
And in their smoothness anity and life. Marlowe.

Syn.—Harmony, friendliness, good will, peace.

am'me'ter (ām'mê'ter), n. [ampere +-meter.] Elec. An instrument for measuring the amperage of a current.

Am'mi (ām'n), n. [L., a plant of this genus, Gr. āμμι.]

Bot. A small genus of apiaceous plants of the Mediterranean region and North Atlantic islands. A. visnaga is the bishop's-weed.

Am-mo'bl-um (ā-mō'bl-wīn), n. [NL.; Gr. āμμος sand + βίος life.] Bot. A genus of Australian asteraceous plants having heads with yellow florets, a silvery scarious involucre, and a pappus of 2 teeth and 2 bristles. Several species are cultivated as garden everlastings or immortelles. Also [l. c.], a plant of this genus.

Am'mon (ām'ðn), n. [L., fr. Gr. "Αμμον, fr. Egypt. dmen. See Amon.] 1. Egypt. Myth. = Amon.

2. [l. c.] [Prob. fr. the representations of Jupiter Ammon with horns.] The argal, a wild sheep of Asia.

Am'mon, n. sing. & pl. [Heb. 'Ammōn.] Bib. A people (usually called the children of Ammon) east of the Jordan, between the Jabbok and the Arnon, belonging to the Aramean branch of the Senites.

am'monnal' (ām'ō-nāl'), n. [ammonium + aluminium.] An explosive consisting of a mixture of powdered aluminium and nitrate of amunonium.

am-mo'n1-a (ā-mō'n1-ā), n. [From sal ammoniac, which was first obtained near the temple of Jupiter Ammon. See Amon.] 1. Chem. A colorless gaseous compound of hydrogen and nitrogen, NH<sub>3</sub>, with extremely pungent smell and taste. Sp. gr., as compared with air, 0.589. Ammonia can easily be liquieded by cold and pressure, and for this reason it is much used in making artificial ice by the absorption of heat which takes place when the liquid ammonia evaporates. Ammonia is solluble in water to the extent of 600 volumes of the gas to one of water. Its aqueous solutions are known as ammonia water; also, as spirits of hartshorn, because ammonia was formerly obtained by the destructive distillation

to form ammonium salts. See Ammonium. Ammonia, both free and combined, is much used in medicine and the arts.

2. Popularly, ammonia water.

2. Popularly, ammonia water.

2. Popularly, ammonia water.

2. Popularly, ammonia water.

2. Ammoniaca Cand sal ammoniac (which see).

2. Ammoniacal.

2. Ammoniacal.

3. Ammoniaca, n., or gum ammoniac. [L. ammoniacum, Gr. ἀμμονιακόν a resinous gum, said to distill from a tree near the temple of Jupiter Ammon: cf. F. ammoniac.

See Ammonize.] a The aromatic gum resin of the ammoniac plant. It occurs in commerce in the form of yellowish tears or lumps, and has a bitter-sweet, somewhat nauseous and acrid taste. It is used as an expectorant and stimulant, and in the formation of certain plasters. Called specif. Persian ammoniaca. b A dark-colored gum resin derived from the related North African plant Ferula tingulana, and called specif. African ammoniaca.

2. mmonia-1/2-cal (am-on-1/2-abl), a. Of or pert. to ammonia; containing, or having the properties of, ammonia; as, an ammoniacal salt; ammoniacad gas.

3. ammoniacal signe, an engine in which the vapor of ammonia, expanding by heat, is used to supply the motive force.

3. a. fermentation, any fermentation process by which ammonia is formed, as that by which ures is converted into ammonium carbonate when urine is exposed to the air.

1. D που for the properties of the lair.

1. D που for the properties of the air.

Am'ma-us (ām'ā-us). B.Bb. Am-med'a-tha (ā-mēd'ā-tha). B.Bb. Am-med'a-tha (ā-mēd'ā-tha). B.Bb. Am-med'a-tha (ā-mēd'ā-tha). B.Bb. Am-mellne (ām'ē-ln; -lēn), n. Also -lin. [Anagram of mela-mine.] Chem. A white powder, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>OH, obtained by boiling melamine with acid or slakali Continue melling on. Vid., C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>(NH<sub>2</sub>)(OH)<sub>2</sub>, also a white powder. Am melling continue melling on the continue melling of the continue melling on the continue melling of the continue melling of

Ammin's-dab (A-min'a-dab).
m'mi-o-lite (&m'r-o-lit), n.
[Gr. author granular cinnabar
+-lite.] Min A scarlet earthy
mineral containing mercury
and antimony.
am'mi-ral. † ADMIRAL.

ammonium caroonate when urine is exposed to the air.

judicial, as in certain Swiss | Am'mt-sad'dat (&m'f-sād'f-sā χρυσος a gem resembling sand veined with gold.] A mineral substance anciently used for blotting, prob. a fine sand. am/mo-cœ'tes (ἄm/ō-sē'tēz), n. blotting, prob. a fine sand. am'mo-ce 'tes (ām'c-8ε'tēz), n. [NL.; Gr. ἀμμος sand + κοίτη bed.] Zοδι A larval lamprey, formerly believed to be a distinct animal. See LAMPREY.—am'mo-coe'tidom (tt-förm), a.—am'mo-coe'tidom (tt-förm), a. (am'mo-dyte (ām'c-dtt), n. [See Ammon'tess.] Zοδι. a = Sand LAUNCE. b A species of viper (Vipera ammon'ytes) of south-eastern Europe. Obs. Am'mo-dy'tes (-d'ttēz), n. [NL. & L., fr. Gr. ἀμμοδύτης a kind of serpent; lit, sand diver.] Zοδι. The genus of small elongated teleost fishes containing the typical sand launces (see Sand LAUNCE). It is the chief genus of a family, âm'mo-dy'-told, a. am'mo-m'm'a. ne'm'a. Var. am'mo-m'm's chief a (-dit'tet).

toid, o.
am'mo-næ'mi-a, -ne'mi-a. Var.
of ammoni.emia.
Am'mo-ne'a, n. pl. [NL.]
Equiv. to Ammonofibea.
ammonest. + Admonish.
Am'mo-ni (min'0-ni). D. Bib.
ammonia alum. See alum.

Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers. a. L. amtcus.] Friendly; amicable. Obs. & R. amt'cro'ble (Mr't-krō'blk, a. See A-not. amict's, ... Obs. [L. amictus cloak : cf. F. amict'amice.] L. A cloth wrapped around the head. 2. = AMICE, the piece of linen. [s-mict's, n. [L. cloak. See AMICE.] L. = AMICE, the piece of linen. 2. Rom. Antiq. Any outer garla-mic'cus cer'tus in re in-cer'tus.

midst. Obs.
A-mi'dsh (d-mē'dis), n. [Heb.
'anvidāh standing.] See SheMONEH 'ESREH.
am'1-dat'ed (\m'Y-dat'\ell), a.
Converted into an amide.

See AMINOAZO-. am'i-do-a'zo-ben'zene, n. Amiam'i-do-a'zo-ben'zene, n. Ami-noazobenzene. am'i-do-plast', am'i-do-plas' tid n. [amido- + -plast plastid]

n. [amido + -plast, plastid.] = AMYLOPLAST, AMYLOPLASTID. a-mid'u-lin (\(\hat{a}\)-mid'u-lyn), n. [See AMIDIN.] Chem. Soluble starch.

the bownin and genera. See Bowfin.

|a'mi' jus'qu'aux au'tels' (á'-me' zhis'kö-zö'tel').

|F.] =

AMICUN USQUE AD ARAS.

am'il. † AMEL.

am'il (%m'il; à'm'il), am'il s.miss', n. A fault, wrong, or dar (dâr), Vars. of AUMIL), am'il s.miss', n. A fault, wrong, or mistake. Obs. Shak. Miller, amim'ide, n. Also dd. Org. Chem. = AMDINE. amin'. Var. of AMEN. Am'i-a-dab (â-m'in' d-dāb), n. Heb.] Lit., kinsman is generalized, amissio: cf. F. amission. Gr. amission. Gr. amission. See "Ness." (Dbs. 1Lit., kinsman is generalized, amission. See "Ness. amission. See "Ness. amission. See "Ness. (Dbs. 1Lit., kinsman is generalized, amission. See "Ness. amis", see, n. See "Ness. amit. amit. doi: 1. To lose. Obs. generous: — mase. prop. name. of timen. Amire b. ab (&-mir'&-dabb), a. Amire b. ab (&-mir'&-dabb), a. Amire a. ab (&-mir'&-dabb), a. (a. ab), a. (a. ab),

COLL.
|| a mi-no'ri ad ma'jus. [L.]
From the less to the greater.
am'i-no-va-ler'ic, a. Chem. See Am'i-oi'de-i (ăm'ĭ-oi'dē-ī), n.
nl. |NL., fr. Amia.] Zool. =

pl. [NL., fr. Amia.] Zoôl. = Cycloganoidel.
a-mir' (ά-mēr'). Var. of ΑΜΕΚΡ.
am'i-ral, amireld. † ΑΔΜΙΚΑΙ.

am'i-ral, amireld. † ADMIRAL-a-mir'ship. n. See-SHIP. |
| a'mis' dos noirs' (a'mē' dā nwār'). |F.] Friends of the blacks (the negroes);— used in the title of a society founded in Paris by Brissot, 1778.
amise. † AMCE. |
| A'mis' of A'miles' (a'mē' zā a'mēl'). An old French romance largely of Oriental origin but connected with the cycle of Charlemagne, dating from the 12th or 13th century, and portraying the friendship and mutual sacrifices of two knights, Amis and Amiles, or Amiloun (in Middle English form).

in Vanbrugh's "Confederacy." amlett. "AMULET.
amm. Abbr. Amalgama.
am'ms (Sim'a). n. [LL. amma, prob. of interjectional or initative origin: cf. Sp. ama nurse, G. amme.] An abbess or spiritual mother.
Am'mah (Sim'a). Bib.
am'man, n. A female tutelar deity of the animistic tribes of southern India.
am'man (Sim'an), n. [G. amman, amman (Sim'an), n. [G. amman, amman cf. F. amman, A district officer, executive or

of linen.

Am'i-tal. D. Bib.

a'm'ité' (á'mē'tyā'), n. [F.]

Friendship.

| a'mitté' (a'mě'tyā'), n. [F.]
Friendship.
am't-tist. † AMETHYST.
A-mit'tai (d-mit'); ā-ī). Bib.
amitte. † ADMIT.
Am't-Tais. Var. of AMETURUS.
a-mix'i-a (φ-m)k'sī-α), n. [NL.
fr. Gr. ἀμεβα abstinence from
sexual intercourse.] Evolution.
Absence of interbreeding, as
that resulting from geographical
isolation.
A-miz'a-bad. Bib.
amland. † AMELING.
amlet. † OMELET.
Am'let. Richard. A gamester
in Vanbrugh's "Confederacy."
amlett. † AMULET.

ammoniac plant. A tall Persian apiaceous herb (Dorema ammoniacum), the milky juice of which yields ammoniae.

am.mo'nl.ay'ml.a, am.mo'nl.ey'ml.a (ā-mō'nl.ēy'ml.ā), n.

[NL.; ammonium + .æmia.] Med. A morbid condition caused by ammonia or ammonium carbonate in the blood.

ammonia gelatin. An explosive consisting of blasting gelatin, ammonium intrate, and charcoal.

Am.mo'nl.an (ā-mō'nl.ān), a. Of or pertaining to Ammonius; as: a Pertaining to Ammonius surnamed Saccas, of the 3d century, often called the founder of the Neo-Platonist school. Plotinus was one of his pupils. b Pertaining to Ammonius the Alexandrian, of the 3d century; — used to designate the divisions or "sections" into which he divided the text of the Gospels for use in a harmony of the Gospels devised by him. These sections were used in the Ten Canons (or Tables) prepared by Eusebius of Cæsarea, in the 4th century.

am.mo'nl.ate (-āt), n. 1. Chem. A compound of ammonia with a metallic oxide. Obs.

2. Com. Any organic nitrogenous material from which ammonia is obtained.

am.mo'nl.at'ed (-āt'ĕd), a. Combined or impregnated with

am-mo/ni-at/ed (-at/ed). c. Combined or impregnated with

ammonia.

ammoniated mercury. = WHITE PRECIPITATE a.

am-mon'ic (ā-mōn'lk; ā-mō'n'lk), a. Of or pertaining to ammonia or the radical ammonium.

am-mon'i-fl-ac'tion (ā-mōn'l-lk-kā'shān), n. [ammonia + -floation.] I. Impregnation with ammonia or ammonium compounds compounds

2. The production of ammonia from nitrogenous organic

2. The production of ammonia from introgenous organic matter, sep. by the action of bacteria.

am-mon'l-fy (&-mon'l-fi), v. t. & i. To subject to, or to produce or undergo, ammonification.

am-mo'ni-o- (&-mo'ni-6-). A combining form denoting the presence of ammonia or ammonium.

am'mo-nite (&m'ō-nit), n. [ammonia + -ite.] 1. = FA-

VIER EXPLOSIVE.

ammo-nite (am'o-nit), n. [ammonia + -ite.] 1. = FAvire expr.posive.

2. A nitrogenous animal product of rendering works, consisting largely of dried meat, used as a fertilizer.
Am'mon-ite (am'on-it), n. [From Ammon.] Bib. Oue of
the people called Ammon.
am'mon-ite (am'on-it), n. [L. cornu Ammonis horn of
Ammon; L. Ammon, Gr. Αμμων,
an appellation of Jupiter, as represented with the horns of a ram;
orig. the name of an Egyptian god.
See Amon.] Paleon. Any of numerous fossil shells of cephalopods of
the group Ammonoidea having the
form of a flat spiral similar to that
of the nautilus, especially abundant Ammonite (Cosmoceras of the nautilus, especially abundant Ammonite (Cosmoceras in the Mesozoic age. Some species | Jussen), front and side were three feet or more in diame.

m the Mesozoic age. Some species jason), front and side were three feet or more in diametree. See Ammontoba.— am'mon.tite (1tik), a.

Am'mon.tites (am'onitica), n. [NL.] Paleon. The typical genus of Ammonoidea. In it were formerly placed the majority of forms with the shell coiled in a flat spiral, and having intricately folded sutures, but it is now restricted to a few species, mostly of the Lias.

am'mon!ti-come (am'ō-n'ti-kōn), n. [See ammonites.

am'mon!ti-come (am'ō-n'ti-kōn), n. [See ammonites.

Am'mon.ti'ish (am'ōn-it'sh), a. Of or pertaining to the Ammonites.— n. The language of the Ammonites, supposed to have been closely related to Hebrew.

am-mo'ni-um (ā-mō'ni-ām), n. [See ammonia.] Chem. A strongly basic radical, NH,, whose compounds resemble those of the alkali metals. Ammonium has not been isolated, but is believed to be in combination with mercury in the so-called ammonium amalgam. Its salts are formed when ammonia ceasts with acids; thus, ammonia combines with hydrochloric acid to form ammonium chloride, NH4Cl (sal ammonium amalgam. Chem. A substance obtained as a ammonium amalgam. Chem. A substance obtained as a

(sal ammoniae).

ammonium amalgam. Chem. A substance obtained as a bulky silvery mass when sodium amalgam is treated with a solution of ammonium chloride. It decomposes readily into hydrogen, ammonia, and mercury. See AMMONIUM.

ammonium base. Chem. A compound formed by the partial or entire replacement by hydrocarbon radicals of the hydrogen of the ammonium group in ammonium hydroxide. The quaternary ammonium bases, such as tetramethyl ammonium hydroxide, N(CH<sub>3</sub>)4,OH, resemble the caustic alkalies in strength.

ammonium hydroxide, N(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>OH, resemble the caustic alkalies in strength.

ammonium carbonate. Com. A variable mixture, forming white translucent masses, of ammonium bicarbonate, NH<sub>4</sub>HCO<sub>3</sub>, and ammonium carbamate, NH<sub>4</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>. It is used in medicine, and is the base of common smelling salts. ammonium cyanate. Chem. A remarkable white crystalline substance, NH<sub>4</sub>'CNO, which passes, on standing, to the organic compound, urea, CO'(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.

ammonium hydroxide. Chem. A compound, NH<sub>4</sub>OH, formed when ammonia dissolves in water, and existing only in solution. Compared with the caustic alkalies it is a weak base. See AMMONIUM BASE.

ammonium molvidate. Chem. A crystalline salt.

a weak base. See AMMONIUM BASE.

ammonium molybdate. Chem. A crystalline salt, 
(NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>MoO<sub>4</sub> or NH<sub>4</sub>HMOO<sub>4</sub>, used in analytical chemistry 
as a precipitant of phosphoric acid, with which it forms a 
yellow precipitate of ammonium phosphomolybdate.

ammonium nitrate. Chem. A colorless crystalline salt, 
NH<sub>4</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>, formed by the union of ammonia and nitric acid, 
and in other ways. It is an ingredient of many explosives. 
ammonium persulphate. Chem. A colorless crystalline

ammonium persuliphate. Chem. A colorless crystalline

am/mo-ni/s-cum (ām/ō-ni/ākām), n. [1.] Ammoniae.

ammonium bloride. — akmonium chloride. — sal. Ammonium chloride.

ammonium neter. Chem. An inmonice meter. Chem. An inmonice meter. Chem. An inmonice meter. Chem. An inmonice fluxe.

ammonium persulip the
ammonium chloride. — sal. Ammonium numinium present in solutions.

Any veocess. — SoluAny veoces. — ammonium + weet. Chem. An
monice fluxe.

am'mo-ni-di. Chem. — ammonium + weet. Chem. To
subject to ammonium in the urine.

ammon'um numinium fluxer. Chem. To
subject to ammonium fixer.

am'mon-it-fluxer.

am'mon

monia relations analogous to those which acids, bases, and salts in the ordinary sense bear to water. Thus, sodium and the ordinary sense bear to water. Thus, sodium and the ordinary sense bear to water. Thus, sodium and the ordinary sense the ordinary sense the analogous control of the ordinary sense and the ammonia. See ammonia. See ammonia. See ammonia. See ammonia. See ammonia ordinary sense and selected and the ordinary sense and selected selected selected and selected selecte

AMONA

salt,  $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$ , used in general as an oxidizing agent and, in photography, for improving dense negatives. **ammonium sulphate**. Chem. A colorless crystalline salt,  $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$ , formed by the union of ammonia and sulphuric acid, and occurring in nature as mascagnite. It is made on a large scale from the ammoniacal liquor of gas works and is used as a fertilizer. **ammonium sulphide**. Chem. An unstable compound,  $(NH_2)_2S_3$ , obtained in colorless crystals by direct union of ammonia and hydrogen sulphide gases. A solution because on a large scale from the ammoniacan inquir of see well-and is used as a fertilizer.

ammonium sulphide. Chem. An unstable compound, in (NH<sub>d</sub>)S, obtained in colorless crystals by direct union of ammonia and hydrogen sulphide gases. A solution believed to contain it is made by half saturating aqueous ammonia with hydrogen sulphide, and is used as a reagent.

am-mo'no-(ā-mō'nō-). Chem. Combining form of ammonia;—used specif. in the words ammono-acid, ammono-base, and ammono-salt to denote compounds bearing to ammonia relations analogous to those which acids, bases, and salts in the ordinary sense bear to water. Thus, sodium amide, NaNH<sub>3</sub>, is the ammono-base corresponding to the hydro-base sodium hydroxide, NaOH.

am-mo'no-bas'ic (-bās'Ik), a. Chem. Basic with respect to ammonia. See AMMONO-

of vertebrates which develops an amnion in embryonic life. It comprises the reptiles, the birds, and the mammals. The well-developed aliantois and the presence of twelve pairs of cranial nerves also distinguish them from other vertebrates.—am'ni-ote (ām'ni-ot), a. a. n. am'ni-ote (5th'k), a. [Cf. F. amniotique.] Anat. Of or pertaining to the amnion; characterized by an amnion. amnotte acid. Chem., allantoin. Obs.—a. cavity, a. fuld, a. folds. See Amnion, 1 a.—a. sac, the sac formed by the chorion.

a.mocha (a-mē/ba), n.: pl. E.—Bas (-bdz), L.—Bæ (-bē). [NL., fr. Gr. anoisi change.] Zoōl. L. Any of several species of microscopic rhizopods of the genus Amæba, of which the best known animals, consisting of a nucleated mass of protoplasm denseat on the outside but without a distinct cell wall. It changes its shape by protruding portions of its body (called pseudopods). These also serve as organs of locomotion, the semifluid protoplasm composing the body gradually streaming into them, thus slowly changing the position of the animal. It has no definite mouth, but feeds by enveloping minute organisms or fragments of food in its substance, retaining them until the nutriment they contain is dissolved and assimilated. Respiration and exerction are carried on chiefly by means of contractile vacuoles (see under cowractule); reproduction, usually at least, is by division of the animal into two distinct individuals.

2. Any amoebalike cell or corpuscle of the blood or other part of an animal.

amy observed in amoebaeum; hence, alternately answer-iver.

part of an animal.

am'œ-bæ'an (am'ē-bē'ŭn), a. Also am'œ-be'an. Of or pertaining to an amebæum; hence, alternately answering; responsive.

The dactylic monody, "the latest development of the dactylic measure,"... in Sophocles... is a concession—like all this amaebæan pussage of lyrics—to a change of taste at Athens.

am'œ-bæ'um (am'ē-bē'ŭm), n.; L. pl.-BÆA(-ā). [L. amoebæaum carmen, Gr. ἀμοιβαῖον, a responsive song, fr. ἀμοιβή change.]

1. A poem composed of strophe and antistrophe, in which persons are represented as speaking alternately, as the

daμα άμοιβαιον, a responsive song, ir. aμοιβή change.]
1. A poem composed of strophe and antistrophe, in which persons are represented as speaking alternately, as the third and seventh eclogues of Vergil.
2. pl. Verses composing such a poem.
a.mor'bic (ā-mē/blk), a. Like or pertaining to an amœba; caused by amœbas or amœbalike organisms.
a.mor'bid (ā-mē/blk), a. Like or pertaining to an amœba; caused by amœbas or amœbalike organisms.
a.mor'boid (boid), a. [amæba + oid.] Biol. Like an amœba, esp. in its movements or changes of shape; amœbic; as, the amæboid movements exhibited by the white corpuscles of the blood.
a.mor'boid (boid), a. [NL., dim. of amæba.] Zoöl. a A small amœba. b The amœboid stage of many of the lower organisms, as of the Gregarinæ and the malaria parasites, in which the form is like a small amœba.
a.mok' (ā-mök'), n. [See amuck.] A nervous malady or seizure peculiar to the Malays, characterized by a frenzied desire to kill every one encountered. See amuck.
The amok. . . a sort of furious and imitative madness perhaps provoked at the same time by suggestion.
a.mo'le (ā-mō/lā), n. [Mex. Sp.] 1. Any part of a plant possessing detergent properties, and used as a substitute for soap.
2. Any of a number of plants so utilized; as: a In Califor-

provoked at the same time by suggestion.

a.mole (ā-mō/ā), n. [Mex. Sp.] 1. Any part of a plant possessing detergent properties, and used as a substitute for soap.

2. Any of a number of plants so utilized; as: a In California, the melanthaceous herb Chlorogalum pomeridianum.

b In Mexico, any of various species of Manfreda, as M. brachystachys, and of Agave, as A. heteracaniha, and Prochnyanthes, as P. viridescens, all three genera belonging to the Amaryllidaceae. The rootstock is pounded to a pulp, and readily produces a lather when moistened.

a.mo'mum (ā-mō'mām), n. [L., fr. Gr. Āumoor an Indian spice plant.] 1. Any of various aromatic plants mentioned by the ancients, but not certainly identified. Obs.

2. [cap.] Bod. A large genus of zinziberaceous plants of Asia, Africa, and Australia, several of which yield aromatic seeds, the cardamoms and grains of paradise of commerce. A'mon (ā'mōn), A'men (ā'mōn), n. [Egypt. āmen., prop., the hidden.] Egypt. Myth. Originally the local deity of Thebes, and during Theban supremacy one of the chief deities of the Egyptian pantheon. Amon was probably at first a deity of reproductive forces; later under the form Amon-Ra (ris) he was united with the sun god and was called "the father of the gods, the fashioner of men, the creator of cattle, the lord of all being," etc., eventually being conceived as a supreme deity, with the other gods as his members or parks. In his primitive function as god of life or reproduction he was represented as a man-headed deity, and had a famous oracle in the Libyan oasis of Ammon. It was this form that the classic peoples identified with Jupiter in Jupiter-Ammon (represented with ram's horns). As Amon-Ra he is represented as a man-headed deity, and had a famous oracle in the Libyan oasis of Ammon. It was this form that the classic peoples identified with your summer of the construction of the construction of the property of the construction of the construction of the property of

Am'ni-o'ta (ām'ni-ō'ta), n. pl. [NL.] Zool. That group

amner. + Almoner.
am-nee'ti-a (am-nie'f'-à), n. n.
INL. See amniser'ti-à), n.
INL. See amniser'ti-à), n.
INL. See amniser'ti-à), n.
INL. See amniser'ti-à), n.
INL. amnion + -rhea.] The amnion the final am'ni-o-ti'tis (amniotic final am'ni-o-ti'tis (amniotic + -titis) Med.
Inflammation of the amnion.
INL: amniotic + -titis] Med.
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Inflamm

### To diminish. Ohs.

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By halves.

A'mok (\( \text{\hat{a}}' \) mok). Bib.

man weath of the plumes. At Thebes he was the Amon-Ra.

\*\*mec'blorm, n. Amaboid.

\*\*a-mec'bloren, n. Amaboid.

\*\*a-mec'bloren, n. Amaboid.

\*\*a-mec'bloren, n. Amaboid.

\*\*a-mec'bloren, n. Amaboid.

\*\*a-mec'bloren or movements.

\*\*a-mec'bloren or A'mon (ā'mŏn). Bib. Am'o-na (ăm'ō-nà). D. Bib.

order-stage, many limited or intermingled with; surrounded by.

[They] from his presence hid themselves among they it replied with; surrounded by.

They it have been seen as the seen among the first intermingled with; surrounded by.

2. Conjoined, or associated with, or making part of the number of; in the number or class of.

Blessed art thou among women. Luke i. 28.

3. During; in the course of. Obs.

4. Expressing a relation of dispersion, distribution, etc.; also, a relation of reciprocal action. When among or amongs is used of the distribution of property among certain persons named it properly implies that no one of those mentioned shall be excluded, but that each and all shall share in the distribution, and equally, unless there be something in the context showing a contrary intention.

Human secribes were retied among them. Markow.

Whether they quarreled among themselves, or with their neighbors.

Syn.—Among. Among. Among denotes a mingling or

Whether they quarreled among themselves, or with their neighbors.

Whether they quarreled among themselves, or with their neighbors.

Syn.—Among, amidst. Among denotes a mingling or intermixture with distinct or separable objects; as, "A certain man . . . fell among thieves" (Luke x. 30); among the people. Hence it is regularly followed by a plural or a collective noun. Amidst denotes literally in the midst or middle of, hence surrounded by; and that which surrounds may or may not consist of distinct or separable objects; as, "to the lonely inn "mid the rocks" (M. Arnold); "She stood in tears amid the alien corn" (Keats); "amidst his frolic play" (Collins). When both among and amidst are applicable to the same objects, among regards them in their individual, amidst in their collective aspect. Thus Milton describes the seraph Abdiel as "among the faithless, faithful only he," having in mind the other angels as individual rebels; but when he adds, "From amidst hem forth he passed," he is thinking of the angels rather as a collective body. See between.

am'o-ret (am'fō-rēt), n. [OF. amorette. See Amourrette.]

1. An amorous girl or woman; a wanton. Obs. J. Warton.

2. A love knot, love token, or love song; in pl., love glances or love tricks. Obs.

3. A petty love affair or amour. Obs.

Am'o-retu'la (ām'fō-rēt), n. [I. pl. - ml. (-nē). [It., dim. of amore cupid.] An infant cupid or love, such as is common in Italian painting and sculpture of the 16th century.

am'o-rits (ām'fō-rīst), n. [L. amor love. See Amorous.] A professed lover; an amateur of love; a gallant. Milton. It was the custom for an amorist to impress the name of his mistress in the dust, or upon the damp earth, with letters fixed upon his shoe.

Am'o-rite (ām'fō-rīst), n. [Heb. ha-Emrī the Amorite; cf. Assyrian Amur'ā.] Any of an ancient Palestinian meonle

mistress in the dust, or upon the damp earth, with letters fixed upon his shoe.

Am'o-rite (am'o-rit), n. [Heb. ha-Emrî the Amorite; cf. Assyrian Amurrā.] Any of an ancient Palestinan people dwelling chiefly in the northern and eastern mountainous regions. They are mentioned as the Amurra in the cuneiform inscriptions of Sargon, as early as the 12th century B. C., and were early depicted on Egyptian monuments with light skin, blue eyes, and light or, sometimes, dark hair. Some regard them as of Libyan race, some as of Semitic.

am'o-rous (am'o-rūs), a. [OF. amoros, F. amoureux, LL. amorosus, fr. L. amor love, amare to love.] 1 Inclined to love; having a propensity to love, or sexual enjoyment; loving; fond; affectionate; as, an amorous disposition.

2. Affected with love; in love; enamored; — usually with of, formerly with on.

Thy roses amorous of the moon.

Sure my brother is amorous on Hero.

3. Of or relating to, or produced by, love.

Millon.

Millon.

Skillful in music and in amorous lays

Skillful in music and in amorous lays Marlowe

Syn. — Loving, tender, passionate, ardent. See FOND.
—am'o-rous-ly, adv. —am'o-rous-ness, n.

A-mor'pha (ā-môr'fā), n. [NL. See Amorphous.] Bol.

A small genus of American fabaceous herbs or shrubs with
odd-pinnate leaves and spikes of purplish flowers, having
the corolla reduced to one petal; also [l. c.], a plant of this
genus. A. fruticosa is the false indigo, and A. canescens
the lead plant.

a-mor'phism (-fiz'm), n. [See Amorphous.] 1. State or
onality of being amorphous.

quality of being amorphous.

2. The system of absolute nihilism advocated by the RusCent. Dict. a-mor'pho- (a-môr'fō-). A combining form for amorphous a-mot'pho-(a-môr'fō-). A combining form for amorphous.

a-mo'nam (a-môr'nām). Var of
AMUNAM. See MEASURE.
amoner, amoneror. † ALMONER.
amones. † AMONGST.
amonleioun. † ADMONITION.
amonst. † AMONTION.
amonst. † AMOUNT.
a-mon'til-la' do (ā-môn'tēl-yā'tāc') ja', mo', n. [Sp.] See SEERRY.
amoove. † AMOUR.
1. Love. Obs.
2. (cap.) Hence, by personification, the god of love; Cupid
a-mo'ra, "See AMORAIM.

A combining form for amorphous.

If, dim. of amore love. ] 1. A love poem or a love trick.
am'o-rev'-o-lous. (ām'ô-rēv'-o-lous. (ām'ô-rēv'-o-l

3. A little love; an amorino.

am'o-rev'-oluss (am'o-rev'-olus), a. [It. amorevole.] Loving; gracious. [Sp. amorphous. Ref.]

a'mor fus Amorphous. Ref.]

a'mor ha-ben'di [o., a'morphous. Ref.]

(Accursed) love of possessing

Orid (Metamorphoese, I., 181).

am'o-ris'tic, a. Amatory. Rare

a-morn'ing, a-morn'ings, adv.

[a-on+morning, See-wARDS.]

In the morning; every morning. Obs.

a'morn num'mi (nbm') [I.]

a'morn num'mi (nbm') [I.]

head of a triad including Mut, his wife, and Chunsu, his son. The ruins of Karnak are the remains of his great Theban temple.

\*\*Among\*\* (a-ming\*\*) \*\* prep. [ME. amongist, amonges, among\*\*, amonges, (a-ming\*\*) \*\* prep. [ME. amongist, amonges, amonges, among\*\*, amonges, amonge, among, AS. onmang, ongemang, in a crowd or mixture. For the ending st see aminst. See among. I. Mixed or intermingled with; surrounded by.

[They] from his presence hid themselves among The thickest trees.

2. Conjoined, or associated with, or making part of the number of; in the number or class of.

Blessed art thou among women. Luke i. 28.

3. During; in the course of. Obs.

The course of the plants produce a curious mottled fivering spans. The plants produce a curious produce a curious mo

Scientific treatises . . . are not seldom rude and amorphous in style.

Amorphous phosphorus. See PHOSPHORUS.

style.
smorphous phosphorus. See PHOSPHORUS.
- a-mor'phous-ly, adv. - a-mor'phous-ness, n.
a-mort' (-mort'), a. [F. à to + mort death; all amort is for alamort.] As if dead; lifeless; spiritless; dejected. Shak.
a-mor'tiz-a-ble (à-môr'tiz-à-b'l), a. [Cf. F. amortissable.]

a-mor'tiz-a-ple (a-mor martized. Capable of being amortized. a-mor'ti-za'tion (-ti-za'shūn), n. [LL. amorti-a-mor'ti-za'tion (-ti-za'shūn), n. [LL. amorti-zation | See Amortize; cf. Admortization.]

Capable of being amortized.

a-mor'ti-za'tion(-ti-za'shūn; -ti-za'shūn), n. [LL. amortisatio, admortizatio. See amortize; cf. Admortization.]

Act or process of amortizing; also, the sum so applied.

a-mor'tize (à-môr'tiz; -tiz), v. t.; -tized(-tizd; -tizd);

-tiz-ing. [ME. amortisen, LL. amortisare, admor-, or F. amortir to sell in mortmain, extinguish; L. ad + mors death. See mormann.]

1. To make as if dead; destroy. Obs.

2. Law. To alienate in mortmain. See mormain.

3. To clear off, liquidate, or otherwise extinguish, as a debt, usually by a sinking fund. Hence: a To extinguish (a premium or a discount involved in the purchase of a security) by periodically charging off a portion (of the premium) or crediting a portion (of the discount) so as to bring the value to par at maturity, the transfer being made respectively from income to investment or vice versa. b Loosely, to bring the value of (a security) to par in this way.

a-mor'tize-ment(-tiz-möxt). n. [F. amortisement.] a =

Amortization. b Arch. The sloping top of a projecting pier, as a buttress; a crowning member in an edifice.

A'mos (āmūs), n. [Heb. 'Amōs.] Lit., burden; — masc. prop. name. Used specif. for: a A Hebrew prophet of the sth century B. c., a herdsman of Tekoa, near Bethlehem.

b The Book of Amos. See Old Testament.

a-mor'tion (ā-mō'shūn), n. [L. amotio. See Amove.] 1. Removal; ousting; esp., the removal of a corporate officer from his office, in this specif. sense being distinguished from disfranchisement, or removal from the corporation. "The amotion of a mischief." Lockhart.

2. Deprivation of possession of property.

a-monunt'(ā-mount'), v. i.; A-mount'En; A-mount'ing. [Of.

amotion of a mischief." Lockhart.

2. Deprivation of possession of property.

3. Deprivation of possession of property.

3. Mount' (d-mount'), v. i., i. Mount's p. i. Mount'ing. [OF. amonter to increase, advance, ascend, fr. amont (equiv. to L. ad montem to the mountain) upward, F. amont up the river. See Mount, v. é. n. ] 1. Togoup; to ascend. Obs.

So up he rose, and thence amounted straight. Spenser.

2. To rise or reach (to) by an accumulation of particular sums or quantities; to come (to) in the aggregate or whole; as, the bill amounts to ten dollars.

3. To rise, reach, or extend (to) in effect, substance, or influence; to be equivalent; to come practically (to); as, the testimony amounts to very little.

3. Mount', n. 1. The sum total of two or more sums or quantities; the aggregate; the whole quantity; a totality; as, the amount of 7 and 9 is 16; the amount of a bill; the amount of this year's revenue.

amount of this year's revenue.

2. The effect, substance, value, significance, or result; the sum; as, the amount of the testimony is this.

The whole amount of that enormous fame. Pope.

Syn. - See sum.

The whole amount of that enormous fame. Pope.

Syn. — See sum.

A'mour' (A'moor'; accented a'mour, 15th-17th c.; cf.
EN-AM'OR), n. [F., fr. L. amor love.] 1. Love; affection. Obs.

2. Love making; a love affair; usually, an unlawful connection in love; a love intrigue; an illicit love affair. in amours with, in love with. Obs.

A'mou'rette' (A'moo'rēt'), n. [F., dim. of amour love.]

1. A trifling love affair; a petty amour.

Scott.

3. The quaking grass (Briza media).

3. The quaking grass (Briza media).

3. The quaking grass (Briza media).

3. Move' (Δ-moo'v), v. t.; A-mover' (Δ-moo'v)'; A-mov'ing (Δ-moo'v)', v. t.; A-mov'er' (Δ-moo'v)'.

2. Law. To dismiss or remove from an office or station.

a-move', v. t. & t. [OF. amovoir or esmovoir.] To move or be moved inwardly; to excite. Obs.

am'pe-lite (Mm'pē-līt), n. [L. ampelitis, Gr. ἀμπελίτιs, fr. ἀμπελος a vine.] 1. A black earth abounding in pyrites, used by the ancients to kill insects, etc., on vines.

a-mor'pho-phyte (Δ-mor'fō-fīt), | ing the ground;—gaid of the

2. Cannel coal or carbonaceous schist. - am/ne-lit/in (am/-

pē·livīk), a.

Am'pe-lopysis (am'pē·lopysis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ἄμπελος
vine + όψις appearance.] 1. Bot. A genus of vitaceous
plants closely related to Vitis, and distinguished by the
separate petals and the absence of adhesive disks to the
tendrils. A. cordata and A. arborea, of the southern United

Am'pe-loy'sis (Am'pê-lōp'sis), n. [NL, fr. Gr. ἄμπλος vine + öψε appearance.] 1. Bot. A genus of vitaceous plants closely related to Vitis, and distinguished by the separate petais and the absence of adhesive disks to the tendrils. A cordata and A arbora, of the southern United States, are the only American species.
2. [l. c.] Hort. A plant of the genus Parthenocissus, esp. the Japanese ivy, P. tricuspidata, and the Virginia creeper, P. quinquefolia. This genus was confused with Ampelopsis. Am pe-lo-sic/y-os (Km pê-lō-sis/1-os), n. [NL.; Gr. ἀμπ-λος vine + σίκυες gourd.] Bot. A genus of tropical African cucurbitaceous vines containing two species, remarkable for their size, a single shoot often attaining a length of 50 feet. The curious purplish flowers are succeeded by immense gourdlike fruits containing edible seeds, which in A. scandens yield an oil resembling olive oil.

ampere (am-pār²) In. [After A. M. Ampère, French election of a current of electricity, measured in amperes.

ampere (am-pār²) In. [After A. M. Ampère, French election of electrical current; the current produced by one volt acting through a resistance of one ohm. See CUREYT. The ampere was defined by the International Electrical Congress in 1993 and by U. S. Statute as, one tenth of the units, or the practical equivalent of the univarying current which, when passed through a standard solution of nitrate of silver in water, deposits silver at the rate of 0.00118 gram per second; this is called the international ampere.

ampere hour. Elec. A unit, employed in calculating fall of pressure in distributing mains, equivalent to a current of one ampere flowing through one foot of conductor.

ampere hour. Elec. A unit, employed in calculating fall of pressure in distributing mains, equivalent to a current of one ampere flowing through one foot of conductor.

ampere hour. Elec. A unit, employed in calculating fall of pressure in distributing mains, equivalent to a current of one ampere foot. Elec. A unit, employed in calculating fall of pressure in

a-mor'pho-phyte (à-mòr'fō-fīt),

n. [amor]hō-+-phyte] Bot.

ha plant producing irregular or anomalous flowers

a-mor'phose (-fōs). Var of Λ

amor)hose (-fōs). Var of Λ

manders, through the skin or mucous membrane of the manders, through the skin or mucous membrane of the manders, through the skin or mucous membrane of the manders, through the skin or mucous membrane of the manders, through the skin or mucous membrane of the manders, through the skin or mucous membrane of the manders are manders, the skin or mucous membrane of the manders are manders, and person of the skin or mucous membrane of the skin or superson skilet. A

2. (cap.) Hence, by personification, the good of love; Gupid a.mo'ra, n. See amora/ing, a-morn'ing, a-norn'ing, a-morn'ing, afood, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); K=ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh=z in azure. Numbers refer to \$\frac{8}{2}\$ in Guids. Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

The amphibious character of the Greeks was already determined: they were to be lords of land and sea. Hare.

mined: they were to be lords of land and sea.

3. Of a mixed nature; partaking of two natures.

Not in free and common socage, but in this amphibious subordinate class of villein socage.

—am-phib'i-ous-1p., adv.—am-phib'i-ous-ness, nam'phi-blas'fic (ām'ít-blás'tīk), a. [amphi-+ blastic.]

Biol. Segmenting unequally; — said of telolecithal eggs with complete segmentation.

am'phi-blas'tu-la (ām'fī-blās'tū-la'), n.; L. pl.—Læ (-lē).

[NL.] Biol. A blastula in which the cells of one hemisphere are very different from those of the other, as in the embryos of some songes.

[NL.] Biol. A diascula in which the cells of one nemisphere are very different from those of the other, as in the embryos of some sponges.

Am-phib'o-la (am-fib'o-la), n. [NL. See AMPHIBOLE.]

Zoöl. A genus of basommatophorous pulmonate gastropods having a rough turbinate shell, unique among Pulmonata in possessing a well-developed operculum.

am'phi-bole (am'fi-bol), n. [F., fr. Gr. ἀμφίβολος doubtful, equivocal, fr. ἀμφίβολος to the full equivocal, fr. ἀμφίβολος to the mineral was so named from its great variety in color and composition.] Min. A silicate of calcium and magnesium and usually one or more other metals, as iron, manganese, etc. It is monoclinic, and includes many varieties differing in color and composition. Also called horn-blende. H., 5-6. Sp. gr., 2.9-3.4. Amphibole is a constituent of many crystalline rocks, as syenite, diorite, most varieties of trachyte, etc. Some of the nonaluminous varieties are, tremolite, actinolite, and richterite (including nephrite and assessos); of the aluminous, edenite and common hornblende.

varieties are, tremolile, actinolile, and richterite (including nephrite and asbestos); of the aluminous, edenile and common hornblende.

amphibole group. A group of minerals closely allied to the pyroxene group and paralleling the latter in composition, but differing in cleavage, crystalline form, etc. It includes anthophyllile (orthorhombic), amphibole, glaucophane, etc. (monoclinic), and emigmatile (triclinic).

am'phi-bol'ic (\(\text{2m'}\)file (orthorhombic), amphibole, glaucophane, etc. (monoclinic), and emigmatile (triclinic).

2. Zoōl. Capable of being directed either forward or backward, as the outer, or reversible, toe of a fishhawk or owl.

3. Med. Uncertain or irregular, as certain stages in fevers, or the critical period of disease when prognosis is uncertain am'phi-bol'ic, a. Min. Of or resembling amphibole.

am-phib'o-lite (\text{2m'}\)file (\text{3m'}\)file (\text{ of more than one interpretation; also, the ambiguity arising from such a phrase, discourse, or proposition, properly distinguished from (though often confused with) equivocation, which arises from the twofold sense of a single term am-phib-olous (am-flot-libs), a. [L. amphibolus, Gr. authifo-lous (am-flot-libs), a. [L. amphibolus, Gr. authifo-lous) (abubtul. Obs.

Never was there such an amphibolous quarrel — both parties deciaring themselves for the king.

2. Logic. Capable of two meanings.

An amphibolous sentence is one that is capable of two meanings, not from the double sense of any of the words, but from the alms, and from the double sense of any of the words, but from the alms alms and the construction; e.g., "The duke Wet lives that themy and descent and the company of the words but from the double sense of any of the words, but from the double sense of any of the words, but from the double sense of any of the words, but from the double sense of any of the words, but from the double sense of any of the words, but from the flower of the words and the property of the words.

that Henry shall depose." Whately, am phi-brach (amft-brak), n. [L. amphibrachys, Gr. àμφίβραχνς short at both ends; ἀμφί + βραχύς short.] Pros. A foot of three syllables, the middle one long, the others short (--υ); as, λάδἐτἔ. When applied to modern

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verse the accented syllable takes the place of the long, and the unaccented of the short; as, pro-phetic.

am'phi-car'pic (âm'fi-kār'pīk) a. [See AMPHI-; -cAR-am'phi-car'poic (âm'fi-kār'pīk) a. [See AMPHI-; -cAR-am'phi-char'pous, (kār'pīk)] rous.] Bot. Producing fruit of two kinds, either as to form or time of ripening.

am'phi-chro'lc (-krō-māt'īk) a. [amphi-+Gr. χοόα am'phi-chro-mat'īc (-krō-māt'īk) color.] Chem. Exhibiting or producing two colors, as substances which in the color test change red litmus to blue and blue to red.

am'phi-cor'lous (-sē'lūs), a. [Gr. ἀμφίκοιλος hollowed all round; ἀμφί + κολος hollow.] Zoöl. Biconcave; — said of vertebræ having both the anterior and posterior surfaces of the centrum concave.

am'phi-cre-at'i-nine (-krō-āt'ī-nīn; -nōn), n. Also -nin.

[amphi-tre-at'i-nine (-krō-āt'ī-nīn; -nōn), n. Also -nin.

[amphi-try-on (ām-fik'tī-ōn), n. [L. amphictyones, pl., Gr. ἀμφίκντονεκ, Prob. orig, ἀμφίκντονες dwellers around, neighbors.] Gr. Hist. A deputy to an amphictyonic council.

am-phic'ty-on'īc (-δπ'īk), a. [Gr. ἀμφίκντονεκός.] Of or pertaining to the amphictyons.

amphictyonic council, the council or congress held by the deputies or representatives of the states associated in an amphictyonic league, or amphictyony. — a. league, an amphictyonic player, or amphictyony. — a. league, an amphictyony; esp. [cap], the Delphic Amphictyon, which was a league, originally of twelve of the ancient Greek populations, which assumed the protection of the temple and worship of Apollo at Delphi, and the direction of the Pythian games. Until the 3d century it was powerful in political as well as religious affairs. It existed as late as the year 2 A. D.

am-phic'ty-ory (-ō-nĭ), n.; pl. -NIES (-nīz), [Gr. ἀμφίκοντα and producing and pr

political as well as religious affairs. It existed as late as the year 2 A. D.

am-phic/ty-o-ny (-t-ni), n.; pl. Nies (-niz). [Gr. ἀμφικυονία.] Gr. Hisl. A league of neighboring tribes associated to care for and protect the temple of some deity and maintain worship within it;— of which sort were the amphictyonies of Calauria and Onchestos, both connected with the temple of Poseidon, that of Amarynthos, connected with the temple of Artemis, that of Delos, with the temple of Apollo, and the Delphic Amphictyony (see AMPHICTYONIC LEAGUE), the most important of all.

Am'phi-gen'(am'fi-jē'a), n. [NL.; amphi- + Gr. γ̄ the earth.] Zoōgeog. A realm or region including temperate South America.

am'phi-gen (ām'fī-jēn), n. [amphi-+-gen: cf. F. amphigent lements to form acids and bases; applied by Berzelius to oxygen, sulphur, selenium, and tellurium. Obs. 2. Bot. A thallogen.

am-phig'e-nous (ām-fīj'ē-nūs), a. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an amphigent).

am'phi-go-ry (am'fl-gô-r), n.; pl. -RIES (-rYz), am'phi-go-ry (am'fl-gô-r), n.; pl. -RIES (-rYz), am'phi-gou'ri (-gôo'rè), n.; pl. -RIES (-rèz). [F. amphigouri, of uncertain derivation.] A nonsense verse or composition; a

am'phi-go-ry (am'fi-go-ri), n.; pl. - RIES (-712), am'phi-gou'ri (-goō'rē), n.; pl. - RIS (-rēz). [F. amphigouri, of uncertain derivation.] A nonsense verse or composition; a rigmarole with apparent meaning, which proves to be meaningless.— am'phi-gor'ic (-gōr'Ik), a.

am-phim'a-cor (ām-fīm'a-sēr), n. [L. amphimacrus, Gr. ἀμφίμακρος; ἀμφί+ μακρός long.] Gr. & Lat. Pros. A foot of three syllables, the middle one short and the others long, as in cāstūās.

am'phi-mix'is (-m'k's's), n. [NL.; amphi-+ Gr. μέξες a mingling.] Biol. a The union of the germ plasm of two individuals in sexual reproduction. b Interbreeding.

Am'phi-neu'ra (-n'h'râ), n. pl. [NL.; amphi-+ Gr. μέξες a mingling.] Siol. a Class of marine mollusks (often considered an order of Gastropoda) comprising the chitons and their allies;—equiv. to tsopleura. The class is divided into: the Placophora, which have a large foot and bilaterally symmetrical body protected by a shell of eight arched segments, placed one behind the other, partly overlapping, and bound together by a muscular girdle encircling them all; and the Aplacophora, which consist of a few wormlike shell-less forms.

Am-phi-on'fo (ām-fīn), n. [L., fr. Gr. 'Aμφίων.] Gr. Myth. Son of Zeus and Antiope, twin of Zethus, and husband of Niobe. With Zethus, Amphin captured Thebes, and fortified the city with a wall built by charming the stones into place with a lyre given to him by Hermes. See Antrope.—Am'phi-on'fo (ām'fī-ōn'fk), a.

Am'phi-on'fo (ām'fī-ōn'fk), a.

pointed at both ends, with an oral opening surrounded by cirri just under the anterior end. There is a median dorsal and anal fin, but no trace of limbs. There is a notochord,



Fore; oo Uvary; v Aoria. Naturai size.

a dorsally situated neural tube, and a system of blood vessels containing colorless blood, but no well-marked brain or heart. The eyes are represented by a median pigment spot without a lens or other accessories, and an olfactory organ is present, but auditory organs are wanting. The pharyns is long, with numerous gill clefts, which open into an exterior chamber, or atrium. The egg is holoblastic and forms a typical blastula and gastrula. Species of this group are found in many parts of the world. They burrow in the sand near shore, and are very active in their movements.

row in the sand near shore, and account movements.

am'phi-pod (am'fi-pod), n. Zoöl. One of the Amphipoda.

— a. Of or belonging to the Amphipoda.

Am-phip'o-da (am-fip'6-da), n. pl. [NL.; amphi-poda.] Zoöl. A

-poda. J Zool. A large suborder of Crustacea of the order Arthros-traca, comprising the sand fleas and

Crustacea of the order Arthrostraca, comprising the sand fleas and allied forms. They are usually of small size and laterally compressed form, and have the four anterior pairs of thoracic limbs directed forward, and the three posterior pairs directed backward and upward. The thoracic limbs bear the gills. The amphipods live in, or near, salt or fresh water. Some, as the whale louse, are parasitic.

am-phip'ro-style (-rô-stil; km'ff-prô'stil), a. [L. amphiprostyle] Arch. Designating a kind of columniation. See columniation as d. — n. An amphiprostyle building. — am-phip'ro-style (-stiflar), a.

am'phi-sar'ca(3m'ff-sār'ka'), n. [NL.; amphi-+Gr. σαρξ, σαρχός, flesh.] Bol. A many-celled and many-seeded in dehiseent fruit having a hard or woody exocarp and pulpy endocarp, as that of the calabash tree (Crescentia cujete). am'phis-bæ'na (3m'ffs-bē'nd), n. [L, ft. Gr. άμφίσβαινα; άμφίς on both ends + βαίνειν to go.] 1. A fabled serpent with a head at each end, moving either way.

2. [cap.] Zööl. A genus of lizards, the type of a family, Am'phis-bæ'ni-dæ (-αl-dē), which includes numerous limbless lizards with concealed eyes and short blunt tail. They are wormlike in appearance and movements, and are said to move either forward or backward. They are found in warm or tropical countries, and burrow in the ground, feeding on worms and insects. Though often considered poisonous, they are perfectly harmless. — am'phis-bæ'ni-da (-ni-ân), a. ên.—am'phis-bæ'nic (-nik', a.—am'phis-bæ'noid (-noid), a.—am'phi-hideid (-noid), a.—am'phi-h

an amplitude at Fugus Ambiguity of speech; equivocation. Rare.

am'phi-mor'ula (km/fy.mbr'.
654.2), m. L. pl.Lk(18). (NI.
654. BENA, BEMNIAN, etc.
Am-phis'i-le (am-f Ys'Y-lē), n.
[NL.] Zoöl. Syn. of CENTRISCUS. See CENTRISCUS b. blastic egg.
am/phi-plat/y-an (-plat/y-an),
a. [amphi-+ Gr. πλατύς flat.]
Zööl. Having the centrum flat
at both ends;—said of vertebræ.

or the Amphidia. — am-phibitolog's cal (ö-lög's kal), α.

Am'phi-biot's ca (am'fi-bi-bi's kal), α.

Am'phi-biot's ca (am'fi-bi-bi's kal), α.

Auborder of Neuroptera including those with aquatic larvæ.

am-phib's min (am-fib's min (am'fib's min (am'fib's min (am'fib's min)), α. γ. L. γl. -1 λ. (-a). [NL.] An amphibian. Hare.

am'phi-bols (am'fi-bōl), α. An ambiguity ; amphiboly. 0bs.

am'phi-bols (am'fi-bōl) - 0bs.

am'phi-bols (am'fi-bōl) bolic. Obs. am/phi-bo-lif/er-ous, a. See βρύειν to swell.] Bot. Growing by increase over the whole surface. Rare.

others short (--ν); as, hābērž. When applied to modern am.phib't-lo' og y (ām-fīb' vā.]' — Am'phlear.pæ'a (ām'fīkār.b'īt), n. [Am/phlear.pæ'a (ām'fīkār.branch of zodlogy which treats of the Amphibia.—— am.phlb't-loolog' teal (-b-lòj' t-kol), a. Am'phlear'pa', n. [NL. See AMPHICAR.branch of zodlogy which treats of the Amphibal of the sumphibal of the sumphibal of the sumphibal of the sumphibal of Neuroptera including those with aquatic larves. amphibal of Neuroptera including those with aquatic larves. particularly and philoselia (am'fīb' təl'n), n. L. pl. -14. (al.) [NL.] An archegonium which is amphibal of (am'fīb' bo'l), n. An ambiguity i amphibal), n. An ambiguity i amphibal of the sumphibal of the sumphi am'phi-ce'll-an, am'phi-ce-lous, a. Rare vars. of Amphi-ce'll-an, collous.

am'phi-ce'll-an, collous.

am'phi-ce'll-an, collous.

am'phi-ce'll-an, collous.

am'phi-ch'ral, am'phi-che'ral

ch'ral), a. [amphi- dr.

ch'ral, an'phi-che'ral

ch'ral, an'phi-che'll-an, an'phi-che'll-an, an'phi-come, an'phi-che'll-an, an'phi-come, an'phi-che with eminences, ancientity used in divination. koudo with hair all round.]
A kind of figured stone, beset
with eminences, anciently used
in divination.
Am'phi-con'dy-la (-k\text{On'}\d'1-\d),
n, h, [NL. amphi-con'dy-la
dnat. The Mammalia; from
their two occipital condyles.
am'phi-cra'nia. n. [NL. See
AMPHI-ICRANUM.] Med. Pain
affecting both sides of the head.

Am/phi-tri'te (&m/fi-tri'tē), n. [L., fr. Gr. 'Αμφιτρίτη.]

1. Gr. Myth. The daughter of Nereus and Doris, wife of Poseidon and goddess of the sea.

2. Zoöl. A genus of tubicolous polychætous annelids with branching gills and numerous prostomial tentacles.

am-phit'ro-pous (&m-fit'rō-pis), a. [amphi-+-tropous.] Bot. Having the ovule inverted, but with the attachment near the middle of proceeds. belf antropous.

but with the attachment near the middle of one side; half anatropous.

Am-phit'ry-on (ām-fit'rī-on), Am-phit'ru-o (-rōo-ō), n. [L. Ampitryo, -uo, -yom, -uon, Gr. -'Αμφιτρών.] Class. Myth. The husband of Alcmene, in whose guise Zeus visits her, enputertains her with a feast, and becomes the 1 Raphe; 2 father of Hercules. The name has hence Chalazz; 3 been applied to a host, esp. when his identity Micropyle. Is in doubt. See Lz véritable Amphitryon est L'Ampitrayon ot L'On DINE.

Am'phitu'ma (śm/H-Ū'mā), n. [NL., irreg. fr. amphi+ + Gr. πρεὐμα breath.] Zoöl. A genus of Am-

Gr. πνεῦμα breath.] Zοöl. A genus of Amphibia represented only by the Congo snake (which see).

Gr. nvelua breath.] Zoöl. A genus of Amphibia represented only by the Congo snake (which see).

am'pho-pey'tone (am'tō-pēy'tōn), n. [Gr. dupći + peptone.] Physiol. Chem. A product of peptic digestion, regarded as a mixture of hemipeptone and antipeptone.

am'pho-ra (am'tō-ra), n.; L. pl. -r. (-rō).

[L., fr. Gr. dupópevis, auphopoevis, a jar with two handles; dupći + opoevis bearer, depento to bear.] I. Class. Archeol. A jar or vase of a type characterized by a large oval or egg-shaped body, narrow cylindrical neck, and two handles rising nearly to the level of the orifice. Amphora are of two classes:

(1) Those designed for holding or storing wine, oil, honey, corn, etc., which are commonly undecorated and usually pointed at tab. (4x). The bottom (for fastening in the earth): -called also diota (sing. diota).

(2) Decorated amphora, used chiefly as prizes, as in the Panathenaic festival, where the victors in the games received painted amphora were provided with oil from the sacred olives) of a characteristic style. Decorated amphora were provided with disk-shaped bases. The amphora appeared in Greece in the period of geometrical decoration.

2. Hence, a measure of capacity. See MEASURE.

3. Bol. The permanent lower half of a pyxis.

am'pho-ral (-rā), a. [L. amphoratis.] Pertaining to, or resembling, an amphora.

am.phoric (am-för'Ik), a.

Med. Produced by, or in.

phora.

am-phor'ic (&m-för'Ik), a.

Med. Produced by, or indicating, an empty cavity in the lungs giving a sound like that produced by blowing into an empty decanter; as, amphoric respiration or resonance. — am'pho-rio'l-ty (&m'fō-F'Ik'), a. [Gr. ἀμφότερος both.]

Partly one and partly the other; both acid and alkaline.

Cf. Амгниснвого.

Bur/ple (&m'y'l), a. [F. ample, L. amples, prob for amples am'ple (&m'y'l), a. [F. ample, L. amples, prob for amples am'ple (&m'y'l), a. [F. ample, L. amples, prob for amples am'ple (&m'y'l), a. [F. ample, L. amples, prob for amples am'ple (&m'y'l), a. [F. ample, L. amples, prob for amples am'ple (&m'y'l), a. [F. ample, L. amples, prob for amples am'ple (&m'y'l), a. [F. ample, L. amples, prob for amples am'ple (&m'y'l), a. [F. ample, L. amples, prob for amples am'ple (&m'y'l), a. [F. ample, L. amples, prob for amples am'ple (&m'y'l), a. [F. ample, L. amples, prob for amples am'ple (&m'y'l), a. [F. ample, L. amples, prob for amples am'ple (&m'y'l), a. [F. ample, L. amples, prob for amples am'ple (&m'y'l), a. [F. ample, L. amples, prob for amples am'ple (&m'y'l), a. [F. ample, L. amples, prob for am'ple (&m'y'l), a. [F. ample, L. amples, prob for am'ple (&m'y'l), a. [F. ample, L. amples, prob for am'ple (&m'y'l), a. [F. ample, L. amples, prob for am'ple (&m'y'l), a. [F. ample, L. amples, prob for am'ple (&m'y'l), a. [F. ample, L. amples, prob for am'ple (&m'y'l), a. [F. ample, L. amples, prob for am'ple (&m'y'l), a. [F. ample, L. amples, prob for am'ple (&m'y'l), a. [F. ample, L. amples, prob for am'ple (&m'y'l), a. [F. ample, L. amples, prob for am'ple (&m'y'l), a. [F. ample, L. amples, prob for am'ple (&m'y'l), a. [F. ample, L. amples, prob for am'ple (&m'y'l), a. [F. ample, L. amples, prob for am'ple (&m'y'l), a. [F. ample, L. amples, prob for am'ple (&m'y'l), a. [F. ample, L. amples, prob for am'ple (&m'y'l), a. [F. amples, prob for am'ple (&m'y'l), a. [

Cf. AMPHICHROIC.

am/ple (Mm'p'l), a. [F. ample, L. amplus, prob. for ambiplus full on both sides; -plus is akin to L. plenus full.

See Full; cf. Doublel. 1. Large; great in size, extent,
capacity, or bulk; spacious; roomy; widely extended.

All the people in that ample house
Did to that image bow their humble knees. Spenser.

2. Fully sufficient; abundant; liberal; copious; as, an ample fortune; ample justice.

3. Not contracted or brief; not concise; extended in application; diffusive; as, an ample narrative.

plication; diffusive; as, an ample narrative.

All statutes concerning matters specially favored by law receive an ample interpretation.

Syn. — Full, spacious, extensive, wide; plentiful, plenteous, copious; bountiful, rich, munificent. See capacious.

am-pleo'tant (\( \text{im-pl\( k'\) tant\), a. [L. ampleo'tant (\( \text{im-pl\( k'\) tant\), a. [L. ampleo'tant\), a. [L. ampleo'tant\) tended (\( \text{im-pl\( k'\) tant\), a. [L. ampleo'tant\) ampleo'tant\) tended (\( \text{im-pl\( k'\) tant\), a. [L. ampleo'tant\) ampleo'tant\) tended (\( \text{im-pl\( k'\) tant\), a. [L. ampleo'tant\) ampleo'tant\) to make wider, fr. amplus. See ampleo'tant\) ampleo'tant\) ampleo'tant\) ampleo'tant\) ampleo'tant\). See ampleo'tant\) and ampleo'tant\)

amplus. See AMPLE.] To enlarge. Rare.

dμφάθηκτος sharpened on both sides.] Biol. Unequal-sided.

m/phltm/γra (âm/ft/thul'rā), am-phltt/γra (âm-ft/thul'rā), am-phlth/γra (âm-ft/thul'rā), am-phlth/γra (âm-ft/thul'rā), am-phlth/γra (âm-ft/thul'rā), am-phlt/γra (âm-ft/thul'rā), am-phlt/γra (âm-ft), am-ft), am-ft),

am.phit'ro.pal, a. Bot. Am.phitropous.
am'phitropous.
am'phitype. (ā m'f]·tI p), n.
[See AM!\*\*H.: TYPE.] Photog.
A picture taken by a process
it from a negative to a positive.
am.phiv'o-rous (ām.f]v'0-rās),
a. [amphiv'o-rous.] Eating
both animal and vegetāhle food.
am'pho-darch (ām'fh-dārk), n.
[Gr. āμφοδον a quarter of a
town + μπλ.] Gr. Anin. The
ruler of a district in a city.

am'phor, am'phore, n. An amphora. Obs.
am'phorall'o-quy (am'fa-ril'o-kw') n. [amphorie + L. loqui to speak.] Med. The utterance of amphorie os unds in speaking, as in certain lung diseases.
am'pho-roph'o-ny (-rôf'o-ny), n. [amphorie + -phony.] Med. An abnormal sound of the voice indicative of an amphorie condition of the lungs.
am'pho-rous (-rūs), a. Having a hollow sound. See AMPHORIC.
"All the while droned on the amphorous note of the drum."
The Outlook.

am/pil-a'tion (am/plY-a'shan), n. [L. ampliatio: cf. F. ampliation.] 1. Enlargement; amplification.
2. Civil Law. A postponement of the decision of a cause.
am'pil-a-tive (am'pil-a-tiv), a. 1. Giving a fuller meaning to something already known or known in part.
2. Logic. Adding in the predicate something not contained in the notion of the subject; as, an ampliative judgment.
"All bodies possess power of attraction" is an ampliative plugment is because we can think of bodies without thinking of attraction as one of their immediate primary attributes.

am-pili'l-cate (am-plif'l-kat; Bailey and Johnson accent thus, Oxf. E. D. accents am'plificate, v. t. [L. amplificatus, p. p. ot amplificate.] To amplify. Obs. or R.
am'pil-fi-ca'fion (am'pil-fi-ka'shan), n. [L. amplificatio.]
1. Act of amplifying; enlargement; extension.
2. Rhet. The enlarging of a simple statement by particularity of description, the use of epithets, etc., for rhetorical effect; diffuse narration or description, or a dilating upon all the particulars of a subject.

I shall summarily, without any amplification. Brande & C. I shall summarily, without any amplification at all, show in what manner defects have been supplied.

Sir J. Davies.

Matter by which a statement is amplified; an amplified or enlarged statement; as, the subject was presented without amplifications.

4. Optics. Magnification.

3. Matter by which a statement is amplified; an amplified or enlarged statement; as, the subject was presented without amplifications.

4. Optics. Magnification.

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4. Optics. Magnification:

5. amplifier (-fife), n. One that amplifies; specif. Micros., a negative lens placed behind the objective in order to enlarge the visual area.

4. Am'pli-fy (ām'pli-fi), v. t., Am'pli-fied (-fid); Am'pli-fy'-ING.

4. To render larger, more extended, more intense, or the like; —used esp. of telescopes, microscopes, etc.

5. Rhet. To enlarge, as by discussion; to treat copiously by adding particulars, illustrations, etc.; to expand.

4. Troilus and Cressida was written by a Lombard author, but much amplified by our English translator.

5. Dryden.

5. To speak or write with amplification; to dilate upon details; expatiate; —often with on or upon.

4. He must often enlarge and amplify upon the subject. South.

The author follows the Vulgate narrative closely as a framework, but amplifies and embroiders in the usual fashion.

6. Saintsbury.

5. Am'pli-tude (ām'pli-tūd), n. [L. amplitudo' c.f. F. ampli-

The author follows the Vulgate narrative closely as a framework, but amplifies and embroiders in the usual fashion.

am'pli-tude (am'pli-tūd), n. [L. amplitudo: cf. F. amplitude. See amfle.] 1. State or quality of being ample; extent of surface or space; largeness of dimensions; size.

The cathedral of Lincoln... is a magnifient structure, proportionable to the amplitude of the diocese.

2. Largeness, in a figurative sense; breacht; abundance; fullness; as of: a Extent of capacity or intellectual powers. "Amplitude of mind." Milton. "Amplitude of opprehension." Macaulay. b Extent of means, resources, dignity, splendor, etc. "Amplitude of reward." Bacon.

3. a Astrol. The arc of the horizon between the true east or west point and the center of the sun, or a star, at its rising or setting. At the rising, the amplitude is eastern or ortive: at the setting, it is western, occiduous, or occasive. It is also northern or southern, when north or south of the equator. b Astron. (1) The arc of the horizon between the true east or west point and the foot of the vertical circle passing through any star or object; the complement of azimuth. (2) The arc of the horizon between the magnetic east or west point and a heavenly body;—called magnetic amplitude. The difference between this and the true or astronomical amplitude corresponds to the variation of the compass.

4. Gun. The horizontal line which measures the distance to which a projectile is thrown; the range. Rare.

5. Physics. The extent of a vibratory movement, as of a

4. Gun. The horizontal line which measures the distance to which a projectile is thrown; the range. Rare.
5. Physics. The extent of a vibratory movement, as of a pendulum, measured from the mean position to an extreme, or measured, as used by some, from one extreme to the opposite, a quantity double the preceding.
6. Math. An angle upon which the value of some function depends; — used esp. in connection with elliptic functions. amplitude compass. Astron. An azimuth compass for observing amplitudes, having its zeros at the east and west points.

points.

am-pul/la (am-pul/d), n.; L. pl. -L\(\varphi\) (-\varphi\).

am-pul/la (am-pul/d), n.; L. pl. -L\(\varphi\) (-\varphi\).

Antiq: A flask of glass or earthenware, having two handles (rarely one) and a more or less globular body, used for carrying ointments, perfumes, etc., and for serving wine or beer at table.

2. Eccl. a A cruet for the wine and water at Mass. b The vase in which the holy oil for chrism, unction, or coronation is kept.

3. A leaden or glass flask carried by medieval travelers, esp. by pilgrims. Cf. PIL-GRIM'S BOTTLE.

Ampulla, 1.

**4.**  $Zo\"{o}l.$  & Anat. A membranous sac or vesicle; esp.: **a** The

4. Zoöl. & Anal. A membranous sac or vesicle; esp.: a The Am-phry'sian (Sm-fr/zh/an; Am'pli-a'tus (Sm'plt-\(\frac{\text{s}}{\text{c}}\)). An in the second of the second o

in the interfemoral web;—said of certain bats.

am-plex'l-cav'line (.kb'l'1n; -l'ln), a. Bot. Amplexicaul.

am-plex'l-fo'll-ate, a. [L. am-plex'ls, p. + E. fo'late.] Bot. Having amplexicaul leaves.

am-plex'lon, n. [L. amplecti, amplerus, to embrace.] Embracing. Obs.

Am'pli-se (km'pl-is). Bib.

am'pli-se, a. [L. ampleans, made wider.] Zo'd. Having the outer edge prominent:—said of the wings of insects.

am-pilf-ica-tiv. Amplificative. Ret. Sn. am-pilf-ica-tive (am-pilf'r-kd-tiv), i. Amplificatory am-pilf-ica-tive (am-pilf'r-kd-tiv), i. Amplificatory i. Amplifi

dilatation containing a patch of sensory epithelium at one end of each semicircular canal of the ear. **b** In echinoderms, one of the muscular vesicles at the bases of the ambulacral suckers, by the contraction of which the suckers are protruded. **c** One of the dilatations of the lactiferous tubules of the mammary glands, which serve as reservoirs

are protruded. c One of the dilatations of the lactiferous tubules of the mammary glands, which serve as reservoirs for the milk.

5. Bot. One of the small bladders attached to the leaves or roots of certain aquatic plants, as species of Utricularia. am'pul-la'ceous (&m'pū-lā'shm'bi, a. [L. ampullaceus.] Like an ampulla; flask shaped; bladderlike.

am'pul-lar (&m'pū-la'r; &m-pūl'ar) \( \frac{1}{2}\) pert. to, an ampulla.

Am'pul-lar (&m'pū-la'r; \( \frac{1}{2}\) pert. to, an ampulla.

Am'pul-lar'ia (&m'pū-la'r|-d), n. [NL. See AmPulLa.]

Zoöt. A large genus of fresh-water tsenioglossate gastropods of warm countries, the type and chief genus of a family, \( \frac{1}{2}\) am'pul-lar'i-d\( \frac{1}{2}\). The species are called apple shells. They have, besides the long tentacles, a pair of tentacle-like processes, and have the left side of the branchial chamber modified into a pulmonary sac and the right side with a large branchia.

am'pul-late (&m'pū-lāt; \( \frac{1}{2}\) am having an ampulla, \( \frac{1}{2}\) am'pul-late (\( \frac{1}{2}\) m'pū-lāt; \( \frac{1}{2}\) m-pūl'-) a. Having an ampulla, \( \frac{1}{2}\) am'pul-late (\( \frac{1}{2}\) m'pū-lāt; \( \frac{1}{2}\) m-pūl'-1\( \frac{1}{2}\) am pull'-1\( \frac{1}{2}\) of \( \frac{1}{2}\) delied.

am'pul-late (\( \frac{1}{2}\) pul-lat' \( \frac{1}{2}\) m'yu-lat' \( \frac{1}{2}\) delied.

am'pul-late (\( \frac{1}{2}\) m'pū-lat'), v. t.; \( \trac{1}{2}\) m'pu-tar' \( \frac{1}{2}\) delied.

am'pul-late (\( \frac{1}{2}\) m'pū-lat'), v. t.; \( \trac{1}{2}\) m'pu-tar' \( \frac{1}{2}\) delied.

am'pul-late (\( \frac{1}{2}\) m'pū-lat'), v. t.; \( \trac{1}{2}\) m'pu-tar' \( \frac{1}{2}\) delied.

am'pul-lat' \( \frac{1}{2}\) m'pū-lat' \( \frac{1}{2}\) m'

To run amuck, and tilt at all I meet.

An ornament, gem, or scroll, or a package containing a relic, etc., worn as a charm or preservative against evils or mischief, such as diseases and witcheraft, and often inscribed with a spell or magic incantation or symbol.

Syn — See \*\*MINEMALE.

scribed with a spell or magic incantation or symbol.

Syn.—See Talisman.

am'u-let'ic (-let'ik), a. Of or pertaining to an amulet;
operating as a charm.—am'u-let'ic, n. Obs. or R.

a-mur'cous (ā-mūr'kŭs), a. [LL. amurcosus, L. amurca
the dregs of olives, Gr. āµópyn.] Full of dregs; foul.

Rare.—am'u-cost'-ty (ām'ūr-kös'-tī), n. Rare.

a-muse' (ā-mūz'), v. t.; A-muser' (ā-mūz'); A-mus'nng
(ā-mūz''nng). [F. amuser to cause to muse or waste time;
à (L. ad) + OF. muser. See Muse, v.] 1. To occupy or
engage the attention of; to plunge in deep thought; to absorb; also, to distract; bewilder. Obs.

Being amused with grief, fear, and fright, he could not find the
house.

Fuller.

Fuller.

2. To entertain or occupy in a pleasant manner; to stir with pleasing or mirthful emotions; to divert.

A group of children amusing themselves with pushing stones from the top [of the clift], and watching as they plunged into the lake.

A group of children amusing themserves with pushing stones from the top [of the clift], and watching as they plunged into the lake.

3. To keep in expectation; to beguile; delude. Archaic. He amused his followers with idle promises. Johnson. Syn.—Recreate, gratify, please, beguile, exhilarate.—AMUSE, ENTERTAIN, DIVERT. We are AMUSED by (or with that which occupies the time lightly and pleasantly; as, to amuse one's self with a camera, by playing solitaire, etc. That which entreprains makes a larger demand on one's attention, and frequently implies more or less formal expedients or contrivances; as, to entertain one's self with a book, to entertain a company with music; "This evening we were entertained with the Old Bachelor, a comedy of deserved reputation" (Taller). We are DIVERTED by that which turns our thoughts aside to livelier interest than the regular routine; as, "I constantly peruse your paper as I smoke my morning's pipe... and I never fail of being highly diverted or improved" (Spectator); "The Diverting History of John Gilpin" (Cowper). Both amuse and DIVERT apply especially to that which tickles our sense of humor, and in this sense are often followed by at; as, to be highly amused at his naive remark; to be vastly diverted at his ridiculous predicament. See PLAX, WHILE.

What he wanted was to be amused, to get through the twenty-four hours pleasantly, without sitting down to dry business.

Maccaulay.

I am glad you admire Machiavel, and are entertained with Buffon, and edified with the divine Ashton.

T. Gray.

am grad you admire machiner, and are entertained with Buffon, and edified with the divide Ashton.

The Gray.

The proposed and the plutates of the proposed and the proposed and the plutates of the proposed and the proposed and

Am'ra-phel (am'ra-fei; am-ra'-). Bib. am-ree'ta. Var. of Amrita. am'rei, am'rei-le. † ADMIRAL. am'rei, am'rei. † AMBAC. [G. See Older of Amrita. am'rei. † AMBAC. [G. See Older of Am'rei.] of the Environment of the Environment of Am'set (am'set). n. [Egypt. Am'set (am'set). n. [Egypt. Am'set (am'set). n. [Egypt. Am'shapan (am-shapan fam'shapan (am-shapan fam-shapan fam-sha

G.] Administrative territorial division in Denmark and Norway. anto. † ANT. amti. † EMPTY. amti. † IN Scandinavian countries, the Netherlands, Germany, etc. a kind of local magistrate with varying powers. (\*I. AMMAR. who runs amuck : a frenzied Malay. Obs. am'ula (ām'ūla), n. pl. E. -l.As (-lâz), L. -l.E. (-lē), [LL. amula, L. hamula, dim. of L. hamula, dim. of L. hamula, dim. of L. hamula, dim. of L. hamula, de-mul'is (de-mul'a), n. Bot. A small Australian shrub (Myoporum debile) having a bitterish berrylike edible fruit. a-mul'am. (Singhalese amu-na.) See Measure. amur'as. (de-mul'ab), n. Bot. A small Australian shrub (Myoporum debile) having a bitterish berrylike edible fruit. a-mul'as. (de-mul'ab), n. It. or Sp., fr. L. amurcal. The manufacture of olive all is used in making soap. A. mur'ru (de-motor 60), n. pl. See AMORITE. [See-ABBL.] a-mus'a-ble (de-mul'ab), a. Numbers meter to 55 in Gurms.

am/yl (ăm/Yl), n. [L. amylum, fr. Gr. ἄμυλον fine meal, neut. of ἄμυλος not ground at the mill, —hence, of the finest meal; ἀ-not + μύλος, μύλη, mill.] Starch; also, very fine meal or flour. Obs.

The innanation of the tape in the face of the face (-16-). Combining form: a Of amylum, starch; as, amylodeactin, amylogenesis. b Of amyl, the radical.

a-myl'o-gon (a-mil'5-jen), n. [amylo-+-gen.] Chem.
That part of the starch granule or granulose which is

juice. See DIASTASE.

am'y-lose (&m'-los), n. Chem. Any of the starch group, (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>8</sub>)s, of the carbohydrates; as, starch, arabin, dextrin, cellulose, etc. See Polysacchands.

am'y-lum (-lām), n. [L. See Amyl starch.] Starch.

amylum grain. amylum granule. Bod. One of the laminated starch bodies formed by the leucoplasts.

A-myn'o-don (â-m'in'ô-dön), n. [NL.; Gr. ămwa defense + ôδoύs, öðorros, tooth.] Paleon. A genus of extinct European perissodactyls related to the rhinoceros. They were hornless, but had the canines developed into curved tusks.

-a-myn'o-dont (-dönt), a. & n.

hornless, but had the canines developed into curved tusks.

—a-myn'o-dont (-dont), a. & n.

—a-myn'o-dont (-dont), a. & n.

—a-myo-lorophy (am'1-6\tau-6\tau), n. [a-not + myo-+

-trophy.] Med. Atrophy of a muscle or the muscles.

—a-myo-trophio (a-mi5-trof\tau); n.

—A'my-ral'dism (am'1-ral'disv'm), n. A liberal form of Cal
winism taught by Amyraldus (Moïse Amyraut, 1596-1664)

at Saumur, France.

—Am'y-ral'dist, n.

—Having demolished Capellus, the Consensus condemns Amyral
dism,—universal atonement and the doctrine that God desires

the salvation of all.

—mv-ral' (Am'1-ris).

n. [NL: a-not + Gr. wipov bal-

a-muse' (à-mūz'), v. i. To muse; meditate. Obs. a-mused' (à-mūz'), p. a. 1. Diverted.

2. Expressing anusement; as, an anused look. a-muse' (à-mūz'mēnt), n. [Cf. F. anusement.]

1. Deep thought; muse; also, bewilderment. Obs.

Here f... icil into a strong and deep anusement, revolving in my mind, with great perplexity, the ainazing change of our affairs.

fairs.

2. State of being amused; pleasurable diversion; also, that which amuses; entertainment; distraction.

His favorite amusements were architecture and gardening.

Thinking, at any rate, is an arduous labor, the very ant famusement and relaxation.

Mac
James

that which amuses; entertainment; distraction.

His favorite amusements were architecture and gardening.

Macaulay.

Thinking, at any rate, is an arduous labor, the very antithesis of amusement and relaxation.

Syn. — Diversion, entertainment, recreation, relaxation, avocation, pastime, sport.

amus'er (a-mūz'er), n. One that amuses; specif.: a One that arrests or distracts the attention, esp. to no purpose, or deceitfully; hence, a deceiver; a cheat. Obs. or Thicves' Cant.

b One who entertains or diverts another.

a-mu'si-a (ā-mūz'ai-ā), n. [NL., fr. 6r. âµoυσον ummusical; ā-not + µoʊar music.] Med. Aphasia marked by inability to produce or recognize musical sounds.

a-mus'ing (ā-mūz'ng), p. a. Giving amusement; diverting; as, an amusing story. — a-mus'ing-ly, adv. — a-mus'ing-ly, adv. — a-mus'ing or fitted to tickle the fancy or excite mirth.

a-mu'sive (ā-mūz'ziv;-sīv; 277), a. Tending to amuse; esp., tending or fitted to tickle the fancy or excite mirth.

a-mu'sive-ly, adv. — a-mu'sive-ness, n.

am'vis (ām'vis), n. [ammonium (nitrate) + L. vis strength, force.] An explosive consisting of ammonium nitrate, dinitrobeuzene, chlorated naphthalene, and wood meal.

Am y-clavan (ām't-klē'ān), a. [L. Amyclaeus, Gr. ^huv-λalos:.] Of or pertaining to Amyclæ, a town of ancient Laconia. — Amyclæan brothers (L. Amyclæi fratres), Castor and Pollux, who were said to have dweit in Amyclæ. — A silence, a disastrous silence such as that attributed to the inhabitants of the Greek city of Amyclæ, or, according to some, of a town of the same name in Latium. The inhabitants' obedience to a law (enacted because of false alarms) forbidding the announcement of an enemy's approach caused the fall of the city.

a-myg'da-la (ā-mīg'dā-lā), n.; pl. -Læ (-1ē). [L., an almond, fr. Gr. âµuy-δāλη. See almond.] 1. An almond.

2. Anat. a One of the tonsils of the pharynx. b One of the rounded prominences of the lower surface of the lateral hemispheres of the cerebellum, each side of the vallecula.

A-myg'da-la (ā-mīg'dā-lā), n.; pl. -Læ (-1

a-myg ua-10 (a-migud-10-). A combining form for amyg-dalla, tonsii; as, amygdallo-uvular, amygdallotome.

a-myg'da-loid (-loid), n. [Gr. ἀμύγδαλον almond + -oid: cf. F. amygdalloide.] Petrog. Any igneous rock that contains small cavities produced before solidification by expansion of steam, and afterwards filled, wholly or in part, by deposits of different minerals, esp. agate, quartz, calcite, and the zeolites

deposits of universe minerals, and the zeolites.

a-myg'da-loid (-dâ-loid) } a. 1. Almond-shaped.

a-myg'da-loid'(al (-loidăi) } 2. Pert. to, or of the nature of, the rock amygdaloid; as, amygdaloidal structure. amygdaloid nucleus, Anal., the small mass of gray matter in front of the extremity of the descending horn of the lateral ventricle in which the nucleus caudatus and tænia semicircularis end.

-mwg'da-loi'dal. n. A rock of amygdaloidal structure.

ventricle in which the nucleus caudatus and tænia semicircularis end.

a.myg'da-lo'ddal, n. A rock of amygdaloidal structure.

a.myg'da-lo-u'vu-lar (ā-m'g'dā-lō-ūvū-lār), a. [amyg-dalo- + wular.] Anat. Of or pertaining to, or including, the amygdalus and the uvula of the cerebellum.

A.myg'da-lus (-dā-lūs), n. [L., almond tree, Gr. ἀμύγδα-λος.] Bot. A small genus of Asiatic trees and shrubs, type of the family Amygdalaceæ. It is distinguished from Prunus by the more numerous stamens, the often velvety exocarp, and the deeply grooved stone. A persica is the peach, A. communis the almond.

a.myg'do-phe'nin (-dā-lē'nln), n. [amygdala + phenol + in.] Pharm. A derivative of mandelic acid and phenol, useful as an analgesic, and as a remedy for rheumatism.

a.myg'dule (ā-m'g'dūl), n. Petrog. One of the rounded nodules or geodes occurring in amygdaloid.

am'yl (ām'īl), n. [L. amylum starch + -yl. C. 2d AMYL.]

Org. Chem. A univalent hydrocarbon radical, Cgh<sub>11</sub>, existing in several isomeric modifications. Its compounds occur in fusel oil, in the essences of various fruits, etc.

amus'ee' (ἀ-mūz'ē'), n. See-ΕΕ.
am'u-sette' (ἄm'û-εἔt'), n. [F.]
Causing excoriation; abrasive.
A kind of light, rifled field gun
(now obsolete).

Am'y-cus (ἄm'î-kūs), n. [L., amus'ee'(Δ·mlu'e'/)n. See\_Est am'sette' (Ξm'0-2e') n. [F.]
A kind of light, rifled field gun now obsolete).

amu'siv. Amusive. Ref. Sp. s. mu'siv. Adv. sq. Muttering.

amu'yon (ā:moō'yōn), a. mu' - Muttering.

Amy of several annonaceous trees, as species of Melodorum or Aulopia. Phil. I.

amuze', m Musing. Rare.

| am.wal' (am.wêl'), n. [Hind. amwzil, p. lf. Ar. mil goods, riches.] Goods; chattels. India.

A'my (ā'm'), n. [F. Aimée, prop. p. p. fem. of aimer to love, L. amare | Lit., beloved; — fem. prop. name. L. Amata (ā:mā'tā).

amy' (Amē'), n. [F. ami, fr. L. amicus.] 1. + AMI.

2. Law. A friend. See PROCHEIN AMY.

zle aenāte odre km. argonunt krm āsk softi. āva

dism,—universal atonement and the doctrine that God desires the salvation of all.

Am'y-ris (ām'\ris), n. [NL.; a- not + Gr. μύρον balsam.] Bot. A genus of rutaceous trees and abrubs of tropical America. Many species yield aromatic resins and ethereal oils. A. balsamifera is the Jamaica rosewood.

Am (ān), or a, α., usually called the indefinite article. [AS. ān one, the same word as the numeral. See one; cf. A.] One or any,—without special emphasis on the number.

For It is used before nouns of the singular number denoting an individual object, or a quality individual ized, before collective nouns, and also before plural nouns when the adjective few or the phrase great many or good many is interposed; as, a dog, an owl, a house, a man; a color; an elegance, a sweetness; a hundred, a fleet, an army, a regiment; a few persons, a great many days. In such expressions as "twice an hour," once an age, "a shilling an. meint, a tew persons a great many days. In such expressions as 'twice an hour,'

n. [a. not + myelo + trophy.]

n. [a. not + myelo + trophy.]

Arophy of the spinal eard.

a-myg'dal, n. Anygdala. Obs.

a-myg'dal, n. Anygdala. Obs.

a-myg'dalif'erous (a-myelo - to - the control of the control amyle. † AMYL, the radical am'y-lo-syn'the-sis, n. Bot. AmyLUM.] Chem. See STARCH. Starch formation in plants.

ounce," "a dollar \( \alpha\) pound" (see \( \alpha\), \( add\_i\), \( 2)\), it has a distributive force, and is equivalent to \( each, every. \)

The present usage \( av \) is invariably used before words beginning with a vowel sound, as \( an \) enemy, \( an \) hour, \( an \) oak; and \( a \) is invariably used, except as noted below, before words beginning with a consonant sound, as \( a \) at able, \( a \) woman, \( a \) year, \( a \) unit, \( a \) eulogy, \( a \) oneness, such \( a \) one, \( a \) history, \( a \) historian, \( a \) hypothesis, \( a \) hour, \( a \) onethesis, \( a \) hour, as one witers, however, use \( a \) hefore words beginning with \( h \) in an unaccented syllable, \( as \) an historian, \( an \) hypothesis, \( an \) hotel; and British writers not uncommonly use \( an \) before such words as \( union, ewc, euphony, eudiometer, euphomic, etc., beginning with the sound of \( y \) (is \( y \) ood. Formerly \( a \) was used before both consonant and vowel sounds. "\( An \) eunion. \( Poll. \) & \( Adi. \)

an, \( or, \) later, \( an' \) (an), \( conj. \) [Shortened fr. \( and \), \( ME. \) an, \( and \), sonetimes \( and \) if, in introducing conditional clauses, like ticle. \( endaid \), the same word as \( and . \) |

2. If, \( Archaic. \)

Nav. \( an \) thou dalliest then I am thy foe, \( R\_1 \) hossom.

men. w aμανος not ground at the mill,—nence, of the finest meal; à not + μύλος, μύλη, mill.] Starch; also, very fine meal or flour. Obs.

amy placeous (ām/l-id/shis), a. [See amyt.starch.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, starch; starchy.

amy acctate. Chem. A colorless, liquid ester, CH<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>11</sub>, of agreeable odor, like that of pears. It is used in the manufacture of artificial fruit essences.

amy acctate ismp, Photom., a lamp in which amyl acctate is burned, used as a standard of light. Cf. Heffer unit.

amyl alcohol. Org. Chem. Any of eight isomeric liquid compounds, C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>11</sub>OH; ordinarily, a mixture of two of these forming a colorless liquid with a peculiar cough-exciting odor and burning taste, the chief constituent of fusel oil. It is used as a source of amyl compounds, such as amyl acctate, amyl nitrite, etc.

amyl-am'ine (ām/l-lām/n; -ā-mēn', 184), n. Chem. A colorless liquid, C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>11</sub>NH<sub>3</sub>, having a peculiar odor. It is formed on decomposition of many nitrogenous substances, and is sometimes classed as a ptomaine.

amy-line (ām'l-lān), n. Chem. Any of a group of isomeric hydrocarbons, C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>10</sub>, of the ethylene series. The colorless, volatile, mobile liquid commonily called amylene is a mixture of different members of the group.

a-myl'lc (ā-mil'līk), a. Chem. Of, pertaining to, or containing, the radical amyl.—amylic fermentation, fermentation by which amyl alcohol is formed from sugar.

amy-lifter-ous (ām'l-līk), a. Chem. Of, pertaining to, or containing, the radical amyl.—amylic fermentation, fermentation by milling or producing starch.

amy nitrite. A yellowish oily volatile liquid, C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>11</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>, used in medicine as a heart stimulant and a vasodilator. The inhalation of its vapor instantly produces flushing of the face.

am'y-lo-(ām'l-lē-). Combining form: a Of amylum, starch+ -ferous.] And a decent and a constituent of the face.

am'y-lo-(ām'l-lē-). Combining form: a Of amylum, starch+ -ferous.]

an, or, later, an' (An), conj. [Shortened fr. and, ME. an, and, sometimes and ij, in introducing conditional clauses, like Icel. enda if, the same word as and.] 1. And. Obs. or Dial.

2. If. Archaic. Shak. Nay, an thou dalliest, then I am thy foe. B. Jonson. For In the sense of "and" the word is now chiefly used in the form an', to represent dialectic or illiterate speech; but in the sense of "it" it is still in good usage in both forms, either as an archaism or as a literary word.

an. A prefix denoting not, without, etc. See A., not.

an. A prefix denoting not, without, etc. See A., not.

an. A prefix denoting not, without, etc. See A., not.

an. Assimilated form of AD.

-an (-ān). [L. -anus: cf. F. -ain.] A suffix having the general sense of belonging or pertaining to, primarily forming adjectives, of which many are also used substantively, some chiefly so; as in Anglican, human, metropolitan, sylvan, etc. It is often used in zoology to form singulars for the plural group names in -a, -æ, etc.; as in crustacean, meropidan, saprophagan, etc.

-an. Also -and. Org. Chem. A suffix used in naming certain substances which yield sugar by hydrolysis; as, pentosan, xylan. Cf. -ANE.

an/a. (an/d-). [Gr. avá on; in comp., on, up. See on.]

1. A prefix in words from the Greek (sometimes through LL. and F.) denoting up, upward, throughout, backward, back, again, anew, or (intensively) greatly or ezcessively.

2. Chem. A prefix indicating a certain arrangement of substituting groups. See MAPHTHALERE, quinchine.

A'na (an/a; an/a). [The neut. pl. ending of Latin adjectives in -anus.] A suffix to names of persons or places, denoting a collection of fatts or pieces of information.

I thas been said that the table talk of Selden is worth all the ana of the continent.

A'na (an/a; an/a), adv. [Gr. avá (used distributively).]

Med. Of each an equal quantity; —used in prescriptions, and usually written A or AA; as, wine and honey AA 3 ij., that is, of wine and honey, each, two ounces.

An apothecary with a . . . long bill of ana

a.myl'o-gen (a-mil'o-jen), n. [amylo-+-gen.] Chem. That part of the starch granule or granulose which is soluble in water.

am'y-lo-gen'e-sis (am'1-i-jen'e-sis), n. [amylo-+-gen-esis.] The formation of starch.

am'y-lo-gen'io (-jen'ik), a. 1. Of or pert. to amylogen.

2. Forming starch; — applied specif. to leucoplasts. am'y-lod' (am'1-loi') ha. [L. amylum starch + -oid.] am'y-lod' (al') loi'd la! [L. amylum starch + -oid.] am'y-lod' (al') loi'd la! [L. amylum starch + -oid.] am'y-lod' (al') loi'd la! [L. amylum starch + -oid.] am'y-lod' (al') loi'd la! [L. amylum starch + -oid.] am'y-lod' (al') loi'd la! [L. A monitrogenous starch; starchlike.—amylod degeneration, Med., a retrogressive process produced by the deposit of amyloid in various organs of the body. See amyloin, n., 2 b. amy-lod (am'1-loid), n. 1. A nonnitrogenous starchy food; a starchlike substance.

2. Org. Chem. a A starchlike substance produced by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid on cellulose. b An amorphous, white, insoluble substance containing nitrogen and phosphorus, and occurring as an abnormal infiltration in the spleen, liver, kidneys, etc. Alkali decomposes it into chondroitin-sulphuric acid and a proteid.

am'y-loly'-sis (-lōl'i-sis), n. [amylo-+-lysis.] Chem. The conversion of starch into soluble products, as dextrins and sugar, esp. by the action of enzymes.—am'y-lo-lyt'-io (-lō-lit'ik), a.

am'y-lom'e-ter (-lōm'ê-têr), n. [amylo-+-meter.] Instrument for determining the amount of starch in a substance am'y-loplas'tic (-lō-plas'tik), a. [amylo-+-plastic.]

Starch-forming; amylogenic.

am'y-lose (am'l-lōs), n. Chem. Any of the starch group, (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>8</sub>)<sub>s</sub>, of the carbohydrates; as, starch, arabin, dex-

Also [l. c.], an individual or a mass of individuals of this genus.

An'a-bap'tism (ăn'ā-băp'tĭz'm), n. [L. anabaptismus, Gr. ἀναβαπτυρμός: cf. F. anabaptisme.] 1. The doctrine, practices, or the like, of the Anabaptists.

2. [l. c.] Rebaptism, as of those baptized by heretics.

An'a-bap'tist (t'st), n. [LL. anabaptista: cf. F. anabaptiste.]

Eccl. Hist. One of the party which in 1523 arose in Zurich among the followers of Zwingli, the Reformer of Switzerland, advocating the ideas: (1) that infant baptism had no Scripture warrant and was inefficacious; (2) that the church was composed only of the saints, that is, of those who were true Christians and had been baptized on confession of faith; (3) that there should be no union of church and state and no interference of the civil power with ecclesiastical affairs. The party was everywhere persecuted, and, largely owing to this persecution, became divided, one part turning towards mysticism and the other towards fanaticism. The fanatics figured largely in the Peasant War in Germany in 1525. They gathered in Münster in Westphalia, and established there in 1534 what they called the Kingdom of Zion, practicing community of goods and, it is said, gross licentiousness, until the city was reduced in 1535 by the Roman Catholic bishop. Among the earliest Anabaptists pouring and sprinkling as well as immersion were employed, but soon immersion became the only mode, as it is among their descendants, the modern Baptists.

An'a-bap-tis'tic (-bāp-tīs'tīk) a. Pertaining or attribut-An'a-ban-tis'ticg. (tf. käl) ! ed to the Anabantists or

were employed, but soon inhersion became the only mode as it is among their descendants, the modern Baptists.

An'a-bap-tis'tic (-bkp-tis'tik) | α. Pertaining or attributan'a-bap-tis'ti-cal (-ti-käl) | del to the Anabaptists or their doctrines. — An'a-bap-tis'ti-cal-ly, adv.

an'a-bap-tize' (-bkp-tiz'), v. l.; -BAP-TIZED' (-tizd'); -BAP-TIZ'NG (-tizd')gap-tize', v. l.; -BAP-TIZED' (-tizd'); -BAP-TIZE, An'a-bas ('an'a-bas); -N. [Gr. a'ναβα', α'ναβάντος, p. p. of a'ναβάνεν to go up; a'νά up + βαάνεν to go.] A mabas (A. scandens). ('N) amylum body. B'ol. A starch amys, amyse, amyse, † AMICS. pan/t1-dæ (-bān/t/t-dē),
amylum body. Bot. A starch
grain.
grain.
grain.
amylum center or centre. A pyamylum star. Bot A tuberlike
subterranean propagative body,
packed with starch gramules, in
a-my'o sthe' ni-a. (d-mt/h-sthe'ni-α': -sthe-nt'α), n. [NL: αnot + Gr. μῦς, μυός, muscle +
σθόνος strength.] Med. Defective outlear in to.
a. Mey o starch in (c-sthen'tk), α.
Amy o the control of c-sthen'tk), α.
An agent arrestive of muscular
action.
a.my'o-tro' phi-a (-trô'fī ἀ). n.



amys, amyse, amyse, † AMICE.
amysone. † AMIZON.
amyt. † AMIT, kerchief.
am'zel. Var. of AMSEL.
Am'zi (am'z). Bin.
Amy'zon for-ma'tion (à-mi'-zôn). [Because foosile of a certain fish (Amyzon) are found in
it.] Geol. A local (Nevada) subdivision of the Eocene.

division of the Eocene.
an. + AND, HAVE, ON. [ONE.]
an (an). Obs. or dial, form of lan. Abbr. Anno (L., in the year); anonymous.
A.-N. Abbr. Anglo-Norman.
a'na (ä'nä). Var. of ANNA, the monev.

money.
ana. Abbr. Anastomosing ana. Abbr. Anastomosing.
A.N. A. Abbr. Australian Natives Association.
A'na (ä'nä). Var. of Anu.
A'nab (ä'nä). Bbb.
An'a-ban'tt-dæ (än'd-ban'tt-dē), n.pl. [NL.] See Anabas.

an'a-bap'tist-ry, n. Doctrine or practice of Anabaptists. Rare.

which have a part of the branchial apparatus modified into leaflike structures serving as an accessory breathing organ. The best known is Anabas scandens of India, about six inches long, called climbing fish, which can travel considerable distances overland, and is reported to climb trees.

a.nab'a.sis (ā-nāb'ā-sīs), n.; pl.-ses (-sēz). [Gr. ἀνάβασις.]

1. Lit., a journey upward; specif. [app.], the inland march of the younger Cyrus with his army against Artaxerxes, narrated by Xenophon in a history, called "The Anabasis," famous for its account of the adventurous retreat of ten thousand Greek mercenaries from Cunaxa on the Euplirates to the Euxine Sea, hence, a military advance into a country. The Russian anabasis and katabasis of Napoleon. De Quincey.

2. Med. The first period, or increase, of a disease; augmentation. Obs.—an'a-bat'ic (¾n'ā-bāt'ik), a. Obs.

An'a-bleps (3m'ā-blēps), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ἀναβλέπεν to look up.] Zoöl. A genus of cyprinodont fishes of tropical America, of both salt and fresh water. They have the eyes divided into an upper and lower division by the growth of two processes of the iris across the pupil and a band of conjunctiva across the cornea. They swim along the surface of the water with the eyes partly out of water, the upper part serving to see objects in the air, the lower, objects under water. They are called four-eyes.

an'a-bol'ic (-bōl'ik), a. [Gr. ἀναβολή something heaped up; ἀνά + βολή a stroke.] Biol. Pertaining to, or characterized by, anabolism.

an-ab'o-lism (ñ-āb'ō-liz'm), n. Biol. Constructive metabolism;—opposed to kalabolism. See metabonism ghenches, and the islands they form branch islands. Col. Jackson. An-a-ca-hul'ta (iwnā-kā-wē'tā) | n. [Mex. Sp., fr. Mex. anabranches, and the islands they form branch islands. Col. Jackson. An-a-ca-hul'ta (iwnā-kā-wē'tā) | n. [Mex. Sp., fr. Mex. ana-a'na-ca-hul'ta (iwnā-kā-wē'tā) | n. [Mex. Sp., fr. Mex. ana-a'na-ca-hul'ta (iwnā-kā-wē'tā) | cahuite.] A small borginacous tree (Cordia boissieri), said to be the tree from which th

an'a-camp'ti-cal-ly (-tl-kāl-l), adv.

an-cam'th-ini (-kān'th)-ni; -kān-th'mi), n. pl. [NL.; an-not+ Gr. āκάνθινος thorny, fr. ἀκανθα thorn.] Zoöl.

An order or suborder of teleost fishes, having all the rays of the median and pelvic fins soft and jointed, the pelvic fins thoracic or jugular in position, and the air bladder, when present, usually without a duct. It comprises the codfishes, hakes, and their allies, and formerly sometimes comprised the flounders and soles.—an'a-can'th (ân'd-kānth), n.—an'a-can'thine (-kān'thin; -thin), a. & n.

An'a-can'di-a'co-æ' (-kān'd-là-ā'sē,), n. pl. [NL. See Ana-caroun.] Bot. A large and widely distributed family of trees and shrubs (order Sapindales), the cashew family, distinguished by the small regular diocious or perfect flowers with valvate petals, annular disk, and drupaceous fruit. There are about 50 genera and 400 species, many of economic importance, as the mango (Mangifera) and the pistache (Pistacia). The plants contain a milky or resinous, sometimes poisonous, juice.—an'a-car'dia' coous (-shās), a.

an'a-car'dic (-kār'dīk), a. Fertashing to, or derived from, the cashew uni; as, anacardia cacid.

An'a-car'dic (-kār'dīk), a. Fertashing to, or derived from, the cashew uni; as, anacardia cacid. An'a-car'di. uni (-d1-m), n. [NL.; Gr. āvā similar to + καρδία heart; — the fruit being likened to a bird's heart]

Bot. A small genus of tropical American trees, type of the family Anacardiacæe, remarkable for their kidney-shaped fruit, borne on the end of a fleshy receptacle. A. occidentale is the cashew. Also [L. c.], a plant of this genus.

an'a-ca-thar'sis (ān'ā-kā-thār'sīs), n. [NL.; fr. Gr. āvā-κάβαρτες a clearing away.] Med. Vomiting; expectoration.

an'a-ca-thar'sis (ān'ā-kā-thār'sīs), n. [R. fr. fr. āva-κάβαρτες a clearing away.] Med. Vomiting; expectoration.

an'a-chron'i-cai (-i-kā) } achtornism; anachronisti

point of time, as the Yankee in Mark Twain's " A Con-

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Characterized by

An-ach'70-nous (An-āk'rō-niz), v. l. [Gr. ἀναχρονίζεν.]
To make anachronous. Rave.

An-ach'70-nous (nūs), a. Containing or being an anachronism; an

an'a-di-plo'sis (ăn'a-dY-plō'sīs), n. [L., fr. Gr. ἀνα-δίπλωσις; ἀνά + διπλοῦν to double.] Rhet. Repetition of the last word or any prominent word in a sentence or clause, at the beginning of the next, with an adjunct idea; as, "He retained his virtues amidst all his nisfortunes amisfortunes which no prudence could foresee or prevent." an'a-dip'si-a (-dYp'sǐ-a), n. [NL.; Gr. ἀνά + δίψα thirst.] Med. Great or excessive thirst. — an'a-dip'sic (-sīk), a. an-ad'ro-mous (ān-ād'rō-mūs), a. [Gr. ἀνάρομος running υρward; ἀνά + δρόμος a running, δραμεῖν to run.] 1. Ζοδί. Ascending rivers from the sea, at certain seasons, for breeding, as the salmon, shad, etc.
2. Bol. Having the lowest secondary branches originating on the anterior side of the pinnay, or the primary nerves in each segment given off on the anterior side of the midrib, as in Asplenium.
a. 128'ml-13, a.ne'ml-1a (ἀ-nē'mY-ά). n. [NI. fr. Gr. à-ma'ml-1a, a.ne'ml-1a]

each segment given off on the anterior side of the midrib, as in Asplenium.

a-na/mi-a, a-ne/mi-a (ά-nē/mi-a), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ἀναιμάς, ά-, ἀν-, not + αίμα blood.] Med. A deficiency in the quantity of the blood or in its constituents, occurring as a symptom or result of many conditions and disorders or as a disease of obscure origin. In pathologic anæmia there are characteristically fewer red blood corpuscles and they contain less hæmoglobin. In severe cases many may be deficient in proteids and abnormalities in the leucocytes may occur. Pallor of the skin and mucous membranes, palpitation, and debility are prominent symptoms. See Pernicious Anæmia. a-na/mic, a-ne/mic (ά-nē/mik, ἀ-nēm/fk 277), α. Of, pertaining to, or affected with, anæmia.

an-a/ĕr-o/bi-a (án-ā/ēr-ō/bi-ā) | n. pl. [NL. anaērobia; anana/ĕr-obes (án-ā/ēr-ō/bi-a) | n. pl. [NL. anaērobia] anana/ēr-obes (án-ā/ēr-ō/bi-a) | n. pl. [n. anaērobia] contaitive anaērobia when able to live either in the presence or absence of free oxygen; abligate, or obligatory, anaērobia when they thrive only in its absence. See BACTERIA.

an-a/ĕr-ob/fc (-ō/fk), a. Able to live in the absence of free

when they thrive only in its absence. See BACTERIA.
an.a'ër-0-b'(c'.50'fk), a. Able to live in the absence of free
oxygen.—an.a'ër-0-b'-cal-ly, adv.
an.a'ër-0-b'-o'sis (-5-bi-0'sis), n. [NL.; an- not + aërobiosis.] Life or existence in the absence of free oxygen.—
an.a'ër-0-b'-ot'ic (-5t'fk), a.—an.a'ër-0-b'-ot'i-cal-ly

an-æs'the-tist, an-es'the-tist (ān-ēs'thē-tīst; ān'ēs-thē'-), n. Med. One who administers anæsthetics.
an'æs-thet'.za'ton, an'es-thet'.za'ton (ān'ēs-thēt'I-zā'shām; ān-ēs'thē-tī-), n. Med. Act or process of anæs-thetizing, or state of being anæsthetized.
an-æs'the-tize, an-es'the-tize (ān-ēs'thē-tīz; see anæs-thetizing, or state of being anæsthetize).

THESIA), v. t. Med. To render insensible by an anæsthetic.
—an-æs'the-tize'r, an-es'-(-tiz'ēr), n.
An'a-gall'is (ān'ē-gāl'īs), n. [NI... fr. L. anægallis pimpernel, Gr. ἀναγαλλίς.] Bot. A genus of chiefiy Old World primulaceous herbs, the pimpernels, having opposite or verticillate leaves and small axillary pink, blue, or white flowers with a ē-parted rotate corolla. A arvensis, the common pimpernel, or poor-man's-weatherglass, is a cosmopolitan weed. Also [l. c.], a plant of this genus.
an'a-gon'e-sis (ān'ā-jēn'ē-sīs), n. [ana-+ genesis.] Physiol. Reproduction or regeneration of tissue.—an'a-genet'ic'-nēt'ik), a.

The anagenetic | vital| energy transforms the face of nature by its power of assimilating and recompounding inorganic matter, and by its capacity for multiplying its individuals. Cope.
an'a-giph (ān'ā-gif's), n. [Gr. ἀνάγλυφος wrought in low relief, ἀνάγλυφον embossed work; ἀνα + γλύφευν to engrave.] 1. Any sculptured, chased, or embossed ornament worked in low relief, as a cameo.

2. A kind of picture with two images printed nearly in superposition, one in red and the other in blue diversed.

worked in low relief, as a cameo.

2. A kind of picture with two images printed nearly in superposition, one in red and the other in blue, giving a stereoscopic effect when viewed through an anaglyphoscope.

an'a-glyph'1c (-gll'/l'k) \( \alpha \). Pertaining to anaglyphos, or an'a-glyph'1c-(all'/l'k) \( \alpha \). Pertaining to anaglyphos, or an'a-glyph'1-cal (-1-k\( \alpha \)] \( \begin{align\*} \) to the art of chasing, carving, or embossing in relief; anaglyphic — opposed to diaglyphic. an'a-glyph'0-scope (-\delta -\delta \) by the factor of glasses, respectively red and blue, mounted for viewing similarly colored anaglyphs with stereoscopic effect.

an-a-g'ly-phy (an-\delta \) g'lf-f'l, \( \alpha \). Art of carving, chasing, or embossing in relief; also, work so done in relief.

an'a-glyp'lics (\delta \) a'-g'lf-f'lks), \( n \). [Gr. \( \alpha \) a'-a'\( \alpha \)) with stereoscopic effect.

an'a-glyp'lics (\delta \) a'-g'lf-f'lks), \( n \). [Gr. \( \alpha \) a'-a'\( \alpha \)) with stereoscopic effect.

n. (a-bi-o'sis (ăn'à-bi-ō'sis), n.

an'a-bi-o'sis (8"/a-bi-o'sis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. a'ugliwors.] Resuscitation after apparent death.—an'a-bi-ot'ic (-bt'rk), a.
a'na-bo' (8'mā-bō'), a'na-bong' (-bōng'), n. [Native name.] Any sterculiaceous tree or shrub of the genus Abroma, yielding a fine silky fiber. Phil. J.
an'a-bro'sis (8"/a-brō'sis), n. [NL. fr. a'ug'8-ourseanest. an a-oro sis (an α-oro sis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ανάβρωστ an eating up.] Med. Superficial corrosion or ulceration of soft tissues.—an a-brot' ic (-brôt' γk), α. [a-nac' (ā-nāk'), n. [Tag.] A sem or daughter

congruous because its surroundings are not appropriate in an'a-basse' (ān'ā-bās'), n. [F.] unveiling or revealing. Rare. A striped cotton stuff made in Normandy and the Netherlands.

Normandy and the Netherlands.

In an'a-camp'sis, n. [NL., fr. Gr. an'ab'a-ta(ān-āb'ā-tā), n. [Ll. anabata, anabala.] A hooded cope, worn esp. in the East in outdoor processions.

an'a-ca'n (a. kā'rā), n. [Per. an'ab'a-ther, an-ab'a-ther, an-ab'a-ther, an-ab'a-thrum, n. [L. anabathrum, fr. Gr. a'vāβa-da'ab'a-ther, an-ab'a-ther, an-ab'a

| an'a-car'di-an, a. Anacardic. Obs. or N.;
an'a-car'dine, a. Anacardic. |
an'a-car'd-id'y-mus (8n α-kat-α-d'd'1-mvs), n.; pl.-Mi (-mi).
[NL.; Gr. ανά up + κατά + δίδυ-μος twin.] Terat. A twin monster united somewhere between the cephalic and caudal ends. an'a-ce-no'sis (-se-fo'sis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ανακαίνωστε renewal.] Renovation.
an'a-ceph'a-læ-o'sis (-sef'ά-lt-σ'es), N. [NL., fr. Gr. ανακαίνωστε γεθείς), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ανακαίνωστε γεθείς] (-sef'ά-lt-σ'es), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ανακαίνωστε γεθείς), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ανακαίνωστε γεθείς] (-sef'α-lt-σ'es), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ανακαίνωστε γεθείς), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ανακαίνωστε γεθείς] δ'sis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνακεφαλαίωσις a summary.] A recapitulation; summary. R. | B-nac' (a-nak'), n. [1ag.] A recupilinatori, scininasy. Δι. sept or daughter.

an'a-ca-lyp'sis (an'α-kά-l'ip'sis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ανακάsas), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ανακάκυψις an uncovering.] An An-ach'a-ris (&n-&k'ά-ris), n.

ACHRONIC, -CHRONICAL. an-ach'ro-nis-mat'i-cal (-rō-n\'z-m\'at'\'z-k\'al), a. Anachronistic. mar's-kal, a. Anaemonster an-ach'ro-nist, n. One given to, or marked by, anachronisms. — an-ach'ro-nis'ti-cal, a. an'a-cid'i-ty, n. [an-not + acidity.] Med. Lack of acidity.

an'actility.] Med. Lack of actidity.

an-actility.] Med. Lack of actidity.

an-actility.] Med. Lack of actidity.

an'actility.] Med. Lack of actidity.

mas, n., pl.-mt (-mt). [NL.;

nnas, d. -mt (-mt).

pred for a practic pred by doubleness of parts normally single between the caudal and cephalic ends of the body.

An'actog'y-nous (kn'ά-krōj't-nūŝ), a. [an-not+acrogymous.]

Bot. Having the archegonia not arising on or near the apex of Gr. Myth. An epithet of Aph-

leaves and white or yellow flow-ers. A. pyrethrum is the pelli-tory of Spain.
an'a-de'ni-a. (-de'ni-a).n. [NL.;
an-not + Gr. a\delta\eta\pi gland.]
Med. a Deficient glandular ac-tivity. b Absence of glands.
an'a-did'y-mus (\delta\eta-did'y-\text{inid}\eta), n., \eta-M. (-mi). [NL.;
ana. + Gr. \delta\eta\text{iobupos twofold.}
Terat. A monster characterized
by doubleness of parts normally single between the caudal
and cephalic ends of the body.
An'a-do'll-an. Var. of Anato-

an'a-glyp'fics (\(\frac{\lambda}{a}\) (\(\frac{a}{\lambda}\) (\(\fra

an'a-glyp'to-graph (&n'a-gllp'tō-gráf), n. [Gr. ἀνάγλυπτο embossed + graph.] An instrument (now superseded by photo-engraving processes) for the mechanical execution from any embossed object of an engraving giving the proper appearance of relief. — an'a-glyp'to-graph'io (t-ō-grāf'lk), α.

an'a-glyg' (su'a-gō'i)a. , [NL., fr. αναγωγιά aleading up; ανα + άγωγιά aleading, άγευ to lead.] I. An elevation of mind to things celestial.

2. The mystical or spiritual meaning or application of words; esp., the interpretation of the Bible in the fourth, or mystical, sense. See rous senses.

an'a-gga' (su'a-gō'i)a. I. a. Gr. ἀναγωγιά-i) Of, pertainan sego (su'a-gō'i)a. I. a. Gr. ἀναγωγιά-i) Of, pertainan gog (su'a-gō'i)a. I. a. Gr. ἀναγωγιά-i) Of, pertainan gog (su'a-gō'i)a. I. a. Gr. ἀναγωγιά-i) Of, pertainan gog (su'a-gō'i)a. I. a. gr. an'a-gga'i (su'a-gō'i)a. I. a. gr. an'a-ga'i (su'a-gō'i)a. I. a. gr. an'a-gō'i (su'a-gō'i)a. I. a. gr. an'a-gō'i

and neuralgia. It is a complex derivative of quinoline.

an'aglyp'ton (\(\hat{n}\alpha'\)glip'ton,
\(\hat{n}\) An anaglyph.

an'ag nor'isis (\(\hat{n}\)'\)general an'agogy (\(\hat{n}\)'\)agogic (\(

an'al-ge'si-a (ăn'ăl-jē's'-à; -z'-à), n. [NL., fr. Gr. àvaλ-ynơia; av-not + àλγησι; sense of pain.] Med. Absence of sensibility to pain. an'al-ges'ic (ăn'ăl-jēs'lk), a. Med. Pertaining to, or pro-

an'al-ges'ic (an'al-jēs'Ik), a. Med. Pertaining to, or producing, analgesia. —n. An analgesic agent. an'al-lag-mat'lc (an'-lag-māt'lc kl), a. [an-not + Gr. ἄλ-λαγμα change.] Math. Not changed in form by inversion. anallagmatic curves and surfaces, curves and surfaces that are transformed into themselves by an inversion. Circles orthogonal to the circle of inversion, and cyclides (among surfaces), are examples.

an'al-lan-to'ic (-lān-tō'lk), a. [See Δ- not; ΛΙΙΛΑΝΤΟΙ.]

Anal. Without, or not developing, an allantois.

An'al-lan-to'de-a (-to'd-ā), n. pl. [NL.] Zoöl. The division of Vertebrata in which no allantois, or at most a rudimentary one, is developed. It includes amphibians, fishes, and cyclostomes. Cf. Αναμνίστα. — an'al-lan-to'de-an (-ān), a. & n.

fishes, and cyclostomes. Cf. Anamnota.—an'al-lan-to'-de-an (-ān), a. & n.
a-nal'o-gate (à-nāl'ā-gāt), n. Logic. That to which an analogous term is applied. There are as many analogates as there are meanings of the term.
an'a-log'1c (ān'ā-lō]'lk) | a. [L. analogicus, Gr. ἀναλογι-an'a-log'1c (ān'ā-lō]'lk) | δsc.] 1. Founded on, or of the nature of, analogy: expressing or implying analogy.
When a country which has sent out colonies is termed the mother country, the expression is analogical.

2. Having analogy; analogous.
analogical characters. Biol. See Analogue, 3; Character, 4.—a. lengthening, Phon., the lengthening of a vowel in a word or class of words by analogy with another word or class "8. 4 :: 2: 1," or, "a prince is to the state as a pilot to the vessel."

— avia-log'i-cel.ly adv.—an'a-log'i-cel.ness n

the vessel."
— an'a-log'i-cal-ly, adv.— an'a-log'i-cal-ness, n.
a-nal'o-gism (ā-nāl'ō-jlz'm), n. [Gr. ἀναλογισμός course of reasoning, fr. ἀναλογίζεσθαι to think over, to calculate.]
1. An argument from the cause to the effect. Johnson.
2. Reasoning by analogy.

a.nai'o-gib'uc (-jis'tik), a. Of or pertaining to analogy or analogists.
a-nai'o-gize (-nai'i-jiz), v. i.; A-nai'o-gize (-jizd); A-nai'o-gize (-jiz'Ing). [Gr. ἀναλογίζεσθαι to reckon up.]
To employ, or reason by, analogy; to show analogy.
a-nai'o-gize, v. i. To explain or represent by analogy.
a-nai'o-gous (ἀ-nai'i-gūs), a. [L. analogus, Gr. ἀνάλογος according to a due ratio, proportionate; ἀνά + λόγος ratio, proportion. See Logic.] I. Having analogy; corresponding to something else; bearing some resemblance or proportion; — often followed by to.

Analogous tendencies in arts and manners. De Quincey.
Decay of public spirit, which may be considered analogous to natural death.

3. Biol. Having the relation of an analogue to another

portion; — often followed by \$\( \text{io} \).

Analogous tendencies in arts and manners. De Quincey.
Decay of public spirit, which may be considered analogous to natural death.

2. Biol. Having the relation of an analogue to another organ, animal, or plant. See analogue, 3.

Syn.— Correspondent, similar, like.

analogous name or term, Logic, a name or term bearing an equivocal or double meaning, the equivocacy, however, expressing a real relation or analogy of the things designated; thus, "church" is an analogous aname in that it may mean either a whole body of believers or a particular congregation. The basis of such terms is usually metaphor.

— a. pole, Pyroclec., that pole of a crystal which becomes positively electrified when heated.

— a. nal'o-gous-ly, adv.— a.nal'o-gous-ness, n.

an'a-logue (an'a-log), n. [F.] 1. That which is analogous to, or corresponds with, some other thing.

The vextatious tyranny of the individual despot meets its analogue in the insolent tyranny of the individual despot meets its analogue in the insolent tyranny of the individual despot meets its analogue in the insolent tyranny of the individual despot meets its analogue in the insolent tyranny of the individual continuous with one in another; an analogous term; as, the Latin "pater" is the analogue of the English "father."

3. Biol. A norgan with similar function to an organ of another animal or plant, but different in structure and origin; as, the gill of a fish is the analogue of a lung in a quadruped; — distinguished from homologue. b A species in one group corresponding in some particular characters with a member of another group. C A species or genus in one country closely related to a species of the same genus, or a genus of the same group, in another.

a. nal'o-gy (a-bal'6-ji), n.; pl. -ques (-jix). [L. analogia, Gr. avaλoya'a, fr. avaλoyo; cf. F. analogie. See analogue or a lung in the discover things before hidden. Analogy is very commonly used to denote similarity or resemblance; but its specific meaning is a similar

2. Legic. A form of inference in which it is reasoned that if two (or more) things agree with one another in one or more respects, they will (probably) agree in yet other respects. The degree of probability will depend upon the number and importance of their known agreements.

Analogy, as the name of a mode of reasoning, is generally taken for some kind of argument supposed to be of an inductive nature, but not amounting to a complete induction.

3. Geom. Proportion; equality of ratios.

4. Philol. Similarity in the form or sense of words as forming a basis for their division into new word groups or categories; hence, in the history of language, the principle or process in accordance with which existing words are modified or new words created in conformity with established and familiar word groups or categories. Thus princedom, popedom, are modelled after kinguom, etc.; the verb glide, pret. & p. p. glided, is now classed with regular or weak verbs like guide, side, though it was originally an irregular or strong verb inflected like ride; egotism perhaps has its t from such words as despotism, patriotism, chandogy is commonly limited to those cases in which only the forms of words are influenced (format or morphological analogy). The process was formerly often called false analogy.

5. Biol. Correspondence in function between organs or

the forms of words are influenced (formal or morphological analogy). The process was formerly often called fulse analogy.

5. Biol. Correspondence in function between organs or parts of different structure and origin; — distinguished from homology (which see).

6. An analogue. Rare.

Syn.—See RESEMBLANCE.

sanalogies of experience, Kantianism, the a priori principles of substantiality, reciprocity, and causality.

analyha-bet (ān-Alfd-bēt) / — (Gr. ἀνλάβητος: ἀν-not an-al/pha-bet (ān-Alfd-bēt)) / — ἀλφάβητος: ἀν-not an-al/pha-bet (α-Alfd-bēt) / — ἀλφάβητος: αlphabet.]

One ignorant of the alphabet or wholly illiterate.—an-al/pha-bet'(c-bēt'(k), an-Alfpha-bet'(c-let'(k), an-Alfpha-bet'(k), a

an argument. See Synthesis.

The analysis of presentations must consist in distinguishing within a total presentation the partial presentations which enter into its composition.

2. Chem. a The separation of compound substances, by chemical processes, into their constituents. b The determination, which may or may not involve actual separation, of one or more ingredients of a substance either as to kind or amount; also, the tabulated result of such a determination. Determination of the nature of the ingredients is called qualitative analysis; of their quantity, quantitative analysis. The latter, according to the methods employed, is said to be gravimetric or volumetric. The ingredient to be determined may be an element, as iron in an ore; a compound, as water of crystallization; a radical, as hydroxyl in an alcohol; or a mixture, as the volatile acids in butter. The determination of the elementary composition of a substance is called ultimate analysis; of radicals in a compound, or compounds in a mixture, proximate analysis.

3. a A syllabus, or table of the principal heads of a discourse, disposed in their natural order. b A brief, methodical illustration of the principles of a science;—nearly synonymous with synopsis.

4. Biol. The process of ascertaining the name of a species, or its place in a system of classification, by means of an analytical table or key. Obsoles.

5. Math. a A method of proving propositions by assuming the result and reasoning back to the data or to already established principles (Euclid's use of the term). b The investigation of problems by the methods of algebra. C Generically, any of those methods that are based on considerations of number, as opposed to geometric intuition.

4. Often, the differential and integral calculus.

4. analysis silvis [N. I. II., analysis of situation.]

Math. That branch of mathematics which investigates the properties of a geometrical configuration that are independent of its form and size. Euler's theorem as to the number of vertices edges, and faces of

Indian palms, esp. species of either side of the nose, occurring Licunda and Livistona. Phil. I.

Ana ha-rath (a-nā ha-rath). Ana ha-rath (a-n A-nai.'. Var. of ANAY.
An'ai.'a (Rin'ai.'a). D. Bib.
An'a-i.'ah(Rin'ai.'a). D. Bib.
An'a-i.'ah(Rin'ai.'a). A-nai.'
(a-nii.'). n. [L. Anaitis, Gr.
'Aparts: ] See ANAHITA.
A'nak (R'nik). n. [Heb.] The
Anakim collectively. —as now usually understood. Josh. xv. 14.
a-nakh're (a-nik', re). n. [From a native name.] Med. A disease marked by small tumors on

an-al'cime (ăn-ăl'sim; -sīm), anal'oga, n., pl. of analon. [an-not + Gr. αλκιμος strong.] Min. Analcius strong.] Min. Analcius strong.] Min. Analcius strong.] Analogous. Obs. an'a-lect, n. [Gr. ἀνάλεκτος - anal ogal-ly, αάν. Obs. an'a-lect, n. [Gr. ἀνάλετος - analogous. Obs. an'a-lem, n. = ANALEMMA. Obs. an'a-lem, n. = ANALEMMA. Obs. an'a-lem, n. = ANALEMMA. Obs. an'a-lem, n. [Analogue] Analogue an'a-lep' Lo. an-al'cime (ĕn-āl'sīm; -sīm), a-nal'o-ga, n., pl. of ANALo-n. [an- not + Gr. ἄλκιμος | OON]

LANGUAGES.—analytic mechanics, mechanics treated by analytical processes, that is, by those of the differential and integral calculus.—a. plane curve, Math... one definable by equations  $x = \phi(t)$ ,  $y = \psi(t)$ , where  $\phi$  and  $\psi$  are expansible by Taylor's theorem about every t within a given interval [a, b], within which  $\phi'(t)$  and  $\psi'(t)$  never vanish together for the same t.—analytical proposition, Logic, a proposition in which the predicate merely details elements or factors contained in the subject; a verbal proposition.—analytic psychology, psychology which is concerned with the analysis and classification of mental facts chiefly by intrespective methods. Analytic psychology is the modern representative of the old introspective psychology, and is contrasted with experimental psychology. See revolucion:—analytical table, Nul. Hist., a table in which the characteristics of the species or other groups an arranged so as to facilitate the determination of their names.—analytic trigonometry, that branch of trigonometry which treats of the relations and properties of the trigonometrical functions.
an/a-ly/ics(\(\beta n/a\)-liv/iks), n. The science of analysis.
an/a-ly-za/tion, an/a-ly-sa/tion (-li-z\(\beta n/a\)), n. Act of analyzing; analysis.
an/a-lyze, an/a-lyse (\and n-liz), v. t.; \(\lambda n/a\)-liz-lyse or -Lysed (-idd); AN/A-Lyzed or -Lysed or constituent parts; to subject to analysis; as, to analyze light by means of a prism; to analyze a fossil substance.

No one, I presume, can analyze the sensations of pleasure or pain.

2. To separate or discriminate the parts of (a whole) in

No one, I presume, can analyze the sensations of pleasure or pain no part of the parts of (a whole) in their relation to it and to one another; to distinguish the elements of (a thing) in showing its structure or elucidating its meaning or essential nature; to examine critically for the sake of interpreting or testing the truth of; as, to analyze a statement, a work of art.

3. Gram. To separate into or distinguish the grammatical elements of (a sentence, phrase, or other part of discourse).

4. Chem. To determine one or more ingredients of; to examine by analysis; as, to analyze cast iron for phosphorus. See ANALYSIS, 2.

5. Biol. To ascertain the name of (a species) by dissection or otherwise.

b. Biol. To ascertain the name of (a species) by dissection or otherwise.
an'a-lyz'er, an'a-lys'er (-liz'er), n. One that analyzes; specif., Optics, the part of a polariscope which receives the light after polarization, and exhibits its properties.
An'a-messe' (ān'ā-mēz'; -mēs'), n. 1. sing. & pl. One of a Mongolic race which occupies mainly Cochin-China and the coast regions of Anam and Tonkin. The civilization of the Anamese is Chinese; their religion is Buddhism and ancestor worship.
2. The Anamese language, which is written in a script adapted from the Chinese characters. See Indo-Chinese.
An'a-messe', a. Of or pertaining to Anam or the Anamese.
An'a-mir'ta (ān'ā-mir'tā), n. [NL., prob. fr. a native name.] Bot. A small genus of menispermaceous climbing shrubs, natives of the East Indies, distinguished by the discious flowers and very numerous stamens. A. cocculus is the cocculus indicus.

shrubs, natives of the East Indies, distinguished by the diocious flowers and very numerous stamens. A. cocculus is the oocculus indicus.

A. nam'me-lech (Δ-nām'č-lčk), n. A Babylonian god mentioned in 2 Kings xvil. 31. See AdrammeLech.

The first part of the word Anammelech contains perhaps the name of the Babylonian god of the sky, or of a third of the sky, Anu. The whole name is taken by Schrader . . . to mean "Anu is prince," but the meaning is doubtful. Possibly the writer of Kings meant by the name to identify the Babylonian Anu with the Ammonite Molech—Anu-Molech. Dict. of Bible Hastings).

an'am.ne'sis (ân'ām-nē'sis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνάμνησις, fr. ἀναμνησικών to recall to memory.] 1. Rhel. A recalling to mind; recollection.

2. Med. The past history of a case of disease.

an'am.nes'tic (-nēs'tīk), a. [Gr. ἀναμνησικών.] Arightholy and the memory; as, anammestic remedies.

An-am'n-o'ta (ān-ām'n-ī-ō'ta), n. pl. [NL. See A-not; Amnon.] 2.00l. A primary group of vertebrates including those which develop no amnion; — equiv. to Anallandidea and Ichthyopsida. It includes amphibians, fishes, and cyclostomes.—an-am'ni-o'ta (ō-ō'tīk), a. & n. an'a-mor'pho-sis (-mōr'fō-skōp), n. [anamor-phosis to its normal proportions. It usually consists of a cylindrical mirror.

an'a-mor'pho-sis (-mōr'fō-sis), n. pl. -sus anorphosis to its normal proportions. It usually consists of a cylindrical mirror.

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an'a-mor'pho-sis (-mōr'fō-sis), n. pl. -sus and namorphosis to its normal proportions. It usually consists of a cylindric



form of the first projection or representation of an image on a plane or image in Normal Proportions. or in a certain manner, as by reflection from a curved of the first project proj

curved surface, which, when viewed from a certain point, or in a certain manner, as by reflection from a curved an's-lyz's-ble, an's-lyz's-ble

mirror, appears regular and in proportion; a deformation of an image. b The process of making such distorted images.

2. Biol. A gradually ascending progression or change of form from one type to another in the evolution of a group of animals or plants.

3. Biol. A monstrous development or violent change of form in any organ.

a.na/nas (ā-uā/nās; ā-nā/nās), n.

[Sp., fr. native Amer. name.] 1. The pineapple; also, any of several closely allied plants, esp. the pinguin (Bromelia pinguin).

2. [NL.] [cap.] Bol. A small genus of tropical American bromeliaceous plants distinguished by the large syncarpous fruit. A. ananas, the pineapple, is the chief species.

an.an/drous (Bn.ān/drūs), a. [nn. not + androns.] Bol. Having no stamens; — applied to pistillate flowers, and formerly also to cryptogamous plants, which were supposed to be destitute of male organs.

An/an/as (ān/ān/ās), n. 1. Script.

a A follower of the Apostles, mentioned with his wife, Sapphira, in Anamorphosis. View the lower figure in the common fund. Hence, often, Colleg., eye.

a liar. b A Christian disciple at Damascus, to whom Paul was sent after his conversion. See Acts ix. c A Jewish high priest before whom Paul was tried. See Acts xxiii.

2. In Ben Jonson's "The Alchenist," a hypocritical Puritan deacon from Amsterdam.

Anan-fan (Gr\u00fan-kz'm), n. Karaism as taught, with much asceticism, by Anan, its founder. See Karaism. — A'nan-fan.)

2. In Ben Jonson's "The Alchenist," a hypocritical Puritan deacon from Amsterdam.
A'nan-ism (a'nān-iz'm), n. Karaism as taught, with much asceticism, by Anan, its founder. See Karaism. — A'nan-ite (-it), n.
The strict Ananites lost more and more ground in the course of the ninth century in consequence of their asceticism, subsisting merely for a time at Jerusalem as strict hermits and mourners for Zion. ... Ananism entirely disappeared in the tenth century.
Envish Encyc.
an'a-past (an'ā-pēst), n. [L. anapaestus, Gr. āvānaoros an anapæst, i. e., a dactyl reversed, or, as it were, struck back; fr. āvā back + πaisu to strike.] Pros. a A metrical foot consisting of three syllables, the first two short, or unaccented, the last long, or accented (~~~); the reverse of the idactyl. In Latin dē-i-ās, and in English in-tervene', are examples of anapæsts. b An anapæstic an'a-pastic (an'a-pēst'cik), a. [L. anapaesticus, Gr. āva-maorus's.] Pertaining to an anapæst; consisting of an anapæst or of anapæsts; as, an anapæstic meter, foot, verse. — n. Anapæstic measure or an anapæstic verse.
a-na'pa-ite (ā-nā'pā-it; d-nāy'a-), n. [From Anapa, Rus-

verse. —n. Anapassic measure or an anapassic verse.

a.na/pa.ité (d-nä/pd-ît; d-nä/pd-ît), n. [From Anapa, Russia, on the Black Sea.] Min. A hydrous phosphate of calcium and ferrous iron, occurring in pale green, transparent, triclinic crystals and in columnar massive forms.

H., 3-4. Sp. gr., 3.81.

cium and ferrous iron, occurring in pale green, transparent, triclinic crystals and in columnar massive forms. H., 3-4. Sp. gr., 3.81.

an'a-pei-rati'le (δn'ά-pi-rat'lk), a. [Gr. ἀναπειρῶσθαι to try again.] Med. Caused by prolonged exercise of some part; due to the repeated use of a muscle; as, writer's cramp is an anapeiratic cramp.

an'a-phase (δn'ά-faz), n. [ana- up + phase.] Biol. A stage, in mitosis, during which the halves of the divided chromosomes move apart toward the poles of the spindle, and rearrange themselves for the formation of the nuclei of the new cells. It follows the metaphase and precedes the telophase. See mitosis.

a-naph'o-ra (λ-nāt'ô-rά), n. [L., fr. Gr. ἀναφορά; ἀνά up, back + φέρων to carry.] 1. Rhet. Repetition of a word or of words at the beginning of two or more successive clauses.

2. Eccl. That part of the eucharistic liturgy of the Eastern and Coptic Churches containing the words of consecration of the elements, the oblation, communion, and thankagiving. It corresponds to the cann of the Mass in the Roman Catholic Church. Hence, the whole eucharistic service. — a-naph'o-ral (-rάl), α.

3. Astrol. The oblique ascension of a heavenly body.

an-aph'ro-dis'l-a (λn-δt'r-d-d'x'r-ά), n. [NL: nn- not + Gr. ἀφροδισια sexual pleasure. 'Αφροδίσ has the goddess of love.] Med. Absence of sexual appetite.

an-aph'ro-dis'l-a (λak), α. [αn- not + Gr. ἀφροδισιακός of venevy.] Med. Canahle of lessening sexual desire. — n.

love.] Med. Absence of sexual appetite.

an-aph/ro-dis/lac (-%k), a. [an-not + Gr. ἀφροδισιακός of venery.] Med. Capable of lessening sexual desire. — n. An anaphrodisiac agent.

an'a-plas'ty (\$n'ά-plās'tt), n. [ana- + Gr. πλάσσειν to form: cf. F. anaplastie.] Surg. Plastic surgery. — an'a-plas'tic (-plās'tīk), a.

an'a-ple-ro'sis (¾n'a-plē-rō'sis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ἀναπλή-ρωσις a filling up; ἀνά up + πληροῦν to fill.] Med. Restoration of lost substance, as in the healing of wounds.

an'a-ple-rot'to (-plē-rōt'īk), a. Med. Filling up; promot-

ing granulation of wounds or ulcers. -n. A remedy which

кректнеків а. an'arch (ăn'ārk), n. [Gr. āvaρχος without head or chief; åv-not + å $\rho_{\chi \gamma}$  beginning, first place, magistracy, government.] An author or aider of anarchy; an exciter of law-

less revolt.
Imperial anarchs doubling human wees. a-nar'chic (á-nār'kīk) (a. [Cf. F. anarchique.] Of or pera-nar'chic (á-nār'kīk) (a. [Cf. F. anarchique.] Of or pera-nar'chic-al (-kī-kāl)) taining to anarchy; involving, or of the nature of, anarchy; without rule or government; tending to produce anarchy; as, anarchic despotism; anarchical opinions or practices.

In an anarchical state of society an injured person takes such compensation as he can obtain from a wrongdoer, or, if strong grouph, gets such satisfaction as may be derived from a nact of revenge.

In an anarchical state of society an injured person takes such compensation as he can obtain from a wrongdoer, or, if strong enough, gets such satisfaction as may be derived from an act of revenge.

an/arch.tsm (&n/ar-Kiz'm), n. [Cf. F. anarchisme.]

1. The principles underlying anarchy; now usually specif, the political and social theory that all government is an evil. As an avowed social ideal and propaganda the origin of anarchism belongs to the 19th century. A French workman, Pierre Joseph Proudhon (1809-45) is frequently styled the "father of anarchism," anarchy being, according to his theory, an economic and social system where each person produces what he pleases and consumes as he pleases what he produces, free from any interference or regulation. Other anarchists have developed the theory in various directions, so that in its broadest form it demands absolute emancipation from all law, moral as well as economic and political, outside the individual,—the philosophical foundation of this broad theory resting upon an interpretation of the Hegelian doctrine of self-determination. In its more practical forms, anarchism is a variety of communalism, having for its ideal the formation of small autonomous communes the members of which respect one another's individual independence while they unite to resist outer aggression. At its best, it stands for a society made orderly by good manners rather than by law, in which each person produces according to his powers and receives according to his needs. At its worst, it stands for a terroristic resistance of all present government and social order,—a phase which originated with the Russian revolutionis Mikhail Bakunin (1814-76). See comatunalism, communes Mikhail Bakunin (1814-76). See comatunalism (order), in a phase which originated with the Russian revolutionis Mikhail Bakunin (1814-76). See comatunalism (order), in a phase which originated with the Russian revolutionis Mikhail Bakunin (1816-76). See comatunalism communes in anarchism; one who abtempts to establis

ANARCHISM.

A polity without an head . . . would not be a polity, but anarchy.

H. More.

A pointy white an archy.

H. More. Anarchy is the absence of government; it is a state of society where there is no law or supreme power.

Anarchy... as generally understood, is avowed hostility to all government, and open antagonism to all political parties, every one of which professes to support some form of government.

St. Mt. 474.

2. Hence, absence of regulating power in any sphere; confusion or disorder, in general.

There being then... an anarchy, as I may term it, in authors and their reckoning of years.

If the spiritual institutions of society are in anarchy, Bernard is expected to reduce them to order.

\*\*E. Harrison.\*\*

If the spiritual institutions of society are in anarchy, Bennard is expected to reduce them to order. F. Harrison.

Syn. — Anarchy, Chaos, Lawiessness. Anarchy implies the total absence or suspension of government; Craos, the utter negation of order. Lawiessness is less definite than anarchy, and signifies rather a prevalent or habitual disregard of law and order than their absence or suspension. See confusion, repetition of Annulosa in which Arrar-throp'o-da (Arrar-throp'o-da), n. pl. [NL. See anot; Arrhropool.] Zoöl. A division of Annulosa in which there are no jointed legs; — opposed to Arthropoda, and partly equivalent to Annulota of modern classifications. — an'ar-throp'o-dous (dŭs), a. arar'throus (ân-ār'thrūs), a. [Gr. ἄναρθρος; ἀν- + ἄρθρον joint, the article.] 1. Gr. Gram. Used without the article; as, an anarthrous substantive.

2. Zoöl. Without distinct joints.
— an-ar'throus-ly, adv. — an-ar'throus-ness, n.

2. Zool. Without distinct joints.

— an-ar'throus-ly, adv. — an-ar'throus-ness, n.

to any branch or shoot, as a willow twig, which might become a distinct individual. Rare. an's-plase (-plas: -plaz), and plase (-plase (-plaze)), and plase (-plaze), and plaze), and plase (-plaze), and plaze (-plaze), and pl

A'nas (ā'năs), n. [L., duck.] Zoöl. The genus of freahwater ducks of which the mallard (the ancestor of the domestic duck) is the type. Other well-known species generally included in it are the widgeons, teals, and gadwall. an'a-sar'ca (ān'ā-sār'kā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνά throughout + σάρξ, σαρκός, fiesh.] a Med. Dropsy of the subcutaneous and intermuscular connective tissue, marked by a soft, pale, inelastic swelling of the skin. b Veter. Purpura hemorrhagica.

an'a-sar'cous (-k $\check{u}$ s), a. Belonging to, or affected by, an-

an'a-sar'cous (kŭs), a. Belonging to, or affected by, an-asarca, or dropsy; dropsical.
an'a-seis'mic (-sis'mik), a. [Cf. Gr. ἀνάσεισμα a shaking up and down. See ana.; seismic.] Moving up and down; —said of earthquake shocks.
An'a-sta'sian (ān'ά-stā'shān), a. Of or pertaining to An-astasius, specif., Ansatasius I., the Byzantine emperor (A. D. 491-518). He made (A. D. 506) the Anastasian law, directed against usurers, and the Anastasian rescript, providing a method by which the paterfamilias might emancipate his children without a fictitious sale, which required the presence of the children.
an'a-state (ān'ā-stāt), n. [See anastatic.] Biol. Any substance formed from simpler substances by the anabolic activity of a cell as an intermediate step in the formation of more complex bodies, such as protoplasm; — opposed to kausstate.

activity of a cell as an intermediate step in the formation of more complex bodies, such as protoplasm; — opposed to katastate.

an'a-stat'lo (-stat'lk), a. [Gr. ἀνά up + ἰστάναι το make to stand: cf. στανικός causing to stand.] Designating or pert. to a process or a style of printing from character in relief on zime plates. In this process the letterpress, engraving, or design of any kind is transferred to a zinc plate; the parts not covered with ink are eaten out, leaving a facsimile in relief.

An'a-stat'l-ca (-l'-kα), π. [NL. See anastatic.] Bot. A genus of brassicaceous herbs, of western Asia and the eastern Mediterranean region. A. hierochuntica, the only species, is the rose of Jericho, or resurrection plant.

an-as'tig-mat'lc (ân-ās'tig-māt'lk), α. [an- not + astig-matic.] Optics. Not astignatic; — said esp. of a compound lens or a lens system consisting of a converging lens and a diverging lens of equal and opposite astignatism but different focal lengths, and sensibly free from astigmatism.

a-nas'to-mose (ā-nās'tō-mōz), v. i.; A-NAs'To-Mosen (-mōzd); A-NAs'T

2. Union or intercommunication of any system or network of lines, branches, streams, or the like.

a-nas/to-mot'lc (-mot'lk), a. Pertaining to or exhibiting

anastomosis.

a.nas/tro-phe (ἀ-năs/trō-fē), n. [Gr. ἀναστροφή, fr. ἀναστροφή, tr. ἀναστροφή, tr. ἀναστροφή, tr. ἀναστροφή, tr. ἀναστροφή, tr. ἀναστροφή, tr. ἀναστροφή.

& Gram. Inversion of the natural order of words; as, echoed the hills, for, the hills echoed.

an'a.the'ma (āν'ἀ-the'ma), n.; pl. - Themata (-them'ά-tā).

[L. anathēma, Gr. ἀνάθημα. See 2d ανατημα.] A thing set aside or consecrated for a deity; an offering devoted to a divinity or to sacred burposes.

aside or consecrated for a deity; an offering devoted to a divinity or to sacred purposes.

anath'e-ma (d-nāth'e-mā), n.; pl.-mas (-māz). [L. anath'e-mā, fr. Gr. ἀνάθεμα anything devoted, esp. to evil, a curse; cf. L. anath'ema, a votive offering, Gr. ἀνάθημα; all fr. ἀναθέναι to set up as a votive gift, dedicate; ἀνά up + πθέναι to set. See THESIS.] I. A ban or curse pronounced with religious solemnity by ecclesiastical authority, and accompanied by excommunication. Hence: Denunciation of anything as accursed.

[They] denounce anathemas against unbelievers. Priestley.

2. An imprecation; curse; malediction.

Finally she field to London followed by the anathemas of both [families].

Finally she fied to London followed by the anamemia of London [families].

Thackeray.

Any person or thing anathematized, or cursed by ecclesiastical authority.

The Jewish nation were an anathema destined to destruction.

St. Paul . . . says he could wish, to save them from it, to become an anathema, and be destroyed himself.

Locke.

Locke.

Sym.—Sec Diss.

a.nath'e-ma mar'a-nath'a (măr'a-năth'a). [Gr.  $d\nu d\theta \epsilon - \mu a$  Mapàv  $d\theta d$ .] An expression occurring in 1 Cor. xvi. 22, formerly thought to be a double curse, or a curse intensified by a prayer. Maranatha is now considered to be two

Aramaic words used by way of supplication or invocation, and meaning literally "Our Lord cometh," or more probably, "O (or Our) Lord, come! ("a.nath/e-ma-ti-za/tion (d-näth/e-md-ti-za/shān; -ti-), n. [LL. anuthematisatio.] An anathematizing; imprecation. a.nath/e-ma-tize(a.nāth/e-md-tiz), v. t. & t.; A-NATH's-MA-TIZID (-tizd); A-NATH's-MA-TIZID (-tizd); A-NATH's-MA-TIZID (-tizd); A-NATH's-MA-TIZID (-tizd); A-NATH's-MA-TIZID (-tizd); The description of the devote make accursed: cf. F. anath/ematizer.] To pronounce an anathema against; to curse.—a.nath/a.matizer.[tix](a): 7.

F. anathématiser.] To pronounce an anathema against; to curse. — a-nath'e-ma-tiz'er (-tiz'er), n.

A-nat'i-dæ (d-nāv'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., fr. L. anas, anatis, duck.] Zoōl. A large family of birds, including several subtamilies: the true ducks (Anatinæ and Fuliquinæ); the gesse (Anserinæ); the swans (Cygminæ); and the mergansers (Merginæ). They have heavy bodies, short legs, webbed feet, a leathery bill with a hard horny nail at the tip, and transverse toothlike ridges or lamellæ on the biting edges; and they are more or less aquatic in their habits.

An'a-ti'næ (ân'd-ti'nē), n. pl. [NL., fr. L. anatinus pert. to a duck.] Zoōl. A subfamily of Anatidæ, including all the ducks or limited to the fresh-water or river ducks, as the mallard, widgeon, wood duck, etc., which frequent shallow, mostly fresh water, where they can obtain their food with-

The application of the principles of anatomy, as in art.

The stretched and vivid anatomism of their 1. e., the French great figure painters.

a-nat'o-mist (-mist), n. [Cf. F. anatomiste.] A person skilled in anatomy.

a-nat'o-mist (-mist), n. [Cf. F. anatomiste.] A person skilled in anatomy.

a-nat'o-mize (-mizt), n. [Cf. F. anatomiste.] A person skilled in anatomy.

a-nat'o-mize (a-nat'ō-mix), n. t.; A-NAT'o-Mizzo (-mizd);

-miz'ing (-miz'Ing). [Cf. F. anatomiser.] I. To dissect to cut in pieces, as an animal or vegetable body, in order to display or examine the structure and use of the several parts.

2. To discriminate minutely or carefully; to analyze.

If we anatomize all other reasonings of this nature, we shall find that they are founded on the relation of cause and effect. Hume.

a-nat'o-my (-mi), n.; pl. -miss (-mix). [F. anatomic, L. anatomia, Gr. avarony dissection, fr. avaraver we tout up; ava + vegure to cut. See Tome.] I. The art of dissecting, or artificially separating the different parts of any animal or plant, to discover their situation, structure, and eeonomy; dissection.

2. The science which treats of the structure of animals or plants. Anatomy is divided into osteology, arthrology, myology, neurology, splanchnology, etc., according to the structures or parts of the body with which it deals. General anatomy deals with the tissues and their properties, regardless of the organs into which they are formed. Since their characters are mostly to be made out only with the microscope, general anatomy is practically synonymous with histology. Gross anatomy deals only with structures and characters discernible with the naked eye. Human anatomy is divided into descriptive anatomy, treating esp. of their situation and relative position as affecting their liability to injury and accessibility for surgical operations; and lopographical anatomy, the anatomy of particular regions of the body with especial reference to medical diagnosis as well as surgery. Comparative anatomy treating esp. of their situat

6. A skeleton; anything anatomized or dissected, or which has the appearance of being so.

The anatomy of a little child, representing all parts thereof, is accounted a greater rarity than the skeleton of a man. Fuller.

They brought one Pinch, a hungry, lean-faced villain, A mere anatomy.

Shak.

They brought one Pinch, a hungry, lean-faced villain, Shak.
an'a-trep'tic (ăn'ā-trēp'tik), a. [Gr. ἀνατρεπτικός overturning, fr. ἀνατρέπειν turn up or over; ἀνά + τρέπειν to turn.] Overthrowing; defeating; refutative.
an'a-trip'sis (ān'ā-trīp'sis), n. [NL, fr. Gr. ἀνάτρυμις friction.] Med. Friction or rubbing used as a remedy.—an'a-trip'tic (-trk), α.
a.na'tro-pous (ā-nāt'rō-pūs), α. [ana- up + -tropous.] Bot. Having the ovule inverted at an early period in its development, so that the micropyle is bent down to the funicle, to which the body of the ovule is united.
an'bur-y (āu'bō-t'), am'bur-y (ām'-), n. Anatropous Ovule.
[Cf. AS. ampre, ompre, a crooked swell- lRaphe; 2 Chalaning vein, E. dial. amper a tumor with in- za; 3 Micropyle; flammation, or ag- in agnail, and berry a 4 Hilum. fruit.] I. Far. A soft tumor or bloody wart on a horse or ox.
2. = clubroot.

fruit.] I. Far. A soft tumor or bloody wart on a horse or or.

2. = CLUBROOT.

ance, -ancy, -ence, -ency. [F. -ance, -ence, fr. L. -antia, -entia.] Suffixes of nouns derived or formed in general as follows: a From Old French nouns (1) surviving from Latin abstract nouns (chiefly of quality or state) in -antia, -entia, fr. pr. p. stems in -nt-; or (2) formed by analogy from the pr. p. in -ant with the general sense of action or process; as in assistance, complaisance, parlance, etc. In these the forms from L. -antia and -entia were leveled to -ance. b From nouns adopted into French from Latin nouns in -antia, -entia, following the L. in the vowel of -ance or -ence, and generally denoting quality or state; as in diligence, temperance. c In some cases from native words, and denoting in general action or process; as in for-bearance, riddance. The words derived as in a and b were adopted in ME. and generally retained the Of. spelling; but since about 1500 some words of the a group originally spelled -ance, but derived fr. L. -entia, have changed the vowel to e after the L.; and those since then taken or formed directly from the L. follow its forms with -ance or -ence. These words are therefore inconsistently spelled in English; cf. resistance, subsistence, attendance, superintendence (see Introd., Rules for Spelling, § 30); and in meaning are partly nouns of action as in Of., partly nouns of state or quality as in L. These latter senses are now more distinctly specified by the Eng. variants, -ancy, -ency (formed perh. on analogy of words in -cy, reflecting L. -cta, -tia); cf. compliance, compliance, compliance, fluency. The meanings of nouns formed with these suffixes may be classified as follows:

1. From the verb senses: Act or fact of doing what the verbal toot denotes; as assistance (act of assisting); sometimes imply-

classified as follows:

1. From the verb senses: Act or fact of doing what the verbal root denotes: as, assistance (act of assisting); sometimes implying some modification as of continuance, manner, etc.; as in, resistance to pressure: emergence from obscurity; his first sudden appearance among them was followed by repeated appearances.

ing some monnearon as of continuance, manner, etc.; as in, resistance to pressure; emergence from obseurity; his first and den appearance among them was followed by repeated appearance and an appearance among them was followed by repeated appearance, and the property of pertaining to, derived from, or possessed by, an ancestor or ancestors; as, an ancestoral estate.—an-ees'trally, adv. an'ces-tress (an'es-tress, (an'es-tress), n. A female ancestor. an'ces-try (an'es-tri), n. [Cf. OF. ancesserie. See An-

An-ar'yan, a.  $|a_n|$  not + Ar- $|a_n|$  not + Ar- $|a_n|$  Designating, or pert. to,
European peoples not speaking
an Aryan language. -nan'as-pa'di-as  $(\lambda n'a - p \bar{x}' - \alpha r - \alpha r)$   $(\lambda n'a - p \bar{x}' - \alpha r - \alpha r)$   $(\lambda n'a - \alpha r)$   $(\lambda n'a - r - \alpha r)$   $(\lambda$ BIRKENIA.

Anast. Abbr. Anastasius.

Anast. Abbr. Anastasius.

an'astal'tic, a. φ.n. [Gr. a'a-σταλτικός checking.] Styptic.

an'asta-sis (ān-ās' tā-sīs), n.

[NL., fr. Gr. ἀνάσταστις a rising up.] Mcd. Convalescence; return to health.—an'astat'ic, a.

An'asta'sius (ān'ās-tā'sh'-us), n. The hero and title of a novel by Thomas Hope (1770-1881), purporting to be the autobiography of a Greek criminal and villain who becomes a renegade, and passes through extraordinary vicissitudes.

Anastasius Grün. See Grün, Anastasius Grün. Issil, purporting to be the autobiography of a Greek criminal
and villain who becomes a renegade, and passes through extraordinary vicisitudes.

Anastasius Grün. See Grün,
ANASTASUS.

A. An anastig-mat' (An-at't[c-mat'),

A. An anastigmatic lens.

— THEMA, a voive offering. Rare.

mosing. Rave.
Amas'to-mus (-mūs), n. [NL.;
Gr. ἀνά + στόμα mouth.] Σοόl.
A genus of birds consisting of
the openbills. See Openbill.
anat. Abbr. Anatomical; anatomist; anatomy.
Anat' (ānit'), n. See Anu
an'a-tase (ān'a-tūs), n. [Gr.
ἀνάπασις a stretching out. In
allusion to the length of its crystals.] Min. = OCTAHEDRITE.
And does of anathed presented with
helmet, shield, spear, and battle ax.
an'a-them. + ARATHEMA.
a-nath'e-mat' r. t. To anathematize. Obs. & R.
a-nath'e-mat'-cal, a. Pert.
to, or of the nature of, an anathma-a-nath'e-mat'-teally, adv.
a-nath'e-mat'-teally adv.
a-nath'e-mat'-teal adv.
a-nath'

An a thot-thi'a (-thot-thi'a). D.

Bib. a thoth-tie, n. Bib. An atmorth, near in thabitant of Anathoth, near in the carbonate of soda a natron, and tipera. See Anatheriserous. A goose barnacle. Anat'ise (-fē), n. pl. [NL., contr. fr. anatigeræ. See Anatheriserous.] Zoli. The group of cirripeds including the goose barnacles. Anat'ise (-fēr), n. A goose ana'atti'er-ous (Ban'atti'er-ous (Ban'atti'er-ous (Ban'atti'er-ous (Ban'atti'er-ous (Ban'atti'er-ous (Ban'atti'er-ous (Ban'atti'er-ous (Ban'atti'er-ous fell of green. See Barnacles fell of the green fell of the green. See Barnacles fell of the green fell of

mind.—An'ax-ag'o-re'an, n.—
An'ax-ag'o-rize, v. t.

An'ax-ag'n-rize, v. t.

An

an-ax'o-tu'rl-a, n. [NL. See A-105; Archan (-dn), a. Ancestral. not; AZOTURIA.] Med. Deficiency of urea or nitrogenous substances in the urine. (MERT.] and the translation of the Archan (Ancestral. Ancestral. Ancestral.

CESTOR.] 1. Condition as to ancestors; ancestral lineage; hence, birth or honorable descent.

Title and ancestry render a good man more illustrious, but an ill one more contemptible.

Addison.

A series of ancestors or progenitors; lineage, or those who compose the line of natural descent.

An'chi-e'te-a (ay'k'-ê'te-à), n. [NL., after José de Anchieta, Jesuit missionary in Braxil.] Bot. A small genus of South American violaceous climbing shrubs having yellowish white clustered flowers and thin capsules. The bark of A salutaris, known as an'chi-'ta bark (ê'tà), is used locally to cure erysipeles. The root is tonic and cathartic.

An-chi'ses (ah.ki'sēz), n. [L., fr. Gr. 'Ayx'orgs.] The father of Eneas. See Emeas.

An'chi'the'ri-um (ây'ki-thē'ri-um), n. [NL.; Gr. ayxt near + -therium.] Paleon. A genus of extinct Miocene perissodactyl mammals. They are nearly direct ancestors of the modern horse, from which they differ in dentition, and especially in the limbs, having a complete ulna and fibula (though these are more or less fused with the radius and tirbis and three functional toes, of which the middle one is much the largest.—an'chi-there (an'ki-thēr), n.—an'chi-the'ri-oid (-thē'ri-oid), a.

an'chor (an'kēr), n. [ME. anker, ancre, AS. ancra, fr. L. anachoreta. See ANCHORET.] An anchoret. Obs. Shak.
an'chor, n. [ME. anker, AS. ancor, oncer, L. ancora, sometimes spelt anchora, fr. Gr. ayxupa, prob. akin to E. angle: cf. F. ancre. See ANGLORET.] 1. An instrument vessel by a cable,



sometimes spelt anchora, ir. Ais. Mercy, but to E. angle: cf. F. ancre. See ANGLR, n.] 1. An instrument which is attached to a ship or other vessel by a cable, and which, being cast overboard, lays hold of the earth by a fulke or Anchor. 1 Common Anchor: a a Stock; hook and thus b Shank; ce Flukes; dd Arms. 2; 3 Two holds the vessel in a particular place; also, anything used for a similar purpose, as a heavy weight, a float, etc. Anchors were formerly made of iron, but are now usually of forged or cast steel. The old, but probably still the most common, form is that with two branching arms and a transverse stock (see Illuss). The modern stock is a removable iron beam running through the shank. There are various patent anchors, most of which are stockless and have their arms pivoted and their flukes side by side, so that both enter the ground. These are widely used on account of their convenience, esp. in stowing, but they are hardly superior to the old anchor in holding power. Formerly the largest and strongest anchor was the sheet anchor (hence, fig., best hope or last refuge), called also waist anchor, because carried in the sam's the sheet anchor and bowers are usually all of the same weight, the former being practically a spare bower, as called from being carried on the bows. At present the sheet anchor methor and bowers are usually all of the same weight, the former being practically a spare bower, carried, like the other two, on the bows. The stream anchor is about one fourth the weight of the bower anchor Kedges, or kedge anchors, are small anchors for light work, as in warping. A bower anchor for a modern battle-ship weights as much as 18,000 pounds; kedges vary from 100 to 900 pounds. See also Mushroom Anchor, screw Anchor.

2. Anything serving a purpose like that of a ship's anchor, as: a An arrangement of timber to hold a dam fast. b A

as in warping. A bower anchor for a modern battle-ship weighs as much as 18,000 pounds: kedges vary from 100 to 900 pounds. See also MUSHROOM ANCHOR, SCREW ANCHOR.

2. Anything serving a purpose like that of a ship's anchor, as: a An arrangement of timber to hold a dam fast. b A contrivance to hold the end of a bridge cable, or other similar part. c A contrivance used by founders to hold the core of a mold in place. d Building. A device, as a metal tie, for giving stability to one part of a structure by making it fast to another, as a beam to a wall, one wall to another, or (in this case specif. called cramp or cramp iron) a stone facing, as an ashlar, to rough masonry behind it. c The rear man on either side in a tug-of-war contest.

3. Fig.: That which gives stability or security; that on which we place dependence for safety.

Which hope we have as an anchor of the soul. Heb. vi. 19.

4. A representation of an anchor; something resembling an anchor in shape; specif.: a Her. A figure used as an emblem of hope. b Arch. The dart of an egg-and-dart molding. c Zoöl. An anchor-shaped spicule, as those of certain holothurians (Symapta and allied genera). d Founding. A chaplet. Local, U.S. anchor and collar, a kind of hinge, for heavy gates or doors, having the socket attached to, or made with, an anchor, which is embedded in the masonry.— a tanchor, anchored fast to a buoy which is itself fixed to the soil, and when she is mored to a dock. A.M. Knijch, and Anchors of a fast to a buoy which is itself fixed to the soil, and when she is mored to a dock. A.M. Knijch, and Anchors of a fast to a buoy which is itself fixed to the soil, and when she is mored to a dock. A.M. Knijch, and Anchors of a neckor the cables of a suspension bridge.

Till that my nails were anchored in thine eyes. Shak. anchor the cables of a suspension bridge.

Till that my nails were anchored in the stream.

2. To stop; to fix or rest.

My invention ... anchors on Isabel.

Shak. an'chor. qc. [2], n. 1. Act of anchoring, or condition of lying at anc

of lying at anchor.

2. A place suitable for anchoring or where ships anchor; a hold for a vessel's anchor, or for something likened to an anchor, as the ends of the cables of a suspension bridge.

3. The set of anchors belonging to a ship.

4. Something on which one may depend for security; ground of trust; as, he was the anchorage of my hopes.

ground of trust; as, he was the anchorage of my hopes.

anchista bark. See Anchiete a.

anchiete intelligible in the root of Anchi.

Also tin. Chem. An also, anchorage of my hopes.

anchiete ashutaris.

anchorage (an'kōrāj), n.

Abode of an anchorage of my hopes.

an'choratian.

Anthorage of my hopes.

an'choratian.

Anteributed in the root of Anchiete an'choratian.

Anchorage (an'kōrāj), n.

Anch

5. A toll for anchoring; anchorage duties.
6. Sury. The fixation of a floating or displaced viscus, as a floating kidney.
an/ohorate (&η/kēr-āt), a. 1. Anchor-shaped.
2. Fixed as if anchored.
anchor ball. a A fireball with a line and a grapnel attached so that it would catch in a ship's rigging after being fired; also, a grapple shot. Ubs. or Hist. b A projectile with grappling hooks attached, used in the life-saving service to fire into the rigging of wrecked vessels.
anchor bolt. Mach. A bolt adapted or used to secure something, as a machine or structure, to a foundation.
anchor chock. Nach. a A reënforcing piece of wood let into an anchor stock where worn. b A chock or a wooden block used to hold a stowed anchor steedy.
anchor dart. The dartlike member of an egg-and-dart, or egg-and-anchor, molding.
an'chored (%η/kērd), a. 1. Held by an anchor; at anchor, held safely; as, an anchored bark.
2. Shaped like an anchor; forked; as, an anchored tongue; specif.: Her. Having the extremities turned back, like the flukes of an anchor; as, an anchored cross. See cross.
anchor escapement. Horol. a The common recoil escapement. b A variety of the lever escapement with a wide impulse pin. See ESCAPEMENT, 3.
an'cho-ress (&ŋ/kô-rēs; 151), n. A female anchoret.
cur Savior himself: . . . did not choose an anchorite's or a monastic life, but a social and affable way of conversing with morning the source of the social and affable way of conversing with morning the social and affable way of conversing with morning the conversion is the social and affable way of conversing with morning the morning the social and affable way of conversing with morning the morning the social and affable way of conversing with morning the morning the

Syn. — See HERMIT. an/cho-ret/ic (-ret/ik)

tals.

Syn.—See hermit.

an'cho-ret'le (-rēt'lk) | a. [Cf. Gr. ἀναχωρητικόs.] Of, an'cho-ret'leal (-rēt'lk) | part. to, or like, an anchoret. an'cho-ret-ism (aŋ'kō-rēt-lz'm), -rīt-lsm (-rīt-lz'm), n.

The practice or mode of life of an anchoret.

an'chor-hold', n. Hold or grip of an anchor, or that to which it holds. Hence: Firm hold; security.

an'chor-less (âŋ'kō-lēs), a. Without an anchor or stay. Hence: Dritting; unsettled.

anchor light. Naud. The lantern shown at night by a vessel at anchor. International rules of the road require vessels at anchor to carry from sunset to sunrise a single white light forward if under 150 feet in length, and if longer two, one near the stern and one forward.

anchor lining. Naud. A protection of planks or sheathing on a ship's side under the fore channels to prevent the anchor from injuring the side.

anchor link. Mach. A link which anchors a system of linkwork, as the link that turns about a fixed center in a Joy's valve gear.

work, as the link that turns about a fixed center in a Joy's valve gear.

anchor plate. Mech. A wooden or metal plate attached to, or embedded in, a support and used as an anchor, as for supporting cables. Cf. ANGNOR, v. l., 2.

anchor shot. a = GRAPPLE SHOT. b Billiards. A shot made with the object balls in an anchor space. Which see). anchor space. Billiards. In the balk-line game, any of eight spaces, I inches by 33, lying along a cushion and bisected transversely by a balk line. Object balls in an anchor space are treated as in balk. See BILLIARDS, Illust. anchor stock. Naul. The stock of an anchor. anchor watch. Naul. A detail of one or more men who keep watch on deck at night when a vessel is at anchor. anchory (Anchova, or Pg. anchova, prob. of Iberian origin, and lit. a dried or pickled fish, fr. Basque antava dry: cf. D. anchova, F. anchots.] Any of a number of small herring-Anchovy of the Mediterranean. like fishes of the family Engraulidæ, esp. Engraulis encrasicholus of the Mediterranean, esteemed for its rich and peculiar flavor. It is caught in vast numbers for pickling and for making sauces. Several American species are eaten.

in vast numbers for pickling and for maning continuous archives are eaten.

anchovy pear. The fruit of a West Indian lecythidaceous tree (Grias caulifora), somewhat resembling the mango, and often eaten as a pickle; also, the tree itself.

Anchu'sa (an-kū'sa), n. [NL. See anchusin.] Bot. A large genns of rough-hairy boraginaceous herbs of Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia, distinguished by having the nutlets excavated at the base. The roots of A. officinational of the continuous and the same archive like the continuous and the continuous archive like the continuous and the continuous archive like the co

large genins of rough and some strands in distinguished by having the nutlets excavated at the base. The roots of A. officinalis, A. idalica, etc., are used medicinally.

an'chu-sin (En'Rů-sǐn), n. Also -sine (-sǐn; -sēn). [L. anchusa the plant alkanet, Gr. ayyova-] Chem. A red coloring matter obtained from Alkanna linctoria (alkanet) and related plants, and used to color tinctures, pomades, beverages, etc., and sometimes for dyeing wool and silk.

an'cient (ān'shēnt), a. [ME. auncien, F. ancien, LL. antianus, fr. L. ante before. See Anrie.] I. Old; aged; or many years; of long standing; existing from a far-past date or period. "Our ancient bickerings."

Remove not the ancient landmark, which thy fathers have set.

Prov. xxii. 28.

An ancient man, strangely habited, asked for quarters. An ancient man, strangely habited, asked for quarters. Scott.

A friend, perhaps, or an ancient acquaintance. Barrow.

2. Hence, having the qualities of old age or long existence; specif.: a Of persons, venerable; hoary; also, experienced; wise; adept by reason of long experience. He wrought but some few hours of the day, and then would he seem very grave and ancient.

Though [he] was the youngest brother, yet he was the most ancient in the business of the realm.

Ld. Berners.

b Of conditions or things, antique; old-fashioned.

b Of conditions or things, antique; old-fashioned.

an'cho-rites, an'cho-rit'ie, etc.
Nars. of anchorer, anchoRETIC. etc.
an'cho-rit'ess (-rit'ës; 151), n.

An anchoress. Rare.
anchor lit. A grappling device
to raise a grouser or the like.
anchor money. Money struck
(1816-25) by Great Britain for
Mauritius and the West Indies,
the pieces of which were equal
to one fourth, one eighth, etc.,
of a Spanish dollar. The pieces
had an anchor on the reverse.
anchor rocket. A rocket with
flikesalving service in carrying a
line to a wereked vessel.
anchor shackle. Naut.
blackle solution of life.
anchor well. Nav. In the old
fore the Revolution of 1769.

3. Belonging to times long past; of a remote period, or of

3. Belonging to times long past; of a remote period, or of a date early in history.

4. Specif.: a Belonging to the historical period beginning with the earliest known civilizations (those of Egypt and Chaldea) and generally taken as extending to the fall of the Western Roman Empire (476 A. D.). b Pertaining to the ancients or to their times; as, ancient history;—contrasted with medieval and modern.

Witness those ancient empires of the earth.

5. Former; bygone; sometime. Archaic.

They mourned their ancient leader lost.

Pope.

5. Former; bygone; sometime. Archaie.

They mourned their ancient leader lost. Pope.
6. Law. Having had an uninterrupted existence of 20, or 30, or more years; — said of various things the continued existence of which for such a period gives rise to a presumption of validity in aid of the defect in proof due to lapse of memory, absence of witnesses, or loss of documents. The period is usually fixed at 20 years with reference to user of lights, ways, foundations, etc., in order to establish the right to them; and at 30 years of writings, such as deeds, wills, etc., which may then, in general, be read in evidence without proof of execution other than showing their possession by those claiming rights under them. Syn.—Antiquated, obsolete, primitive, pristine. See old., ancient demesne. Eng. Law, demesne held from ancient times; specif., the demesne belonging to the crown at the time of the settlement of the Conquest as recorded in Domesday Book (which see). The tenants of lands belonging to the ancient demesne had various substantial privileges now practically obsolete. — a. lights, Law, windows and other openings that have been enjoyed without molestation for more than twenty years. In England, and in some of the United States, the owner acquires a prescriptive right to maintain them. — a. mariner, the old sailor of Coleridge's ballad "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner," who shot an albatross, the killing of which, according to sailors' superstition, brings great misfortures. He and his shipmates undergo supernatural penalties. — A. of Days, a Biblical title of the Deity.

Ancient of Days. — A common Syriac expression, used three times of the Divine Being in Daniel, afters without the article, and meaning simply "old," "aged". . . . to convey the impression of a venerable and majestic aspect.

Dict. Of Beile (Hastings).

— the ancient régime, or ancien régime [F.], the former political and social system, as distinguished from the modern;

a venerable and majestic aspect. Dict. of Bible (Hastings).

—the ancient régime, or ancien régime [F.], the former political and social system, as distinguished from the modern; esp., the political and social system existing in France before the Revolution of 1789.

an'cient(an'shent), n. 1. An aged living being; esp., a patri-

an'cient (an'shent), n. 1. An aged living being; esp., a patriarchal or venerable man or woman. Specif.: a An ancestor. D A senior; elder. Obs. c An elder in his capacity as a dignitary;—hence, a title of dignity. Cf. ELDER. Archaic.
The Lord will enter into judgment with the ancients of his people, and the princes thereof.

2. One who lived in antiquity; specif.: pl. The civilized peoples of antiquity, esp. the classical nations;—commonly with the (originally ancient, collectively).

3. Specif., one of the classical authors; hence, a classic.
4. One of the senior members, forming the governing body, of the Inns of Court or of Chancery. Obsoles. Eng.
5. In the lore of some tribes of American Indians, the archetypal or ancestral animal or implement considered to be the progenitor of which all others of its kind are descendants or copies.

an'cient, n. [Corrupt. fr. ensign.] 1. An ensign, standard, or flag. Obs. or R.

scendants or copies.

an'cient, n. [Corrupt. fr. ensign.] 1. An ensign, standard, or flag. Obs. or R.

More dishonorable ragged than an old-faced ancient. Shak.

2. The bearer of an ensign;—called also ancient bearer. Obs. "This is Othello's ancient, as I take it." Shak.

an'cient-ly, adv. 1. In ancient times; hence, formerly.

2. Since ancient times.

3. In an ancient manner; quaintly. Rare.

an'cient-ness, n. Quality or state of being ancient; antiquity.

an'cient-ness, n. Quality or state of being ancient; antiquity.

an'cient-ry (-rI), n. 1. Antiquity; what is ancient.

They contain not one word of ancientry.

2. Old age; also, old people. Rare.

3. Ancient lineage; ancestry; dignity of birth.

A gentleman of more ancientry than estate. Fulter.

an-cile (an-si'le), n.; pl. Ancima (-si'li-a). [L.] Rom.

Antiq. The sacred shield of the Romans, said to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa. It was the palladium of Rome. Hence, any of eleven other shields exactly like the original ancile, which Numa caused to be made so that if the original were borne in solemn procession by the Salii in the month of March.

an'cil-la-ry (&n'a'-lā-r'), a. [L. ancillaris, fr. ancilla female servant.] 1. Lit., of or pert. to a maidservant; hence, subservient or subordinate, like a handmaid; auxiliary.

The Convocation of York seems to have been always considered as inferior, and even ancillary, to the greater province. Hallam.

2. Law. Designating or pertaining to a document, proceeding, officer or office, etc., that is subordinate to, or in aid of, another primary or principal one; as, an ancillary attachment, bill, or suit presupposes the existence of another principal proceeding; ancillary administration is usually in aid of one in a foreign state.

an-cip'1-tous (-sip'1-tūs) } headed, double; an for ambinous difference and the substance of the substance o

round;—said of certain nationed stems, as those of blue-eyed grass (Sisyrinchium).

An'cis-troc'la-da'ce-se (än'sĭs-trŏk'là-dā'sē-ē), n. pl.

[NL.] Bot. A family of plants (order Hypericales), con-sisting of the single genus Ancistrocladus.—an'cis-troc'-la-da'ceous (-shūs), a.

An'cis-troc'la-dus (-trŏk'là-dūs), n. [NL.; Gr. ἄγκιστρον

An'cis-troo'la-dus (-trok'lā-dus), n. [NL.; Gr. āyκιστρον lan'ci-an'n-te' (āx'qyān'tā'), n. [F.] Priority of birth or age; — sometimes used in political science of the principle of primogeniture in the descent of the ringit to govern. [an'ci-an' re'gime' (āx'qyān' ra'zhān'), [F.] — ANCIENT REGIME.

ancients. † ANCIENTY, an'cients. † ANCIENTY, an'cienty, n. [F. anciennets.] And ancist'trodon (an-as'trodom (an-as'trodom), ancist'trodom. [Gr. ay-cienty, n. [F. anciennets.] And ancist'trodom (an-as'trodom), ancist'trodom, ancist'

fishhook + κλάδος sprout.] Bot. A small, somewhat anomalousgenus of climbing shrubs, of the East Indiesand Africa. They have hooklike branches and panicled flowers with 10 stamens and a single pistil, becoming a nutilike fruit.

an'con (ἄη'κδη, n.; L. pl. ANCONES (ἄη-κδ'ηδ2). [L., fr. Gr. ἀγκῶν the bent arm, elbow; a bend.] 1. Anat. The olecranon, or the elbow.

2. Arch. A corbel supporting a cornice; a console.

An-co'na (ἄη-κδ'ηά), n. [From Ancona, province of Italy.] One of a breed of domestic fowls, originating in Italy. They resemble the Leghorns in build, and have mottled black and white plumage, bright red comb, and yellow legs.

an-co'na (1.n-ĉ.ā), a. Anat. Of or pertaining to the elbow; as, the olecranon, or anconeal process.

An'con-Ouls (Ϫη'κδ-σίλις), n., pl. -NEI (-nδ')). [NL., fr. L. ancon elbow.] Anat. A small triangular extensor muscle superficially situated behind and below the elbow joint. It arises from the external humeral condyle and is inserted into the olecranon and upper fourth of the shaft of the ulna.

An'cy-loc'et-as (ἄη-ś-1δ-σέλς), n. [NL.; Gr. ἀγκλος curved + κέρας horn.] Paleon. A genus of Ammonoidea having a partially uncoiled shell and the aperture of the living chamber directed toward the coiled part.

An'cy-rene (Δη's-f-ēn), a. [Cf. L. Ancyranus.] Of or pertaining to Ancyra, now Angora.

Ancyrene canons, twenty-five canons passed at a council of the church at Ancyra, 314 A. D.—A. inscription, Rom. Hisl., the copy, and Greek translation, of the Index rerum a segustarum (or "list of acts done by himself") of Augustus, engraved on marble in his temple at Ancyra (now Angora). The original, which is lost, was on bronze tablets in front of his mausoleum at Rome.

and (3nd; 270), cony. [AS. and; akin to OS. endi, Icel. enda, OHG. anti, endi, inti, unti, unti, G. und, D. en, OD. ende; cf. Skr. atha then, also. Cf. An if.] 1. A particle expressing the general relation of connection or addition, and used to conjoin word with word, clause with clause, or sentence with sentence, sometimes

come, go, sena, and conoquially or dialectically after various other verbs.

At least to try and teach the erring soul Milton.

3. Sometimes merely expletive or intensive. Obs. or Dial.

When that I was and a little tiny boy. Shak.

"Dig away, boys," said Silver, with the coolest insolence; you'll find some pignuts, and I should n't wonder." Stevenson.

4. If; though. See AN, conj. Obs.

As they will set an house on fire, and it were but to roast their eggs.

As they will set all house to me, and to same or of similar mind; further in the same or similar manner; and the rest; and other things or ingredients. The abbreviation, etc. (et etera), or &c., is usually read and so forth.

Andalu'sian (&n'dà-lū'zhōn; -shōn), a. Of or pertaining

An'da-lu'slan (an'da-lu'zhôn; -shôn), a. Of or pertaining to Andalusian school, Paunting, a Spanish school dating from the middle of the 16th century and centering at Seville, chiefly under church patronage. It is represented by Roelas, Herrera the Elder, and Murillo. — A. wool, a fine soft woolen thread or yarn, for stockings and socks.

woosen thread or yarn, for stockings and socks.

An'da-lu'sian, n. 1. One of the people of Andalusia.

2. One of a Mediterranean breed of domestic fowl resembling the Leghorns. They have blue legs and slaty blue, on some parts almost black, plumage.

an'da-lu'site (-sit), n. Min. A silicate of aluminium, Al<sub>2</sub>-SiO<sub>5</sub>, usually in thick orthorhombic prisms, nearly square,

of various colors. It was first discovered in Andalusia, Spain. Chiastolite is a variety. H., 7.5. Sp. gr., 3.16-3.20.

An'da-man' (ăn'dā-măn'), n. An individual of the native race of the Andaman Islands. The Andamans are one of the lowest races of mankind; their brain capacity is about the same as that of the Bushmen and native Australians (1250 to 1350 cc.), their height is under five feet, their physical characteristics Negritic, and their languages unconnected with any known family of speech. Keane classes them as Negritos.—An'da-man', a.—An'da-man-ese' (-măn-ēz', -ēs'), a. & n. siny. & pl.

| an-dan'te (ān-dān'tā; ān-dān'tē), a. [It., lit., going] Music. Moving moderately slow, but distinct and flowing; quicker than larghetto, and slower than allegretto.—n. An andante movement or piece. Andante is used in numerous phrases; as, andante moderato (mô'dā-rāb'ō), a little faster than andante, etc.

| an'dan'tno (ān'dān-tē'nō), a. [It., dim. of andante.]

Inster than andante, etc.  $a_n = a_n + a_$ 

Music. a Rather quicker than andante; between that and allegretto. b Somewhat slower than andante; between that and allegretto. b Somewhat slower than andante; so used by some. -n. A piece or movement in this time.

Ande'an (Ande'an; an'dê-an), a. Of, pertaining to, or like, the Andes.

an'des.ine (An'dê-an), n. Min. A triclinic feldspar intermediate between albite and anorthite, found in the Andes, as an ingredient of andesite. H., 5-6. Sp. gr., 2.68-2.69.

an'des.ine (An'dê-an), n. Min. A triclinic feldspar intermediate between albite and anorthite, found in the Andes, as an ingredient of andesite. H., 5-6. Sp. gr., 2.68-2.69.

an'des.ine (An'dê-an), n. Petrog. An eruptive, usually dark grayish rock similar to trachyte, consisting essentially of a plagioclase feldspar, with pyroxene, hornblende, hypersthene, or biotite. The andesites are common in the Andes, and also in western North America. — an'des.it'it'c(-zit'ik), a.

and'iron (Andi'a'un), n. [ME. anderne, aunderne, aunderne, aunderne, or andier, F. landier; cf. LL. andena, andeia, anderius; prob. fr. L. ames, amitis, pole, fork, through an assumed amidarius. The last part of the word was confused in E. with iron.] A utensil for supporting wood when burning in a fireplace, one being placed on each side; a fredog; as, a pair of andirons.

An'dre-w'a (An'dre-e'di), n. [NL., Andiron. after G. R. Andreæ, German botanist.] Bol. A genus of dark-colored alpine mosses, the sole representatives of the family Andrenidæe.

An-dren'dæ (An-dren'dæ), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνθρήνη hornet, wasp.] Zoöl. The typica genus of the family Andrenidæe. An-dren'dæ (An-dren'dæ), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνθρήνη hornet, wasp.] Zoöl. The typica genus of the family Andrenidæe and prudent young lady, and represented him as "a handsome model young man.] Paleon. A genus of large fossil Miocene salamanders scarcely distinct from the recent genus Cryptobranchus; -- so named from a superficial likeness of the outline of the skull to that of a man when seen from in front, which led to the first specim

dostroyed by the Polluge.

an'dro (&n'drô-), andr-. Combining forms from Greek arip, avbøs, man, used to signify male, manlike, masculine, relating to the male gender; as, androphobia, androphore, andropetalous, andranatomy, etc.

an'dro-coph'a-lous (-86'd-188), a. [andro-+ cephalous.] Having a human head (upon an animal's body), as the Egyptian sphinx.

an'dro-co'ni-a (-86'ni-à), n. pl.; A Androconis; G sing-conium (-8m). [NL:, andro-+ Gr. kovía dust.] Zööl. Modified scales, supposed to produce

name: cf. Pg. anid.] A Brazil-, allied Dravidian languages there



SiOg, issually in thick orthorhombic prisms, nearly square, ancome (âη' kām), n. [Cf. AS. ancuman, to come.] A small ulcerous swelling, coming suddenly also, a whitlow. Obs. [In ancome (âŋ-kōn'), n. [In ancome (âŋ-kōn), n. [In ancome

ow. 1'co-noid, α. [Gr. αγκωνο-δής.] Elbowlike; anconeal.

etőńs.] Elbowlike; anconeal.
ancon sheep. An extinct breed
of sheep with short crooked legs
and long back. It originated in
Massachusetts in 1791. Called
also otter sheep.
an'co-ny (8n' kö-ny), n. (Origin unknown.] A piece of iron
wrought into the shape of a bar
in the middle, but left rough at
the ends. Obs. or R.
an'cor. + ANCHOR.
lanco'ra (ân'kō'rā), interj. \$
n. [It.] Encore. Obs.
an'cota (ân'kō'rā), n. pl. -R.R.
(-78). [L., an anchor.] Zoöl. =
ANCHOR. n., 5c. — an cotal, a.
an'cotat. + ANCHOR.
an'cot. + ANCHOR.

Zożi. Syns. of Acchylostomá. An'cy-lus (kn's)-lūs), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ἀγκύλος curved.] Zożi. A genus of amall fresh-water pulmonate molluska having a impet-shaped shells.

[An'cy-ra'num mo'nu-men'tum (ān's)-rā'nūm mo'nu-men'tum (ān's)-rā'nūm mo'nu-men'tum).

[L.] = Ancyrene inscription. An'cy-ra'an (ān's)-rā'dn), α. Ancyrene Ancyrene.

rene. 'roid (än-sī'roid), a. [Gr.

To breathe; blow. Obs. or Scot.
An-de'an., n. A native of the
Andean region, South America.
andelong. + EKDLONO.
An'ders-ein'(an'dèrs-zīn').n.
(G.] Philos. Another kind of
being; a somewhat else; - in
Hegelianism, the being of the
Absolute considered as Nature.
An-de'sic (an-dē'zīk), a. Andean.

mame: cf. Pg. andd.] A Brazilian euphorbiaceous tree (Joan-mesia princips). The cathartic seeds yield anda oil. and daha. It is an 'da-bata, n. (L. andabata.] Rom. Antin. A gladiator who fought blindfoided by a helmet; hence, one who is blindfoided. andab'a-tiz'm), n. Doubt; uncertainty. Obs. An'da.man' red'woo' ('An'daman'). [From the Andaman lislands.] Amboina wood. an'da oil. See oil, Table I. an'da-ra'l'ni ('An'dā-rā'e'nē), n. parti.] Small pieces of Italian phartin. Italiands.] Amboina wood. The an'dase' ('An'dā-rā'e'nē), n. parti.] Small pieces of Italian phartin. Italiands.] An'dise' ('An'da'), n. (Aster Trobala.) [Seet]. [Seet]. An'da oil. ('An'da'), n. (Aster Trobala.) [Seet]. [Seet]. An'da oil. ('An'da'), n. (Aster Trobala.) [Seet]. [Seet]. An'da oil. ('An'da'), n. (Aster Trobala.) [Seet]. An'da oil. ('An'da'), n. (Aster Trobala.) [Seet]. [Se

an-dy'roid (ān-sī'roid), a. [Gr. dan-de'zīk), a. An-de's (an-de'zīk), a. An-de'zīk), a. An-de'zīk, a. An-de'zīk), a. An-de'zīk, a. An-de'zīk

an odor, found on the fore wings of the male of certain

an'dro-di-e'clous, -di-e'clous (an'dro-di-e'shus),a. [andro-

an'dro-di-exclous, di-exclous (an'dro-di-exslus), d. [anaro-di-exclus.] Bol. Having perfect and staminate flowers on different plants. — an'dro-di-exclusin (-siz'm), n. an-drox'ci-um (ăn-drō'shi-dm), n. L. pl. -ciA (-shi-d). [NL.; andro-+ Gr. okos house.] Bol. The aggregate of microsporophylls in the flower of a seed plant; the stamens and their appendages collectively.—an-drox'cial(-shi-d), an-drog'e-nous (ăn-drōj'ē-nūs), a. [andro-+-genous.] Producing males

microsporophylls in the flower of a seed plant; the stamens and their appendages collectively.—an dro'clal (-shāl), a. an-drog'e-nous (an'drō-jǐn), a. [andro-+-genous.] Producing males.
an'drogyne (an'drō-jǐn), n. [F. See androgynous.] 1. A hermaphrodite.
2. A eunuch; an effeminate man. Obs. or R.
3. Bot. An androgynous plant.
an-drog'y-nism (an-drōj'ī-nlz'm), n. 1. Hermaphroditism.
2. Bot. Quality or state of being androgynous.
an-drog'y-nous (an-drōj'ī-nlz'm), n. 1. Hermaphroditism.
2. Bot. Quality or state of being androgynous.
an-drog'y-nous (an-drōj'ī-nlūs), a. [L. androgynus, Gr. ἀνδρόγυνος; ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man + γυνή woman.] 1. Uniting both seves in one, or having the characteristics of both; being in nature both male and female; hermaphroditie.
The truth is, a great mind must be androgynous. Coleridge.
2. Bot. Bearing both staminate and pistillate flowers in the same cluster.
3. Astrol. Sometimes hot and sometimes cold;—of planets.
an-drog'y-ny (-n1), n. Hermaphroditism.
an'droid (an'droid), an-droi'dāl (an-droi'dāl), a. [Gr. ἀνδροειδής of man's form; ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man + είδος form.] Resembling a man; manilke.
an'droid (an'droid) | n. An automaton of human an-droi'des (an-droi'dēz) form.
an'dro-lep'si-a (ān'drō-lēp'si-a) n. [NL. androlepsia, an'dro-lep'si-a (ān'drō-lēp'si-a) form.
an'dro-lep'sy (an'drō-lēp'si-a) | n. [NL. androlepsia, an'dro-lep'sy (an'drō-lēp'si-a) form.
In Homer's "liad," the wife of Hector of Troy, a noble and lovely woman. Euripides, in his tragedy "Andromache, "perpesents her as the captive wife of Neoptolemus (son of Achilles), after whose death, Thetis (mother of Achilles) ordains that Andromache shall wed Helenus.
An-drom'e-da (-ō-dō), n. [L., fr. Gr. 'λνδρομάχη.] I. Gr. Myth. Daughter of Cepheus and Cassiopeia, king and queen of Ethiopia. Cassiopeia having boasted her own beauty equal to that of the Nerelöx, Poseidon afflicted the land with floods and a devouring monster. The oracle of Zeus Ammon (Jupiter Ammon) decreed that relief could only be won by chaining Andromeda to a cl

lost play by Euripides.

2. Astron. A northern constellation directly south of Cassiopeia, between Pegasus and Perseus, represented pictorially by a woman chained.

3. [NL.] Bot. A genus of ericaceous plants found throughout the northern portions of the north temperate zone. The only species, A. polifolia, the moorwort, is a low abrub with coriaceous leaves and drooping white flowers in terminal umbels. Other species sometimes included in this genus are referred to Pieris and Xolisma.

An'dro-mede (an'drō-mēd) \( \)

and stammate flowers on the same plant.—an'dro-monob'cism' (-1) n. n.
an'dro-mor'phous (-môr'fis), a. [Gr. ἀνδρόμορφος; ἀνήρ,
An'drea Ferra'ra (an'dre-d'
ferra'rà') = Ferrara
An'drew (ân'drō), n. [Of. Andrieu. Andreu. F. Andre, L.
Andreas, Gr. 'Aνδρέας; cf. ἀνήρ man. The 2d syllable in
OF. & E. was prob. influenced by
that of Mathew (F. Mathieu).]
1. Lit., strong; manly;—masc.
prop. name. L. Andreas (ân'drē-âs); F. Andre (ân'drā'),
Andrea (ân'drē-â'); It. Andrea (ân'drē-â'); Sp. Andres
(ân'drē-â'); F. Andre (ân'drā'),
Andrea (ân'drē-â'); Sp. Andres
(ân'drē-â'); F. Andre (ân'drā'),
Andrea (ân'drē-â'n); N.
Andrea (ân'drē-â'n); N.
See Hova, cit.
3. A merry-andrew, or buffoon.
See Merry-andrew, or buffoon.
See Merry-andrew, or buffoon.
See Merry-andrew, or buffoon.
See Hova, cit.
3. A merry-andrew, or buffoon.
See Merry-andrew, or buffoon.
See Hova, cit.
3. A merry-andrew, or buffoon.
See Hova, cit.
3. A merry-andrew, or buffoon.
See Androc-scription.
See Androc-scription.
See Androc-scription.
See Androc-scription.
See Androc-scription.
See Androc-scription.
An'dro-clus, or An'dro-les
(ân'drō-kiss; -klēz), n. [L. Inddroc-lus, Androc-les (ân'drō-kris), n. [andro-+-cracy.] Rulership
by the men; — translation of
Get. Manneshervschaft.
See Hova, r.
An'dro-drout shad the front of the Greek
house. In the more elaborate
houses, sometimes restricted to
house, sometimes restricted to
house,

ANDRONICUS

ἀνδρός, man + μορφή form.] Lit., having a man's form; hence, Med., having a masculine form or appearance.
an'dro-pet'al-ous (ān'drō-pēt'āl-ūs), a. [andro-+ petal-ous.] Bol. Produced by the conversion of the stamens into petals; — said of flowers artificially doubled in cultivation.
an'dro-pho'bl-a (-fō'bl-ā), n. [NL.; andro-+ phobia.]
Morbid dread of men; repugnance to the male sex.
an'dro-phore (ān'drō-fōr), n. [andro-+ phore.] 1. Bol.
The stalk or column which supports the andrœcium.
2. Zoōl. In Siphonophora, a part bearing male gonophores.
An'dro-po'gon (-pō'gōn), n. [NL.; andro-+ Gr. πώγων the beard.] Bol. A very large and important genus of grasses, found in nearly all parts of the world. It includes the lemon grass of Ceylon and the beard grass, or broom sedge, of the United States. The principal subgenus is Sorghum, including A. sorghum and A. halepensis, from which have been derived the Chinese sugar cane, the Johnson grass, the Aleppo grass, the broom corn, and the durra, or Indian millet. Several East Indian species, as A. nardus and A. schananthus, yield fragrant oils used in perfumery.
an'dro-sphinx (ān'drō-sfŋks), n. [andro-+ sphinx.] A man-headed sphinx. See sphinx.
an'dro-spore (-spōr), n. [andro-+ spore.] Bol. In some confervoid algæ, a peculiar zoōspore produced asexually, which gives rise to a small male plant, known as a dwarf male, the latter developing true spermatozoids.
an'drous (ān'drūs). [Gr. ἀνῆρ, ἀνδρός, a man.] Bol. An adjectival termination denoting the presence of stamens, as monandrous, diandrous, gynandrous, etc.
An'dva-1 (ān'dwā-rē), n. [Cel.] In the Volsunga Saga, a dwarf whom Loki robs of his treasure and a ring (Andva-ria (ān'dwā-rē), n. [Cel.] In the Volsunga Saga, a dwarf whom Loki robs of his treasure and a ring (Andva-ria (ān'dwā-rē), n. [Cel.] In the Volsunga Saga, a dwarf whom Loki robs of his treasure and a ring (Andva-ria (ān'dwā-rē), n. [Cel.] In the Volsunga Saga, a dwarf whom Loki robs of his treasure and a ring (Andva-ria (ān'dwā-rē), n. [Cel.] In the

Alredottes (alrea-dota), n. Anedotes collectively; a collection of anecdotes.

All history, therefore, being built partly, and some of it altogether, upon anecdotage, must be a tissue of lies. De Quincey.

an'ec-dot'al (-λl), a. Pertaining to, or abounding with, anecdotes; as, anecdotal conversation.

an'ec-dote (ān'ēk-dōt), n. [F., fr. Gr. ἀνέκδοτος not published; ἀν- not + ἐκδοτος given out, ἐκδιδόναι to give out, to publishe; ἐκ out + ἐκδοτος given See nose, n.] 1. pl. Unpublished narratives. Now Rare.

2. A particular or detached incident or fact of an interesting nature; a biographical incident or fargment; a single passage of private life.

Syn. – See story.

an'ec-dot'c (-dōt'lk) { a. Of or pertaining to, or addicted an'ec-dot'c cal (-l-kūl)} to, anecdotes. "Anecdotical traditions." Bolingbroke. — an'ec-dot'i-cal-ly, adv.

un'ec-dot'ist (ἄn'ēk-dōt'st), π. One who relates or collects anecdotes.

anecdotes.

an'e-lec-trot'o-nus (ăn'ē-lēk-trŏt'ō-nŭs), n. [NL.; ana+elec-trot'oonus.] Physiol. The condition of decreased irritability of a nerve in the region of the positive electrode or anode on the passage of a current of electricity through it.

-an'e-lec-tro-ton'ic (-trō-tōn'fk), a.

an'e-mo-(ăn'ē-mō-). Combining form from Gr. āνεμος, wind.

a-nem'o-gram (ā-nĕm'ō-grām), n. [anemo-+-gram.] A record made by an anemograph.

a-nem'o-graph (-gráf), n. [anemo-+-graph.] A recording anemometer.

a.nem'o-graph'(a...), a. Produced by an anemo-graph; of or pertaining to anemography.

an'e-mog'ra-phy (an'e-mog'ra-ft), n. 1. A description of the winds.

2. Art of recording the direction and force of the wind.

Art of recording the direction and force of the wind.

an/e-mol/o-gy (-mol/o-jY), n. [anemo-+logy.] The science of the wind.—an/e-mol-ogy-l-cal (-mol-loj/1-käl), a.

an/e-mon/e-ter (-mon/e-ter), n. [anemo-+meter.] An instrument for measuring the force or velocity of the wind; a wind gauge. The pressure of the wind is measured by causing it to support a column of water (in Lind's anemometer), or to press against a plate; its velocity is measured by counting the revolutions.



Robinson's Anemometer.

Among an emometer), or to press ured by counting the revolutions Robinson's against a plate; its velocity is measured by counting the revolutions Robinson's Anemometer.

Titus Andronicus), n. [L., of and the provided and the p

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of an air turbine (in Cassella's anemometer) or of a light apparatus carrying hemispherical cups (in Robinson's anemometers are used not only in meteorology but also anemometers are used not only in meteorology but also anemometers are used not only in meteorology but also anemometers are used not only in meteorology but also anemometers are used not only in meteorology but also anemometers are used not only in meteorology but also anemometers are used not only in meteorology. And one mometers are used in the memory and anemometer + graph. In the memory and in the memory and in the memory and in the memory and in the records simultaneously the pressure, velocity and direction of the wind.

—an'e-mo-met'ro-graph'ic (graffix), a.

an'e-mometer of cometers, and the wind.

—an'e-mo-met'ro-graph'ic (graffix), a.

anemometers and subarctic regions; also (i. c.), a plant or flower of this genus. The anemones have lobed or divided basal leaves, the cauline forming an involucre; the flowers are destitute of petals, but have petaloid sepals. Several matire anerican species are among the Anortenis and Anortenis and

ter. -n. An aneroid barometer.

rometer.

aneroid barometer, a barometer in which the action of atmospheric pressure, in bending the thin corrugated top of a closed and partially exhausted metallic box or in distorting a thin-walled bent tube of metal, is made to move a Box connected with Levers b pointer. It is portable, but is less accurate than the mercurial barometer. an'e-thol (an'é-thôl; -thôl), n. [L. anethum anise + 2d -ol.] Org. Chem. A compound, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>(OCH<sub>3</sub>)C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(p), obtained from the oils of anise, fennel, etc., in the form of soft, shining scales; anise camphor; also, either of two compounds isomeric with the above, prepared artificially. All are propenyl derivatives of anisol.

[Gr. avemos wind.] Of or pert. to the wind. Rare.

A-nem'o-nel'la(-nel'a), n. [NL., fr. anemone.] Syn. of SYNDES-MON

An-emorate.] Syn. O SynDes.

MON-mon/1c (8π't-mön'fk), a.

Mon-mon'fic (8π't-mön'fk), a.

Mon'fic (8π't-mòn'fk), a.

Mon'f

are propenyl derivatives of anisol.

Ane'mi.a, n. [Nl.: Gr. ἀνείμων unciad; - alluding to the
naked panicles.] Bot. Syn. of
ORNITHOPTERIS.
a.nem'o-chord (ἀ.n.m.'o-k.θrd.)
n. [aneno-- t.chord.] A kind
of harpsichord in which the
strings were sounded by the action of wind from a bellows.
a-nem'o-graph'1-cally, adv. of
ANENOGRAPHIC anisomyl-face ally,
adv. of N.N.KNOMETROIRAPHIC.
a.nem'o-nal (ἀ-n.m.'o-f.n.'d), a,
[Gr. ἀ-μειος wind.] Of or pert.
to the wind. Rare.
Anend'-nol/[as (n.](-a), n. [NL.]

| an-not + enteron.] Zoöl. Destitute of a stomach or intestine.

anentise. + ANENTISE.
an-ey'ia (an-ēy'-t-d, n. [NL.;
an. not + Gr. ēπos a word.]

Med. Insbility to speak.
an-ey'a blo'fc. a. [an. not + epiploic.] dant. Destitute of the great omentum.
an-ey'a blym'ia (thm''y-d),
n. [NL.; an. not + Gr. ēπ-θυμία desire.] Med. Deficiency of any natural appetite.
A'ner (ā'nēr). Bib.
anerd. + ENHERD.
anere. + ANERD.
anere. + ANERD.
anere. + ANERD.
in er-ethie a. (ān'g-ā-th'g'-a.)

FILITAL] Med. Impaired irri-tability, as of a nerve.
an'er-et'ie. Var. of ANERETIC.
an'erly (ām'ēr-t), adn. [AS. ān one.] Obs. or Scot. Only;
merely.—a. Alone; unsocial.
ane'ythrop'sia. (ām'g'-there's)

an'eu-rysm, an'eu-rism (ān'ū-rīz'm), n. [Gr. avevpuvoµa, avevpuvoµa, an opening; àwu p+ evpuve wide.] Med. A sott, pulsating, hollow tumor, containing blood, arising from the preternatural dilatation or rupture of the diseased coats of an artery.

an'eu-rys'mal, an'eu-ris'mal (-rīz'māl), a. Med. Of or pert. to an aneurysm; as, an aneurysmal diathesis.—an'eu-rys'mally, an'eu-ris'mal-ly, adw.

an'eu-rys-mai'lo, an'eu-ris'mal-ly, adw.

an'eu-rys-mai'lo, an'eu-ris-mai'lo (-rīz-māt'īk), a. Med. Affected with, or characterized by, aneurysm.

a-new' (a-nū'), adw. [a- for of + new.] 1. Over again; in a new form; afresh; as, to arm anew; to create anew.

2. Newly; recently. Obs.

an-frac'tu-ose (ān-frāk'tū-ōs), a. [See anfractrous.]

Sinuous; anfractuous; as, an'ractuose anthers.

an-frac'tu-os'ty (-ōs'ī-ti), n.; pl. -nrss (-tīz). [Cf. F. an'ractuosié.] 1. Quality or state of being anfractuous, or full of windings and turnings; sinuosity.

The anfractuoise of the brain.

an-frac'tu-ous (ān-frāk'tū-ūs), a. [L. anfractuoss, fr. anfractus a winding, fr. an- for anubi- + frangere, fractum, to break: cf. F. anfractuez.] Winding; full of windings and turnings; sinuous; tortuous; as, the anfractuous spires of a horn.—an-frac'tu-ous; as, the anfractuous spires of a horn.—an-frac'tu-ous; as, the anfractuous spires of a horn.—an-frac'tu-ous (an-frac'tu-ous-ress, n.

an-ga'tī-a (ān-gā'rī-ā), n. [L., service to a lord, villenage, fr. Gr. dyyapos (a Persian word) a courier for carrying royal dispatches.] Law. a In Roman and Civil law, a compulsory service exacted by the government or a lord. b In maritime law, the forcibe seizure of a vessel for public service. In international law, the seizure or destruction of property of neutrals by belligerents under stress of the right occurred in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. d In feudal law, any troublesome or vexatious service exacted by a lord of his tenant, esp. of labor or carriage.

an-ga'tī-a'tion (ān-gā'rī-ā'shūn), n. [LL. angariatio.] Exaction of forced service; impressment. Rare.

(9) Angels.

2. A messenger. Rare.
The dear good angel of the Spring.
The nightingale.

3. A conventionalized representation of an angel (in sense 1) in art.

4. A minister or pastor of a church; — so called in the Apocalypse, in ecclesiastical history, and by some modern

Sects.

Unto the angel of the church of Ephesus write. Rev. ii. 1.
Each congregation [in the Catholic Apostolic Church] is presided over by its "angel" or bishop (who ranks as pastor in the Universal Church).

Encyc. Brit.

5. Attendant spirit; genius; demon.
O, welcome, pure-eyed Faith, white-handed Hope,
Thou hovering angel, girt with golden wings.

6. A person like an angel (in sense 1) in goodness or loveliness.

liness.

When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering anyel thou.

7. [cap.] A famous old inn of London, bearing the publichouse sign of an angel.

8. A former English gold coin bearing a device similar to that of the French angelot;—called more fully angel noble. See Nosle. Its standard intrinsic value was \$3.428 or 14s. 1d. in the money of to-day. It was rated in 1468 at

noble. See Noble. Its standard intrinsic value was \$3.486 or 14s. 1d. in the money of to-day. It was rated in 1468 at Med. Color blindness to red ance (ānz), adv. Obs. or Scot. Var. of ONCE. Sance. 1 ANISE. Ansec. 1 ANISE. Ansec. 1 ANISE. Ansec. 1 ANISE. Ansec. 1 ANISE. Music. a The tuning of strings to a lower pitch. b A progression from a higher to a lower tone. an es-the'sta. n. ane-thet're, an est-the'sta. n. ane-thet're, and the strings of their breeding. Anise. The tuning of strings to a lower pitch. b A progression from a higher to a lower tone. an est-the'sta. n. ane-thet're, ane-the're (ane-the't), ane-the control of the strings. Anise of their breeding. Anised the Syrian desert; also, a horse of their breeding. Anise of their breeding. Anised the Syrian desert; also, a horse of their byrian desert; also, a horse of the Syrian desert; also, a horse of the Syrian deserti

an'ge-kok (äŋ'ge-kök), n.
Also angakut, angekkok, angekut. [Eskimo angekkok.] The
medicine man or shaman of the
Eskimos.

86. 8d. and in 1627 at 10s. During its period (1465-1634) it was the coin always presented to one touched by the sovereign for the king's evil. Cf. TOUCHPIECE.
 9. A nonprofessional financial backer of a play or other amusement enterprise. Slang.
 Angel of the Schools. — ANGELIO DOCTOR.
 an'ge-late (šn'jê-lāt), n. [angelic + -ale.] Chem. A salt or ester of angelic acid.
 angel cake. A white spongy cake of flour, sugar, and whites of age?



when spread. b
Any of several species of compressed brightcolored fishes of warm seas, of the family Chætodontidæ; as the black angel fish (Pomocanthus citaris), which are food fishes of Florida, the West Indies, etc. 6 The common spadefish.

angel fish (Holocanthus citaris), which are food fishes of Florida, the West Indies, etc. 6 The common spadefish.

angel gold. J. Gold presented to persons touched for king sevil. See ANGEL, 8, TOUCHPIECE.

2. Standard gold. Obs.

an-gel/ic (Sn-jēl/ik), a. Also an/ge-lic/ic (Sn'jē-lis/ik).

[From ANGELICA.] Org. Chem. Pertaining to or designating an unsaturated crystalline acid, CH<sub>3</sub>-CH:C(CH<sub>3</sub>-CO<sub>2</sub>H, obtained from angelica and some other plants.

an-gel/ic (Sn-jēl/ik)) a. [L. angelicus, Gr. aγγελικό: angel/ic (Sn-jēl/ik)) a. [L. angelicus, Gr. aγγελικό: angel/ic (Sn-jēl/ik)) a. [L. angelicus, Gr. aγγελικό: angel/ical (-I-kāl)) cf. F. angelique.] Belonging to, or pratesting of the nature of, an angel, as in innocence, purity, beneficence; heavenly; divine. "Angelic harps." Thomson. "Angelical actions." Hooker.

Union of womanly tenderness and angelic patience. Macaulay.

Angelic Brethren, or, sometimes, A. Brothers, Eccl. Hist., a small mystic sect founded by Johann Georg Gichbel (1833-1710), said still to exist in some districts of Holland and North Germany. They claimed to exercise a priesthood atter the order of Melchizedek, living a life of renunciation.—A. Decter [L. Doctor angelicus], Thomsa A quinas (d. 1274), the famous medieval schoolman and divine.—A. Hymn.—Glorat An Excensis.—A. Salutation. Eccl. See Ave Maria.

- angel/i-ca(Sn-jēl/i-kā), n. [Cf. F. Angelique, It. Angelica, See 2d Angelica (Sn-jēl/i-kā), n. [Cf. F. Angelique, It. Angelica, See 2d Angelica (Sn-jēl/i-kā).

- angel/i-ca(Sn-jēl/i-kā), n. [See 2d Angelica; —fem. prop. name. F. Angelique (Sn-jēl/i-kā).

- A dangel-ca (Sn-jēl/i-kā).

- A large genus of apiaceous plants, of the temperate zone and New Zealand, having decompound leaves, mostly white flowers, and prominently dorsal-ribbed fruit. b [l.

angelic.

It ought not to be our object to angelize, nor to brutalize, but to humanize man.

W. Taylor.

numanize man. W. Taylor. An'gē-lo (n'/jē-lō), n. The deputy of Vincentio, in Shake-speare's "Measure for Measure." He is a hypocrite who breaks the law which he rigidly enforces against others.

lst ANGELIC.

an-gel'i-cize (an-jel'Y-siz), v. t.
To make angelie.

an'gel-ol'a-try (ān'jöl-öl'ā-trī), n. [angel + -latry.]
Worship paid to angels.
an'gel-ol'o-gy (-0'lō-jī), n. [angel + -logy.] A discourse on angels, or a body of doctrines in regard to angels.
an'gel-olog'ic (-ō-lōj'īk), an'gel-olog'l-cal (-I-kāl), a.
an'gel-olog'ic (-ō-lōj'īk), an'gel-olog'l-cal (-I-kāl), a.
an'gel-on'd.a (ān'jā-lōn'; 172), n. [Cf. Sp. angelōn, aug. of ángel angel.] A plant of the genus Angelonia. Sp. Am.
An'ge-lor'd.a (ān'jā-lōn'; 172), n. [NL. fr. angelōn.] Bot.
A genus of tropical American scrophulariaceous herbs having long racemes of irregular light purple flowers.
an'gel-oph'a-ny (ān'jēl-ōl'ā-nī), n. ; pl. -Nies (-nīz). [Gr. āryeλoc angel + фauverða to appear.] Actual appearance of an angel to man.
an'ge-lot (ān'jā-lōt), n. [F. angelot, LL. angelotus, angelotus, dim. of angelus. See Angel.] 1. A French goldcoin of the reign of Louis XI., bearing the image of the archangel Michael defeating the dragon; also, a piece coined at Paris by the English under Henry VI.
2. Music. An instrument of the lute kind, now disused.
3. A sort of small, rich cheese, made in Normandy.
angel shot. Gunnery. A kind of chain shot consisting of sections of a hollow ball chained to a central disk, formerly used to destroy rigging. Obs. or Hist.
angel shote. Gunnery. A kind of chain shot consisting of sections of a bollow ball chained to a central disk, formerly used to destroy rigging. Obs. or Hist.
angel shote. Gunnery. A kind of chain shot consisting of sections of a bollow ball chained to a central disk, formerly used to destroy rigging. Obs. or Hist.
angel shote. Gunnery. A kind of chain shot consisting of sections of a bollow and the proper and winglike projection of the scapula, producing deformity of the shoulder.
angel shote. A kind of very wide sleeve, usually hanging loose from the shoulder.
angel shote. A kind of very wide sleeve, usually hanging three Scripture texts on the mystery, alternation by repeating three Scripture texts on the mystery, alternation by repeating three Scripture texts on the my

annicion; vermion; high, payment and the experiment, setting the mova where . . . the greatest anger and soreness still continued.

2. A strong passion or emotion of displeasure or antagonism excited by a real or supposed injury or insult to one's self or others, or by the intent to do such injury. It may or may not be outwardly manifest.

A full hot horse, who being allowed his way, Shok. Self-mettle tires him.

Syn. — Displeasure, choler, temper, exasperation, irritation, veration, resentment, passion. — ANGER, indigatation, veration, resentment, passion. — ANGER, indigatation, wrath, irritation, veration, resentment, passion. — ANGER, indigatation, wrath, irritation, veration, resentment, passion. — ANGER, indigatation, wrath, irritation, veration, resentment, passion. — ANGER, indigatation, veration, veration, very or injustice to one's self or others. It may be excessive ormisplaced, but is not necessarily wrong. Indigator, with the self-erence. Wrath and irritation, the latter chiefly poetical) express the feelings of one who is bitterly provided, and are often associated with a haughty or vindictive spirit. As ascribed (in particular) to God, wrath denotes such indignation as executes vengeance upon evildoers. Rage (see Fashion) is a vehement chullition of anger; rurx, an excess of rage, verging upon madness. See ANGER, HOSTILITY, RESENTMENT. He saw the calf and the dancing, and Moses' anger waxed hot. . . and he took the calf . . and burnt it in the fire. Ex xxxii. 19. Affection all converted into indignation; an implacable indignation; and implacable indignation; an implacable indignation; and implaced indignation; and implaced indignation; an implacable indignation; and implaced indignation; an implacable indignation; and implaced indignation; and mose seed and the dancing and messes and implaced indignation; an implaced be indignation; and implaced indignation; an implaced be indignation; a

Col. iii. 6.

Some say he 's mad; others that lesser hate him
Do call it valiant fury.

Shak.

an'ger, v. t., An'GER-D(-ggrd); An'GER-ING. [Cf. Icel. angra.]

1. To make angry; to cause to smart; to inflame. Obs.

2. To excite to anger; to enrage; provoke.

Taxes and impositions . . . which rather angered than grieved

Clarendon.

Taxes and impositions ... which rather angered than grieved the people.

an'ger (än'gër), v. i. To become angry. Rare.

an'ger (än'gër), v. i. To become angry. Rare.

An'ge-vin (än'jë-vīn), An'ge-vine (-vīn; -vīn), a. [F. Angevin.] Of or pertaining to Anjou in France, a former province now chiefly comprised in the department of Mainet-Loire; specif., designating: a The Plantagenets, descendants of Geoffrey. Count of Anjou, and Matilda, daughter of Henry I. of England. b The period of English history from the accession of Henry II. (154) to the loss of Anjou with Normandy, etc., under John (1204), or to the division of the Plantagenet dynasty into the rival branches of Lancaster and York after the death of Richard II. (1399). c The royal line in the Two Sicilies from their conquest in 1266 by its founder, Charles of Anjou, son of Louis VIII., to its overthrow in 1399. Also, the members of this line ruling in Hungary from 1308 to 1382.

An'ge-vin, An'ge-vine, n. [F.] A native or inhabitant of Anjou. Also, a member of an Angevin royal house.

an'gi-sc'ta-sis(ân'ji-sk'tá-sis), n. [NL. See Anoio; zcrta-sis.] Med. Dilatation of a blood vessel.

an'gi-in (ân'ji-nà; commonly ân-ji'na, the L. formerly having been thought to be angina), n. [L., fr. Gr. ayxon a throttling.] Med. Any inflammatory affection of the throat or fauces, as quinsy, croup, etc., esp. such as tends to produce spasmodic suffocative attacks.—an'gi-nal (ân'ji-nā), a an'gi-na pec'to-ris (pêk'tô-ris), a peculiarly painful disease, so named from a sense of suffocating contraction or tightening of the lower part of the chest. It is usually associated with organic change in the heart or great blood vessels.

an'gi-na pec'to-ris (pêk'tô-ris), a peculiarly painful disease, so named from a sense of suffocating contraction or tightening of the lower part of the chest. It is usually associated with organic change in the heart or great blood vessels. the people.

an'ger (an'ger), v. i. To become angry. Rare.

with organic change in the heart or great blood vessels. an'gi-nose (-nōs), a. Med. Pertaining to angina or angina pectoris.

an'gi-o (ān'jī-ō-; the classically more correct ān-jitō-is tittle used). [Gr. ἀγγείον a vessel or receptacle, dim. of Gr. ἀγγος chest, jar.] A combining form, in numerous compounds, usually relating to seed, or blood, vessels, or to something contained in, or covered by, a vessel.

an'gi-o-car'pous (-kār'pūs), a. [anŋio-+-carpous.] Bot.

a Having fruit inclosed within an external covering, as the acorn in its cupule. b Having the apothecium immersed in the thallus, as in certain lichens. c in fungi, having the hymenium developed within the sporophore and protected by a special covering.

an'gi-oid (ān'ji-oid), a. [angio-+-oid.] Med. Resembling a blood vessel or lymph vessel.

an'gi-o'ker'a-to'ma (-ō-kēr'ā-tō'mā), n., L. pl. -TOMATA (-mā-tā). [NL.; angio-+ kerado-+-oma.] Med. A disease of the skin characterized by small warty elevations and marked thickening of the epidermis; keratoangioms.

an'gi-o'cyg (-ōi/tō-ji), n. [angio-+-ogu-] The anatomy of the blood vessels and lymphatics.

an'gi-o'ma (-ō'mā), n. ; L. pl. -oMATA (-ō'mā-tā). [NL.; angio-+-oma.] Med. A tunor composed chiefly of dilated blood or lymph vessels.—an'gi-om'a-tous (-ōm'a-tūs).

an'gi-o-neu-ro'sis (-ō-nū-rō'sis), n. [NL.; angio-+ neu-ros's] Med. An tunor composed content of the vessels of

anyio-+-oma.] Med. A tumor composed chiefly of dilated blood or lymph vessels.—an'gi-om'a-tous (-ōm'ā-tūs); -ō'mā-tūs), a.

an'gi-o-neu-ro'sis (-ō-nū-rō'sīs), n. [NL.; angio-+ neu-rosis.] Med. Any disorder of the vasomotor system; neu-rosis of a blood vessel.—an'gi-o-neu-rot'ic (-rōt'fk), a.

an'gi-o-ya-thy (-ōp'ā-th'), n. [angio-+-pathy.] Med.
Disease of the vessels, esp. the blood vessels.

an'gi-o-sperm(-ō-spūrm), n. Any plant of the Angiospermæ.

An'gi-o-sper'med. \*spūrm), n. Any plant of the Angiospermæ.

An'gi-o-sper'med. \*spūrm), n. Any plant of the Angiospermæ.

cob'dinate with the Gymnospermæ, but regarded as structurally superior in having the seeds in a closed ovary. It comprises the vast majority of seed plants, and contains two subclasses, Monocotyledones and Dicotyledones. Cf. Gymnospermæ; see Spermatophyta.

an'gi-o-sper'mous (-mūs), a. Bol. Having ovules and seeds in a closed ovary; hence, of the class Angiospermæ.

An'gi-o-sto'ma-ta(-stō'mā-tā), n. pl. [NL.; angio-+Gr. στόμα, στόμα-το, mouth.] Zööl. a A suborder of snakes, including certain harmless burrowing forms with short tails and narrow undilatable mouths, as the coral snake (Hysia scylale). b A group of Gastrepoda having narrow-mouthed shells. Obs.—an'gi-o-stom'a-tous(-stōm'ā-tūs); a.—an'gi-o-stom'a-tous(-stōm'ā-tūs); -stō'mā-tūs), a.—an'gi-o-stom'a-tous (-stōm'ā-tūs); -stō'mā-tūs), a.—an'gi-o-stom'a-tous (-stōm'ā-tūs); -stō'mā-tūs), c.—an'gi-o-stom'a-tous (-stōm'ā-tūs); -stō'mā-tūs), a.

an'gie (ān'g'l), n. [AB. angel; akin to G. angel, L. un-cus hook, Gr. ōyoos barb of an arrow, Skr. anka hook, and prob. to E. angle corner.] A fishhook; tackle for [NL.; annio-+ leuco-+ -itis.] angio-+ sclerosis.] Med. Ab-Med. Lymphangitis.

cus hook, Gr. oykos barb of an arrow, Skr. anka hook, and prob. to E. angle corner.] A fishhook; tackle for an arrow, Skr. anka hook, and prob. to E. angle corner.] A fishhook; tackle for the second of the second

sure." He is a hypocrite who idly enforces against others.

PIED (-fit). [anyel+-fit]. To make like an engel : to engelize.

Obs. or R. — angeli-fit-fic viton (-fit-ka'stnain), n. Obs. or R.

an'ge-lin (sin'je-l'n), n. [Of. Sp., angelim, Pg. angelim.] The West Indian cabbage tree Vouca-poua americana.

An'ge-l'na (Sin'je-l'na), n. [Of. Sp., angelina geds. The seeds of various species of Voucacapoua.

An'ge-l'na (Sin'je-l'ra), n. [Of. F. Angeline, It. Angelina.

Cf. Angeline, It. Angelina.

Cf. Angeline, It. Angelina.

Cf. Angelica.] I. Lit. [veely ; angelic : -fem. prop. name. F. Angelina (Sin'ja-le'nä); G. Jonelina (Sin'ja-le'nä); G. Jonelina (Sin'ja-le'nä); n. [F.] 1. The heroine of Molière's comedy "Le Malade Imaginaire."

2. See Dandin, George.

an'gel-st (Sin'ja-l'st), n. One who held heretical or peculiar opinions as to angels. Orf. E. D. [angelito (Sin'ja-l'st)), n. [Sp., dim. of dagel angel.] A wild stingless honey bee of the genus Meliyona. Jamaica.

angel-streep (Sin'ja-l'st).

angel-streep (Sin'ja-l'st).

angel-streep (Sin'ja-l'st).

angel-streep (Sin'ja-l'st).

angel-streep (Sin'ja-l'st).

angel-streep (Sin'ja-l'st).

angel-streep (Sin'ja-l'st). an' gel. + ANGLE.
an' gel-age (ān' jēl-āt), n. Existence or state of angels.
an' gel bed (ān' jēt). A kind of bed without poets.
angel bread. A cake of oatmeal and flour flavored with ginger and containing spurge, formerly used as a purgative.
an' gel-een (ān' jēl-ēn). Var. of ANOELIN.
[See -ESQUE\_an' gel-sque\* (ān' jēl-ēsk'), a.]
an' gel-sque\* (ān' jēl-ēsk'), a.] angel-sque' (anjel-sky', a. angel-syes', n. a Bluets. b The germander speedwell.

angel-syes', n. a Bluets. b The germander speedwell.

angel food. = ANGEL CARE.

angel-food, n. See-HOOD.

Angel'-tean (anjel'7-kdn), a. Of or pert. to the Italian painter Fra Angelico (1387-1455) or his work, in which he portrayed the devotional fervency and bestific joy and holiness of a rapt pietism, with finished harmony of composition and color.

angelica tree. = HERCULES'.

CLUE C.

I angelica tree. = HERCULES'. Langavitica ve'stis (3n-j8|/\cdot\)-ka ve'stis. [L.] Lit. the angelic vesture: the monastic garment, sometimes worn by laymen at death.

The "angelica vestis," the monkish garment that insures the prayers of holy men for the departing soul. J.H. Shorthouse.

an'ge-lic'ic (3n'jè-l's'1k), a. = |

margar action (an-jer 1-siz), v. t. angel shark. = ANGEL FISH a. angel shark. = ANGEL FISH a. angel ship', v. See ship. angel-ship', v. See ship', angel-ship', v. See ship. a

catching fish, consisting of a line, hook, and bait, with or without a rod.

Give me mine angle: we'll to the river there.

Shake

without a rod.

Give me mine angle; we'll to the river there.

A fisher next his trembling angle bears.

Pope.

an'gle (ăŋ'g'l), v. i.; AN'GLED (āŋ'g'ld); AN'GLING (-glIng).

To fish with an angle (fishhook), or with hook and line.

To use some bait or artifice; to intrigue; scheme; as, to

1. To fish with an angle (fishhook), or with hook and line.
2. To use some bait or artifice; to intrigue; scheme; as, to angle for praise.

The hearts of all that he did angle for.
3. To turn in an angle or in angles.

First it runs smoothly, as if meaning to go down the descent ...; then it angles about and faces the shores.

Cooper.

an'gle, v. t. To try to gain by insimuating artifice; to allure.

Obs. "He angled the people's hearts." Sir P. Stidney.

an'gle, n. [F. angle, L. angulus angle, corner; prob. akin to uncus hook, Gr. ayxvoo a bend or hollow, AS. angel hook, fishhook, G. angel, and E. angle hook, anchor.] 1. The inclosed space near the point where two lines meet; corner; nook.

Into the utmost angle of the world.

To search the tenderest angles of angle (2). ABD and ABC the heart.

Milton. Angle (2). ABD and ABC angle), for fr, fr', fr' BD Ac ute to meeting lines (plane angle), for Angle; E (or F', E'', E'') angle), or three or more planes Straight Angles; GBD Remeeting in a point (solid angle), flex Angle; BV ertex.

D The difference in direction of two lines. See ROUND ANGLE, MATHEMATICAL ANGLE.

3. A projecting or sharp corner; an angular fragment or part; an augular space or substance.

Though but an angle reached him of the atone.

4. An astrological "house" (as the 10th, lat. 7th, and 4th in order of influence) at

stone.

Dryden.
4. An astrological "house" (as the 10th, 1st, 7th, and 4th in order of influence) at a cardinal point of the compass.
5. pl. Her. Two iron angles with an annulet at each end and interlaced saltier-

wise, borne as a charge.

nulet at each end and interlaced saltierwise, borne as a charge.

6. An angle iron.

Syn.—Corner, coin, nook. See corner.

Angles (Her.).

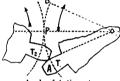
B.

Angles (Her.).

B.

Angles (Her.).

Angles (H



**F** 

approach.—a. of commutation, Astron., the difference between the heliocentric longitudes of the earth and a planet. Rare.—a. of consecutive tangent lines to a curve.—a. of consecutive tangent lines to a curve.—a. of curvaturs, Geom., one that measures the amount of curvature of a curve; the angle between two consecutive normals to the curve; the angle between two consecutive normals to the curve; the angle between two consecutive normals to the curve; the angle between two consecutive normals to the curve; the angle between two consecutive normals to the curve; the angle between the of curvature, Geom., the angle between the line of defense and the line of the flank. See Assiroint Pradort, Illust.—a. of departure, Gum., the angle between the line of defense and the projectile makes with the plane of the horizon.—b Gum. See ANGLE OF RILL.—a. of dip projectile makes with the plane of the horizon.—a of departure of a projectile makes with the plane of the horizon.—a of departure of a projectile makes with the horizon.—b Gum. See ANGLE OF RILL.—a. of dip. See dip of the needle, under DIP.—a. of divergence, Bot. in phylotaxis, the angle between the line of pulling force and the surface over which the load is drawn.—a. of cecastricity, Math., the antisine of the eccentricity of an ellipse.—a. of elvation. a Geodesy. The angle make by an ascending line with a horizontal plane. b Gun. (1) The angle between the axis of a gun and the line of sight, called specif. sight elevation. (2) The angle between the axis of a gun and the line of sight, called specif. sight elevation. (2) The angle between the axis of a gun and the plane of the horizon,—called also angle of depression.—a. of fall, Gun., the angle she the plane of the horizon,—called also angle of depression.—a. of fall, Gun., the angle she with the horizontal when the upper body is just on the point of single, and the line of contact between two bodies; makes with the horizon angle through which the plane of the horizon,—called also angle of reconsended to the angul

angle bar. Mack. = ANGLE HON. angle bar. A beam in which a part, as a flange, is at an angle a part, as a flange, is at an angle and the part of the part of the meadow part of the part of the meadow part of the meadow part of the part of th

point of contact of the two pitch circles. Where this angle is constant for every position of contact of the same pair of teeth it is commonly 15½.—angle of ordination. Geom., a the angle between the axes of coordinates.—a. of polarization. Opt. See FOLARIZATION.—a. of prestion. a Astron. The angle which any line (as that joining two stars) makes with another fixed line, specifically with an hour circle,—usually which any line (as that joining two stars) makes with another fixed from the north counterclockwise, through 560. b Gun. The angle between the horizontal plane and a line passing through the gun and the target.—a. of presatiment, Nav., the direction of the enemy from a ship, usually measured from the beam; also, the angle between the path of a projectile and a perpendicular or normal to the surface hit.—a. of pressure.—A. of soft of section of the enemy from a ship, usually measured from the coincidence of the pitch points of a pair of teeth until the last point of contact of the teeth. The arc corresponding to either of these angles is called the arc of recess.—a. of reflection, the angle which anything, as may of light, on leaving a reflecting surface, makes with the perpendicular to the surface. See angle of incidence, above.—a. of reflection, the angle which anything, as ray of light, on leaving a reflecting surface, makes with the perpendicular to the surface. See angle of incidence, above.—a. of reflection, the surface makes with the perpendicular to the surface. See angle of incidence, above.—a. of reflections. The value of the work, but the weaker will be the tool it is the angle made by a cutting edge with a tangential plane to the circle including it, as in a twist drill. The larger the angle of relief the more easily will the cuttings come away from the work, but the weaker will be the tool it is the angle of he work, but the work will be the tool.—a. of reflection. Its yalue is about 52°. b Gin and the power of the bed folius at which the stones of an arch will remain supported by friction.

angle. 3. A kind of drilling brace for use where the ordinary brace is not convenient, as in corners. See RRACE, Illust.

angle brick. A brick of oblique shape, as for use at a salient angle.

angle bulb. An angle bar having a bulb on the edge of a

flange.

angle capital. Arch. The capital of a corner column, esp. one modified from the ordinary form so as to face on both sides of the corner, as in the Ionic order.

angle clip. A short piece of angle iron for connecting plates at angles.

an'gled (äyg'ld), a. Having an angle or angles; specif.,

Her., of a dividing line on a shield, broken by a section at right angles to the rest.

right angles to the rest.

angled draft or draught, a method of drawing cloth in which it is twilled alternately to the left and right, producing an angled stripe or herringbone.

angle gauge. A goniometer.

angle ron. Mech. A bent piece used for joining two or more parts of a composite structure at an angle; specif., a rolled iron or steel bar of L section, largely used in structural ironwork.

angle-merter (än'g'-l-mërter), n. [angle + -meter.] 1. An instrument to measure angles; esp., a clinometer.

2. Mach. An apparatus for indicating the variations in angular velocity of an engine crank shaft during a revolution.

angle plate. Mach. A plate beving on the structure of the s

lution.

angle plate. Mach. A plate having an L-shaped or angular section.

lar section
an'gle-pod' (-pŏd'), n. Any of several species of Vincetoxicum, esp. V. gonocurpos of the southern United States, which has an angled pod.
an'gler (an'gcièr), n. 1. One

an'gler (an'gler), n. 1. One who angles.

2. A pediculate fish (Lophius piscatorius), of Europe and America, having a large broad and depressed head, with the mouth very large. It reaches a length of from three to five feet, and is said to lie partly buried on the bottom and to entice other fishes within its reach by movements of fieshy appendages on the head. The name is extended to allied fishes.



name is extended to allied fishes.

3. A thief who steals articles Angler (Lophius piscatorius). through windows by using a pole with a hook. Slang, Eng.

through windows by using a pole with a noon. Stany, Eng.

Anglet're edge. An edging of needle point on braid or cord. The edge point of the edge point of

angle rafter. Arch. Any rafter at the angle of a roof; specif.: a The hip rafter. b The principal rafter under

angle rafter. Arch. Any rafter at the angle of a roof; specif.: a The hip rafter. b The principal rafter under the hip rafter.

angle rib. Arch. a In Gothic vaulting, one of the great diagonal ribs which divide each rectangle of the vaulting, and form the main part of the structure. b In decorative work, a group of moldings ornamenting an angle.

An'gles [3n'g'12], n. pl. [L. Angli. Cf. AS. Angle, Engle, Angles.] A Germanic people first known as located in a part of the modern Schleswig-Holstein (now included in Germany), who with Saxons and Jutes came to England in the 5th century of our era and conquered the country. From their name come the words England and English. Their settlements extended along the eastern coast north of Essex (East-Saxon territory) and westward to the territory held by the Britons, and included the kingdoms of East Anglia, Northumbria, and Mercia. Cf. Anglo-Saxon.

angle shaft. Arch. An erriched angle bead, often having a capital or base, or both.

angle site (3n'g'el-sit), n. [From the Isle of Anglesey.]

Min. Lead sulphate, PhSO4, occurring massive or in white or slightly colored orthorhombic crystals. It is an ore of lead. H. 2.75-3. Sp. gr., 6.3-64.

angle steel. Mech. Steel in rolled bars of L section. Cf. Angle valve. Mech. A pipe fitting consisting of a chamber containing a velve and having ta judicat an angle, usu-

angle valve. Mech. A pipe fitting consisting of a chamber containing a valve and having its inlet at an angle, usually a right angle, with its outlet.

angle-wing' (angl-wing'). n. Zoöl. One of a group of butterflies, including the genera Vanessa, Grapta, and their allies, having the outer edge of the fore wings more or less notched or angular.

angle-worm' (wdrm'), n. An earthworm (which see);—so called because used by anglers for bait.

Angll-an (kngl-vn), a. Of or pertaining to the Angles.—n. One of the Angles, or the dialect of the Angles.

Angll-an (kngl-vn), a. [LL. Anglicus English, fr. L. Anglithe Angles of the Galgad and churches in communion with it; as, the Anglican Church, Communion, doctrine, orders, ritual, etc.

2. Pertaining to, characteristic of, or held by, the High Church party of the Church of England.

Angll-oan, n. 1 A member of the Church of England, or of a church in communion with it.

Whether Catholics, Anglicans, or Calvinists. Burke.

2. In a restricted sense, a member of the High Church party, or of the more advanced ritualistic section, in the Church of England.

Angless chans, Mosic, a kind of chant, common in the Anglican service, having a regular division into seven measures, comprising two strains of three and four measures respectively, the first measure of each containing a single recting note, and the remaining measures a cadence sung in strict rhythm.—A. Communion, a body of churches including, besides the Church of England, those churches which hold essentially the same faith, order, and worship in strict rhythm.—A. Communion, a body of churches including, besides the Church of England, those churches which hold assentially the same faith, order, and worship in strict rhythm.—A. Communion, a body of churches including, besides the Church of England, the Scottish Enjiscopal Church the churchs of the Anglican Communion hold a conference for counsel and advice in Lambeth Falace, London the value of the church of England, also, in a restricted sense, the doctrine of Angle. Ang

An'glo-French', a. a UI or pertaining to England and An'glist (ân'glist), n. One with the control of the English and Chinese, or An'glo-Africana. a n. Native Colland and Chinese, or An'glo-Australia of Begens, two cars of English descent. An glo-dist of English and Chinese, or An'glo-Boer', a. Pert. to English and Chinese, or English and English and Danese of the An'glo-Boer', a. Pert. to English and Danese, or the An'glo-Boer', a. Pert. to English and Danese, or the An'glo-Boer', a. Pert. to English and Danese, or the Danese who settled in England. An'glo-Boer', a. An'glo-Boer', a. An'glo-Boer', a. Pertaining to the English and Chinese, or An'glo-Boer', a. Pertaining to the English and Chinese, or An'glo-An'glo-Boer', a. Pertaining to the English and Chinese, or An'glo-An'glo-An'glo-Boer', a. Pertaining to the English and Chinese, or An'glo-An'glo-An'glo-Boer', a. Pertaining to the English and Chinese, or An'glo-An'glo-An'glo-An'glo-Dan'ish, a. Of or pertaining to the English and Chinese, or An'glo-An'glo-An'glo-Dan'ish, a. Of or pertaining to the English and Chinese, or An'glo-An'glo-Dan'ish, a. Of or pertaining to the English and Chinese, or An'glo-Boer', a. Pertaining to the English and Chinese, or An'glo-An'glo-Dan'ish, a. Of or pertaining to the English and Chinese, or An'glo-Dan'ish, a. Of or pertaining to the English and Chinese, or An'glo-Boer', a. Pertaining to the English and Chinese, or An'glo-Boer', a. Of or pertaining to the English and Chinese, or An'glo-An'glo-Dan'ish, a. Of or pertaining to the English and Chinese, or An'glo-Boer', a. Of or pertaining to the English and Chinese, or An'glo-Boer', a. Of or pertaining to the English and Chinese, or An'glo-Boer', a. Of or pertaining to the English and Chinese, or An'glo-Boer', a. Of or pert. An'glo-Dan'ish, a. Of or pert. An'glo-Dan'ish, a. Of or pert. An'glo-Boer', a. Of or pe

France. b Designating or relating to Anglo-French.—n. The French language as employed in England after the Norman Conquest; esp., the form of French used by the Anglo-Normans.

Anglo-Normans. An'glo-In'di-an (Xn'glō-Yn'dY-Xn), a. Of or pertaining to the English in India, or the English and East Indian peoples, languages, customs, etc. — n. One of the English race born or resident in the East Indies.

born or resident in the East Indies.

An glo-ma'ni-a (-mā'ni-ā), n. [Anglo-+mania.] A strong prejudice in favor of, or extreme leaning towards, English customs, institutions, etc., on the part of a foreigner.

An 'glo-ma'ni-ac (-āk), n. One affected with Anglomania.

An 'glo-Nor'man, n. One of the English Normans or the Normans who lived in England after the Conquest; also, the form of French spoken by them and their descendants.

— An 'glo-Nor'man, a.

An 'glo-phil (ān'glō-fil; -fil) a. [Anglo-+-phile, -phil.]

An 'glo-phil (ān'glō-fil)

Sporving or favoring English policy or manner.

One who upholds English policy or manner.

manner

An'glo-phobe (-fob), a. [Anglo-+-phobe.] Hating the English, or opposed to England.—n. A person having

English, or opposed to England.—n. A person having Anglophobia.

An'glo-pho'bi-a (-fō'bī-a), n. [Anglo-+-phobia.] Intense dread of, or aversion to, England or the English.—An'glo-pho'bic (-fō'bīk), -fōb'īk), a.

An'glo-pho'bic (-fō'bīk), -fōb'īk), a.

I. a pl. The Low German tribes which invaded and occupied southern and eastern England and southern Scotland in the 5th and 6th centuries. b A member of the Anglo-Saxon nation which in England was created by the consolidation of these tribes, together with native and Danish elements, and which continued as the ruling power of England until the Norman Conquest. The immigrant tribes came from the shores of the North Sea, chiefly from what is now Schleswig-Holstein, and consisted of Angles, settling in the north of England, Saxons in the center and south, and Jutes in the southeast. Ethnologically and linguistically they were closely ailled to the Frisians and the Dutch, and to the Danes, who later effected a settlement on the eastern coast and for a time held supreme power, as also to the occasional Norwegian invaders. From the native British represented by the modern Welsh and Cornishmen) they differed widely in language and race, and only gradually effected a partial analgamation.

2. A person belonging to the mixed race which forms the English nation; primarily, a person descended from the early Anglo-Saxons; broadly, a member of, or a person descended from, any of the races of the British falses. While in the opinion of ethnologists the people of Great Britain represent a comminging of at least three great races, the Iberian or Mediterranean, the Celtic, and the Teutonic, they present to-day a fairly uniform type characterized by tall stature, pronounced dolichocephaly, and an intermediate distribution of blond and brunet traits.

3. The language of the Anglo-Saxon invaders of England.

tail stature, pronounced colicnocephaly, and an intermediate distribution of blond and brunet traits.

3. The language of the Anglo-Saxon invaders of England. Two main dialects of Anglo-Saxon are recognized: a northern, including Northumbrian and Mercian, or Midland, and a southern, including Kentish and West Saxon. The latter was the chief literary language previous to the Conquest, but modern English is derived more from the Midland dialect, which was the direct ancestor of the language of Gower, Wyolific, and Chaucer. Many modern scholars employ the term Old English in place of Anglo-Saxon. See INDO-EUROPEAN, and ENGLISH, m., 2.
An'glo-Sax'on, a. Of or pertaining to the Anglo-Saxons or their language. The Anglo-Saxon, or Old English, alphabet, dating from about 600 A. D. (previous to which time the runes were used), consists of the Latin alphabet as modified by early English scribes. The letters f, g, r, and s were those most changed in form, while three new characters were added, namely, & (edh.), & (thorn), and P (wyn), the two latter being runes and the first a simple d crossed. See EDH, THORN, WYN.

An glo-Sax'on-dom (-sāk's'n-dūm), n. The Anglo-Saxon

Ene two ratios.

See EDH, THORN, WYN.

An'glo-Sar'on-dom (-sāk's'n-dữm), n. The Anglo-Saxon domain (i. e., Great Britain and the United States, etc.); the Anglo-Saxon race.

An'glo-Sar'on-ism (-iz'm), n.

Anglo-Saxon race; esp., a word or an idiom of the Anglo-Saxon tongue.

M. Arnold. M. Arnold.

The quality or sentiment of being Anglo-Saxon, in its

2. The quality or sentiment of being Anglo-Saxon, in its ethnological sense.

An-go'la (\$\tilde{a}\_1 = \tilde{b}^2 | a\), n. A country in Africa. (See Gaz.) Angola pea. = FIGEON PEA. — A. weed. See ARCHIL, 20.

Ango'la, n. A corrupt. of Angora.

Angola cashmere, an imitation cashmere made of Angora wool. — A. cat. = Angora car. — A. cloth. = Angora CLOTH.

— A. mellowing, Weaving, a mellowing, or mixture, of wool and cotton blended by teasing. — A. mendings, a darning yarn composed of a mixture of wool and cotton. — A. seed, the jequirity bean.

An'gor (\$\tilde{a}\_1 'g\tilde{o}'r), n. [L. See Anger.] Med. Great anxiety accompanied by painful constriction at the upper part of the belly, often with palpitation and oppression.

An-go'ra (\$\tilde{a}\_1 'g\tilde{o}'ra), n. [L. Acty of Asia Minor or Anatolia. (See Gaz.)

2. A cloth, fringe, shawl, or the like, made of real Angora wool, or an imitation of it.

Angora cat. A variety of the domestic cat with very long and sliky hair. — A. cloth, a cloth made of Angora wool, or mohair, notable for its luster and great durableness; also, any of various cloths made in imitation of this, esp. one of Anglo-Gal'ile, a. See Anglo-] angolse. † Anguella.

mixed wool and cotton. (See MOHAIR.)—Angora goat, a variety of the domestic goat, reared for its long silky hair, which is the true mohair of commerce and differs from the wool of the sheep in not felting.—A. rabbit a variety of the domesticated rabbit having long fleecy hair.—A. wool, the wool of the Angora goat; mohair.

an'gos-tura bark (ânygòs-teòra bark). [From Angos-tura, former name of Cludad Bolivar, in Venezuela.] An aromatic bitter bark used as a tonic and febrifuge, now less than formerly, obtained from a South American ruta. ceous tree (Oxsparia angostura). It contains the following crystalline alkaloids: cusparine (C20H1903N), cusiparidine (C10H1903N). Called also cusparia bark.
An'gou'mois moth (8x0go'mwa'). [From Angoumois, old province of France.] A small timeid moth (Silofroga cerealella) very destructive to wheat and other grain. The larva eats out the entire interior of the grain.

an'gri-y (ân'gri-II), adv. In an angri-y (ân'gri-II), adv. In an angri-y manner; under the influence of anger.

Angoumois Moth. (×2)

Such an angriness of humor that we take fire at everything.

of being angry.

Angouncis Moth. (×2)
Such an angriness of humor that we take fire at everything.

Whole Duty of Man.

Whole Duty of Stan.

an'gry (an'gri), a.; an'gri-er (-gri-er); an'gri-er

forwardness of a young spirit.

Jer. 10400
2. Inflamed and painful, as a sore.

3. Touched with anger; subject to, or stirred by, the emotion of anger; feeling vexation or resentment; enraged;—followed generally by with before a person, and at before

a thing.

Be not grieved, nor angry with yourselves. Gen. xlv. 5.

Wherefore should God be angry at thy voice? Eccles. v. 6.

Wherefore should God be angry at thy yourselves. Gen. Xiv. 5.

4. Showing anger; proceeding from anger; acting as if moved by anger; wearing the marks of anger; as, angry words; an angry sky; an angry countenance.

5. Red. Rare.

Sweetrose, whose hue, angry and brave. Herbert.

6. Sharp; keen; stimulated. Rare.

I never ate with anyrier appetite. Tennyson.

Syn.—Angry, fassionate, irascible. Angry comes into comparison with but one sense of fassionate sing anger; one is passionate who is quickly or easily moved to an outrest of wrath. One is ranger shelled who is quickly or easily moved to an outre of wrath. One is ranger, but not necessarily to violent wrath. As applied to speech, passionate implies vehemence, but not necessarily anger (cf. impassioned, under passionate). See Anger, irascible, imparitement.

An angry man stirreth up strife. Prov. xxix 22.

I wonder how Anne will bear this affliction? She is passionate, but stout-hearted and courageous in important matters, though irritable in trifles.

Ang/strom unit (ong/strūm; ong/) [After A. J. Ang-

irritable in trifles.

Ang'ström unit (ong'strûm; ong'-) [After A. J. Âng'strôm 1481-44), Swedish physicist.] Physics. A minute unit of length equal to one ten-thousandth of a micron or one hundred-millionth of a centimeter, used in expressing wave lengths of light.

An'gui-dæ (ân'gwi-dē), n. pl. [NL., fr. L. anguis snake.]

Zoöl. A family of lizards, some of which are limbless, as the glass-snakes and blindworm. All are entirely harmless, and are useful as destroyers of worms and insects.—an'guid (ân'gwid). n.

an'guid (an'gwid), n.
an'gui-form (an'gwi-form), a. [L. anguis snake +
form.] Snake-shaped.

Anguilla (angwilla), n. [NL., fr. L. anguilla eel.]
Zoöl. The genus of fishes to which the common eel be-

Zool. The genus of fishes to which the common eet belongs. See EEL. An'guil-la'ri-a (ān'gwY-lā'rī-a), n. [NL., after Luigi Anguillara (d. 1570), an Italian botanist.] Bot. A genus of melanthaceous plants, similar to Ornithogalum, natives of Western Australia and Tasmania. The two species have small, sessile, lilylike flowers. Also [l. c.], a plant of this

an-guil'li-form (an-gwil'I-fôrm), a: [L. anguilla eel +

an-guil'li-form (An-gwil'li-fôrm), a: [L. anguilla eel + -form.] Eel-shaped An-guil'lu-la (-ā-la), n. [NL., dim. of anguilla.] Zoöl. A genus of minute mematode worms of which the Vinegar eel (Anguillula acetl) is the best known. See VINEAR EEL. an'guine (A:,'gwin), a. [L. anguinus, fr. anguis snake.] Of, pertaining to, or like, a snake or serpent; as, eyebrows with an anguine curve.

an-guin'e-al (An-gwin'd-al), a. Anguineous. anguineal hyperbola, Math., one of third degree, with one asymptote and three inflections.

an-guin'e-ous (-is), a. [L. anguineus.] Snakelike; serpentine; winding.

an-guin'e-ous (-ŭs), a. [L. anguineus.] Snakenke; serpentine; winding.
an'gui-pod (ăn'gwi-pēd), a. [L. anguipes; anguis serpent + pes, pedis, foot.] Having legs in the form of serpentlike bodies or tails; — a form in which the Giants of Greek mythology are often represented.

An'guis (ăn'gwis), n. [NL., fr. L. anguis a snake.] Zoöl.
A genus of limbless lizards including only the blindworm.
an'guish (ăn'gwish), n. [ME. anguishe, anguise, angoise, F. angoisse, fr. L. angustia narrowness, difficulty, distress, fr. angustus narrow, difficult, fr. angere to press together.

See ANGER.] Extreme pain, either of body or mind; excruciating distress. Rarely used in pl.

But they hearkened not unto Moses for anguish of spirit, and for cruel bondage.

Ex. vi. 9.

See ANGER.] Extreme pain, either of body or mind; excruciating distress. Rarely used in pl.

But they hearkened not unto Moses for anguish of spirit, and for cruel bondage.

Anguish as of her that bringeth forth her first child.

Syn.—Agony, pang, torture, torment. See Distress.

1. Syn.—Agony, pang, torture, torment. See Distress.

2. To distress, affect, or suffer with anguish.

The dead hornet which had caused him a moment of anguished dance such as a dervish might have envied. S. Weir Mitchell.

an'gu-lar (An'gū-lār), a. [L. angularis, fr. angulus angle, corner.] 1. Relating to an angle or to angles; having an angle or angles; forming an angle or corner; sharp-cornered; pointed; as, an angular figure.

2. Measured by an angle; as, angular distance.

3. Fig.: Lean; lank; raw-boned; ungraceful; sharp and stiff in character; as, remarkably angular in his habits and appearance; an angular female.

3. Fig.: Lean; lank; raw-boned; ungraceful; sharp and stiff in character; as, remarkably angular in his habits and appearance; an angular female.

3. angle of the angle made by the virtual crank radius of the eccentric with the crank, being the angle the eccentric is in advance of the position it would occupy if the valve had no lap and lead.—a. aperture. See APERTURE, 3.—a. artery, Anal., the terminal part of the facial artery, which passes up along the side of the nose to the inner angle of the orbit.—a. beit, Mach., a belt of nearly triangular section, used esp. for connecting shafts at an angle with each other. It runs on grooved pulleys.—a. capital. Arch. Less proper equiv. of ANGLE CAPITAL.—a. convolution, Anal., one of the convolutions of the posterior part of the external surface of the parietal lobe of the cerebrum.—a. distance, the amount of the angle made at the eye by lines drawn from the eye to two objects.—a. divergence. Bot.—ANGLE or MOMENTUM.—a. metion, the motion of a body about a fixed point of fixed pariety sets the beliam on the however heard meaning the surface of the laper parts. Rare.—a. section

row; strait. Obs.

angus'tate (ån-gus'tāt), v. t. [L. angustatus, p. p. of angustare to narrow.] To make angust, or narrow. Obs.

angus'tate, a. Narrowed.

angus'tate, a. Narrowed.

angus'tate, angus'ti-(ån-gus'tr-). Combining form of Latin angustus, narrow; as in angustirostrate, angustioliate.

angus'ti-clave (-klav), n. [angusti-] L. clavus a nail, a stripe.] Rom. Antig. A narrow stripe of purple worm by the equites on each side of the tunic as a sign of rank.

Cf. LATICLAVE.

Cf. LATICLAVE.

An'gwan-ti'lo (¾n'gwän-tē'bō), n.

A small lemur (Arctocebus calabarensis) of West Africa. It has only a rudimentary tail.

an'har-mon'to (¾n'hir-mōn'Yk), a.

[F. anhar-monique, fr. Gr. &ν- not + ἀρμονικός harmonic.] Math. Not harmonic.

harmonic function or ratio (of four points abcd on a straight line), Math., the quantity  $\frac{a}{a^2}$ ,  $\frac{bc}{b^2}$  where the segments are to be regarded as plus or minus, according to the order of the letters. — a. ratio (of four points in a plane,  $z_1$ ,  $z_2$ ,  $z_3$ ,  $z_4$ , the quantity  $\frac{z_1-z_2}{z_2-z_3}$ ,  $\frac{z_1-z_4}{z_4-z_3}$ , in which the z's are vectors

Anglo-Gal'lle. a. See ANGLO-Anglo-Gar'man, a. See ANGLO-Anglo-Tight. a. See Anglo-Tight. a. See

the quantity \( \frac{21-22}{22-82}, \frac{21-24}{23-44}, \]
and lower part of the mandible of amphibians. \( \frac{25}{24-82}, \frac{25}{24-82}, \]
and lower part of the mandible of amphibians. \( \frac{25}{24-82}, \frac{25}{24-82}, \frac{25}{24-82}, \]
and lower part of the mandible of amphibians. \( \frac{25}{24-82}, \frac{25}{24-82}, \frac{25}{24-82}, \]
and lower part of the mandible of amphibians. \( \frac{25}{24-82}, \frac{25}{24-82}

from the origin to the points.—anharmonic sextic, Math., the sextic equation that determines the six cross-ratios of the roots of a biquadratic equation.

an'he-do'nia (an'hê-do'ni-d), n. [NL.; an- not + Gr. ½oon pleasure.] Insensitiveness to pleasure or incapacity for happiness. Cf. ANALGESIA.

One can distinguish many kinds of pathological depression. Sometimes it is mere passive joylessness and dreariness, discouragement, dejection, lack of taste and zest and spring. Professor Ribot has proposed the name anhedonia to designate this condition.

tion.

Mym. James.

my'he-la'tion (-lā'shǎn), n. [L. anhelatio, fr. anhelare to pant: cf. F. anhélation.] Rare. 1. Med. Short and rapid breathing; a panting; dyspnœa.

2. A panting or aspiring; eager desiring.

an-he'lous (an-hē'lūs), a. [L. anhelus.] Short of breath;

2. A panting or aspiring; eager desiring.

an-he'lous (an-hē'lūs), a. [L. anhelus.] Short of breath; panting. Rare.

an'hi-dro'sis (ān'hī-drō'sīs), n. [NL. See ANHIDROTIC.]

Med. Absence or deficiency of the excretion of sweat.

an'hi-dro'l'a (-drō'līk), a. [an-not+ Gr. iδρώs sweat.]

Med. Tending to check sweating.—n. An anhidrotic agent.

an-hir'ga (ān-hīr'gā), n. [Tul.] a The American anake-bird.

be [cap.] The genus consisting of the snakebirds.

an'hy-dræ'mi-a \ (ān'hī-drē'mī-a), m. [NL. See A-not;

an'hy-dre'mi-a \ (\*An'hī-drē'mī-a), m. [NL. See A-not;

an-hy-dride (-hī-drid; -drīd; 184), n. Also -drīd. [See

ANHUBROUS.] Chem. a An oxide of a nonmetallic body

or an organic radical, capable of forming an acid by uniting

with the elements of water, or of being formed from an

acid by the abstraction of water.

an-hy-drife (-drīt), n. [See anhy-dronus.] Min. Anhydrous

calcium sulphate, CaSO<sub>3</sub>, occurring rarely in orthorhombic

crystals, usually massive, and white or slightly colored.

H., 3-35. Sp. gr., 2.90-2.99. Cf. oyrsum.

an-hy-drous (-drūs), a. [Gr. āruδρos wanting water; år
not + 'δωρ water.] Destitute of water, esp. water of crys
tallization; as, anhydrous salts.

an'hy-drous (-drūs), n. [NL., fr. native name: cf. Sp. aniba.]

Bot. A large genus on tropical American lauraceous trees

having flowers with a 6-parted perianth, 9 fertile and 3 ster
lie stamens. The fruit is succulent, and the seeds of some

species, as A. aujumary, possess tonic properties.

Behind Greek religion proper there lies, far away back, that old

ancomic worship in mountain solitudes and mysterious caves, or 3. Remarks by way of criticism and usually of censure; adverse criticism; reproof; blame.

He dismissed their commissioners with severe and sharp animativersions.

4. Judicial cognizance of an offense; chastisement; punishment. Archaic. "Divine animadversions." Wesley. Syn.— Censure, blame, reproach, aspersion, condemation.— Animadversion, orthicism, straicture. Reflection.

An animadversion, orthicism, straicture. Reflection.

An animadversion is a critical observation or remark, usually adverse, sometimes carping; as, "Maty's animadversions hut me more. In part they appeared to me unjust, and in part ill-natured "(Couper). A criticism is a more explicit expression of judgment, implying previous scrutiny; as here compared (cf. Review) it is commonly unfavorable; as, "This is not written with the least atom of purpose to forestall criticisms" (Keats). Strictures always implies censure, which may be either ill-natured or judicious; as, "foreign strictures on the dress, looks, and behavior of the English abroad" (M. Arnold); "The lash of the merciless Porson, . . . |whose| strictures are founded in argument, enriched with learning, and enlivened with wit." (Gibbon). Reflection implies some imputation or aspersion which is cast (often indirectly) upon its object; as, a reflection on one's scholarship or honesty; "I cannot . . imagine how these three lines can be called a reflection on his person" (Pope). See Censure, Refloye.

2an'i-mad-ver'sive' (-siv), a. Able to perceive; percipient. Archaic.— an'i-mad-ver'sive-ness, n.

I do not mean there is a certain number of ideas glaring and shining to the animadversive faculty.

2an'i-mad-ver'(vct'), v. i., NNI-MAD-VERT'ED; AN'I-MAD-VERT'ED; AN'I-MAD-VE

lie stamens. The fruit is succulent, and the seeds of some species, as A. cuyumary, possess tonic properties.

21'1-con'ic (2m'-k5n'Ik), a. [an-not + iconic.] Without idols or images.

Behind Greek religion proper there lies, far sway back, that old aniconic worship in mountain solitudes and mysterious caves, or on mountain tops.

22'1-con'ic (2m'-k5t'), n. [Tamil anai kattu dam building.] A dam or mole made in a stream for maintaining and regulating irrigation. India.

23. anidi-an (ā-n1d'-ān), a. [Gr. āv-not + elōos form.]

Terat. Formless; of indefinite form.

24. anight' (ā-nit') | adv. [ME. on niht.] In the night anights' (ā-nit') | time; at night. Archaic.

25. anights' (ā-nit') | time; at night. Archaic.

26. an'il (3m'Il), n. [F. anil, sp. anil, or Pg. anil; all fr. Ar. an-nil, for al-nil the indigo plant, fr. Skr. nila dark blue, nili indigo, indigo plant. Cf. Lilac.] a A West Indian fabaceous shrub [Indigo/era anil), one of the sources of indigo; also, any of several related shrubs, as Cracca anilolutes. b Indigo. Rare.

26. an'il, n. [From aniline.] Chem. A compound, with a bivalent radical, of the group R'n.; or (by extension) of the group R'n. R standing for any univalent aromatic radical.

26. an'ile (3m'Il; -11), a. [L. anilis, fr. anus an old woman.]

27. dold-womanish; imbecile. "Anile ideas." Walpole.

28. an'il (6m'Il; -11); a. [L. anilis, fr. anus an old woman.]

28. or compounds which may be regarded as amides in which half or all of the hydrogen of the amido group has been replaced by phenyl.

28. an'il (6m'Il; -10r; -10r; -10r). Anilide.

28. an'iline (3m'Il'In; -10r; -10r), n. also -111. [See 1st Anil.]

28. chem. An oily poisonous basic liquid, Cg-H,NH2, color-less when pure, obtainable by the distillation of indigo, of coal, etc., but now chiefly made by the reduction of indro-benzene and used in the manufacture of various dyes. It may be regarded as ammonia in which one hydrogen atom has been replaced by the radical phenyl. In commercial language, aniline, or aniline of, for blue, sig

blue, etc. aniline salt. Com. Aniline hydrochloride,  $C_EH_SNH_C$ :HCl. aniline violet. Any violet aniline color; esp.: a Mauveine. b Methyl violet. an'l-lin-ism (an'l-lin-ism), n. [aniline + -ism.] Med. A disease due to inhaling the poisonous fumes present in the manufacture of aniline.

manufacture of aniline.

anheave, v. t. To lift up. Obs.
anheave of condition of conditions of condi

Pieces.

Pieces.

Branch II. Mollusca. — Classes: Cephalopoda, Pteropoda, Gastropoda, Brachiopoda, Cirripedia.
Branch III. ARTICULATA. — Classes: Annelides, Crustacea, Arachnida, Insects.
Branch IV. Radiata. — Classes: Echinodermata, Helminthes, Acalephæ, Infusoria.

Modern 205 logists have increased the number of branches (now usually termed phyla) and classes; and, since the acceptance usually termed phylon and classes; and, since the acceptance drate. — an'hy-dra'tion (&n'h-l' an'i-ent', an'i-ent', an'i-ent' tise dra's hi'n), n.
an hy'd ric. a. Anhydrous, an hy'd ric. an'i-ent' an'i-ent' tise, v. t. [Of. anienter, an hy'd ric. an'i-en' tise, v. t. [Of. anienter, f. an'i-en' tise, t. t. hy tise, f. t. hy of the theory of evolution, consider the groups as having the same relations to each other as the branches of a tree, and the simpler and lower groups are enumerated first.

A MODERN CLASSIFICATION (from Parker and Haswell's "Text-book of Zoölogy").

of the theory of evolution, consider the groups as having the sampler and lower groups are enumerated first.

A MODERN CLASSIFICATION (from Parker and Haswell's "Text-book of Zoölogy").

Kingdom ANIMALIA. Animal kingdom. Phylum I. Protogoa Unicellular animals.—Classes: Rhizopoda, Myectozoa, Mastigophora, Sorozoa, Infusoria. Phylum II. Porifera. Sponges. Phylum II. Porifera. Sponges. Phylum II. Porifera. Sponges. Phylum III. Celeptrara. Polyps and jellyfishes.—Classes: Hydrozoa, Seyphozoa, Actinozoa, Cienophora. Phylum IV. PLATHERIMITHES. Flatworms.—Classes: Turbellaria, Trematoda, Cestoda, Nemertinea. Phylum V. NEMATHELMINTHES. Flatworms.—Classes: Nematoda, Acanthocephala, Chatogratha. Phylum V. Trochelminters. Wheel animalcules.—Classes: Nematoda, Acanthocephala, Chatogratha. Phylum VI. Tholeiminters. Wheel animalcules.—Classes: Rotifera, Dinophilea, Gastrotricha.
Phylum VI. Tholeiminters. Wheel animalcules.—Classes: Rotifera, Ophiluroida, Gastrotricha.
Phylum VI. Tholeiminters. Phylum Company. Phylum X. Anthropod. Insects, crustaceans, etc.—Classes: Crustacea, Ophiluroida, Gephyrea, Archiannelida, Hirudinea. Phylum X. Anthropoda. Insects, crustaceans, etc.—Classes: Crustacea, Trilobita, Onychophora, Myrispoda, Insecta, Arachinda, Pyenogonida, Linguatulida, Tardigrada.
Phylum X. MOLLUSCA. Mollusks.—Classes: Pelecypoda, Amphineura, Gastropoda, Scaphopoda, Cephalopoda.
Phylum XII. Choldata. Animals with a notochord.—Classes: Adelochorda, Urochorda, Acrania, Cyclostomata, Piecea, Amphibia, Reptilia, Avex Mammalia. The last seven classes constitute the subply lum Verrentbrates. Phylum I differs from the remaining phyla in consisting of animals composed of a single cell. The remaining eleven phyla are therefore often grouped as MYLZGA, or multicellular animals.

2. One of the lower animals; a brute or beast, as distinguished from the remaining phyla in consisting of animals composed of a single cell. The remaining eleven phyla are therefore of the prevention of cruelty to animals are classified as domestic, or domi

their characteristics; as, animal functions, animal courage.

3. Pertaining to the merely sentient part of a creature, as distinguished from the intellectual, rational, or spiritual part; as, the animal passions or appetites.

animal cellulose, a celluloselike substance occurring in the test of certain tunicates.—a. black, a.charcoal.—BONE BLACK.—a. cracker. A small sweetened cracker in the shape of an animal.—a. electricity, the electricity developed in an animal's body, esp. that developed in certain fishes (see Electricity Signal and animal.)—a. electrical phenomena accompany many of the functions of the organs of the body of animals and man, such as muscular contraction. Animal electricity does not differ in nature from that produced artificially.—a. flower, any animal resembling a flower, as a sea anemone or a hydroid.—a. force, Physiol., muscular force or energy.—a. heat, Physiol., the heat generated in the body of a living animal by the processes of oxidation that go on within the cells composing the body. In the lower animals the temperature of the body varies more or less with, and does not generally greatly exceed, that of the surrounding air or water; in the birds and mammals, which are termed vcarm-blooded or homoiothermal, it is maintained at a nearly constant point. This is accomplished by control of the loss of heat (largely through regulation by the vasomotor nerves of the blood supply to peripheral parts, thus increasing or diminishing radiation, conduction, excretion and evaporation of sweat, etc.) and of the oxidation in the tissues. Excessive temperature is called fever. In man the normal temperature is about 98.6° F.; but in some small mammals, and esp. in small birds, it is several degrees higher. See Furre.—a. kingdom, all animals collectively; in the classification of living organisms, the primary group which consists of all the animals. Opposed to the wegetable kingdom, and also to the mineral massed and expression of the levers, the contractile muscles the power, the biotist the fuller

aniline brown. BISMARCK | to reconcile the people with the BROWN. See DYE. aniline orange. See DYE. aniline purple. Mauveine. aniline rose. A commercial form confessfrance. See AFRANINE, Z. aniline. yellow. See AMINOACO, taniline yellow. See AMINOA of safranine. See SAFRANINE, Z. anliine yellow. See AMINOAZO-BENKENE. [for ANILINISM.] an '1-liz' m', n. Short an '1-liz' m', n. Short the West Indian indig. (A-nl' A), n. [See ANIL.] The West Indian indig. (B-nl) (B-nl

11), an'i-ma-ble-ness, n. Rare. an'i-madverts vp. t. To ani-madvert upon. Obs. an'i-mad-ver'sal (&n'i-măd-vur'sal), n. Faculty of animad-verting; reflection; ratiocina-tion. Obs. an'i-mad-vert'ence, n. Moni-tion; animadversion. Obs. or R.

or from plants), and of having the katabolic processes of the cells paramount to the anabolic processes, so that oxygen is absorbed and carbon dioxide evolved during the life of the organism.

As one or more of these characters may be wanting or replaced by some plantlike attribute, all the characters of an organism must be taken into account in deciding whether it is an animal or a plant. The following Additional organism must be taken into account in deciding whether it is an animal or a plant. The following Additional organism forms of plants: They have, at least at some period of life, the power of voluntary locomotion; they exhibit a higher degree of irritability by changes of shape or by movements in response to external stimuli; if composed of many cells they have a more or less distinct nervous system, and manifest a greater or less degree of consciousness; their cells are not inclosed in walls composed of cellulose, neither do they contain chlorophyll or possess the power of building up proteid compounds from simple morganic substances; and the limits to their growth in form and size are more definite than in most plants. The most highly organized group of animals is the Mammalia, to which man belongs; the birds are undoubtedly the next highest. (See Cell. compound Animal. Organized group of animals is the Mammalia. to which man belongs; the birds are undoubtedly the next highest. (See Cell. compound Animal. Organized to their natural relationships.

The schemes of Classification of animals the attempt has usually been made to great advance by recognizing the existence of distinct branches independent of each other, having radically different plans of organization.

CUVIER'S CLASSIFICATION. Branch I. VERTEBRATA. — Classes: Mammalia, Aves, Reptilia, pole. In most animals whose embryology has been studied it is the point where the polar bodies are segmented off, and the protoplasm about it forms the ectoderm.

—animal psychology. See PSYCHOLOGY.—a. soul. a The soul which is characteristic of an animal; —distinguished by Aristotle from the vegetable soul, which is nutritive only, by having also sensitive, appetitive, and locomotive faculties. The animal soul is also distinguished, in human beings, from the rational soul (voiv), which alone has existence apart from the body. b Theosophy. The center of animal passions.—a. spirits. a (Orig. in the sing., animal spirit.) A supposed nervous fluid or principle. See spirit, 1. Obs. b Vivacity arising from physical health and energy; natural frolicsomeness.

2011/mal(Varulas (No./mal/kh.idx), a. Of pertaining to

and energy; natural frolicisomeness.

2n'1-mal/cu-lar (&n'7-mal/k\u00fc-l\u00e1)n, a. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, animalcules.

2n'1-mal/cule (-k\u00fc), n. [As if fr. a L. animalculum, dim. of animal.] 1. A small animal, as a fly, spider, etc. Obs.

2. A minute animal, invisible, or nearly so, to the naked eye. (See Invisional.) Many of the so-called animalcules have been shown to be motile plants. Among these are the desmids and diatoms.

2n'1-mal/cul-ism (-k\u00fc-il/2'm), n. Biol. a A former theory which contact the contact of the

an'i-mal'cul-ism (-kt-liz'm), n. Biol. a A former theory which sought to explain certain physiological and pathological phenomena by means of animalcules. b The former theory that the spermatozoön contains the whole of the embryo. Cf. oviem.
an'i-mal'cul-ist (-list), n. 1. One versed in the knowledge of animalcules.
2. A believer in the theory of animalculism.

... [NL.] An anian'i-mal'cu-lum (-l $\check{u}$ m), n.; pl. -LA (-l $\mathring{a}$ ).

malcule.

An'I-ma'li-a (-mā'lī-a), n. pl. [L.] Zoöl. Animals collectively; the animal kingdom. See ANIMAL.

an'I-mai-ism (ân'i-mài-l'a'm), n. [Cf. F. animalisme.]

1. State, activity, or enjoyment of animals; mere animal life without intellectual or moral qualities; sensuality.

2. The doctrine that men are mere animals, or nonspirit-

2. The doctrine that men are mere animals, or nonspiritual living beings.

an'-mal-lst, n. 1. A believer in or advocate of animalism.

2. An animalculist.

3. An artist representing chiefly animals.

an'-mal-is'tio (-is'tik), a. Pertaining to, or characteristic of, animalism or animalists.

an'-mal'-ity (-māl'/-ti), n. [Cf. F. animalité.] Animal existence or nature; animal life.

an'-mal'-iza'tion (-māl'-īzā'shān; -ī-zā'-), n. [Cf. F. animalisticn.] 1. Act of animalizing; the giving of animal life, or endowing with animal properties.

2. Conversion into animal matter by assimilation. Rare.

an'-mal-ize (ān'/-māl'-iz), v. t.; -izen (-izd); -iz'lng (-iz'-an'-mal-ize (ān'/-māl-iz), v. t.; -izen (-izd); -iz'lng (-iz'-an'-mal-ize)

malisation.] 1. Act of animalizing; the giving of animal life, or endowing with animal properties.

2. Conversion into animal matter by assimilation. Rare.

2. The endowing with animal properties.

2. To convert into animal matter by assimilation. Rare.

3. To convert into animal matter by assimilation. Rare.

3. To convert into animal matter by assimilation. Rare.

3. To render animal; to represent in animal form. Warburion.

2. To convert into animal matter by assimilation. Rare.

3. To render animal or sentient; to reduce to the state of a lower animal; to sensualize.

The unconscious irony of the Epicurean poet on the animalizing tendency of his own philosophy.

2. Dyeing. To impart the properties of an animal substance to; — said of vegetable fibers, which by proper treatment, as impregnation with albumen or casein, may be made to resemble wool in their behavior toward dyes.

2. With respect to physiological or bodily qualities; physically, as opposed to intellectually.

2. With respect to physiological or bodily qualities; physically, as opposed to intellectually.

3. The matter (MnT-māt), v. t.; ANT-MAT'ED (-māt'ēd); ANT-MAT'ING (-Ing). [L. animatus, p. p. of animare, fr. anima breath, soul; akin to animus soul, mind, Gr. avenos wind, Skr. an to breathe, llve, Goth us-anan to expire (us- out), Icel. önd breath, and to breathe, OHG. ando anger. Cf. ANIMAL.] 1. To give natural life to; to make alive; to quicken; as, the soul animates the body.

2. To give powers to, or to heighten the powers or effect of; as, to animate a lyre.

3. To give spirit or vigor to; to stimulate or incite; to inspirit; rouse; enliven.

The more to animate the people, he stood on high, ... and cried unto them with a loud voice.

Syn.—Enliven, inspirit, stimulate, exhilarate, inspire, instigate, rouse, urge, cheer; prompt, incite, quicken.

3. To give powers to or to heighten the powers or effect of; as, to animate to prompt, incite, quicken.

3. To give powers to, a. [L. animatus, p. p.] 1. Endowed with life; alive; living; animat

The admirable structure of animate bodies. Bentley.

2. Of or pertaining to animals; as, animate diseases. Rare.
an'l.mat'ed (-māt'ed), p. a. Endowed with life; full of life or spirit; indicating animation; lively; vigorous. "Animated sounds." Pope. "Animated bust." T. Gray.
"Animated descriptions." Lewis.—an'l.mat'ed-ly, adv.
Syn.—See Lively.
animated oat or oats, an oat grass (Avena sterilis) cultivated on account of the curious movements of the spikelets, caused by the twisting of the awns under the influence of moisture or dryness.—s. picture, a picture obtained hy presenting with great rapidity successive instantaneous

views of a moving scene, so as to produce the illusion of motion in the objects represented, as in the kinetoscope.

ani-mating (&n'i-māt'ing), p. a. Causing animation; life-giving; inspiriting; rousing.—an'i-mat'ing.ly, adv. ani-mat'ion (-mā'shiàn), n. [L. animatio.] 1. Act of animating, or state of being animate.

The animation of the same soul quickening the whole frame.

Bp. Hall.

Bp. Hall.

The animation of the same soul quickening the whole frame.

Perhaps an inanimate thing supplies me, while I am speaking, with whatever I possess of animation.

2. State of being lively, brisk, or full of spirit and vigor; vivacity; spiritedness; as, a story told with animation.

Syn.—Liveliness, vivacity, spirit, buoyancy, airness, sprightliness, enthusiasm, ardor, earnestness, energy.

an'.ima.'twe (an'.ima.'tv), a. I. Animating; life-giving.

2. — ANIMISTIC.

Tylor.

syrightimess, enthusiasm, ardor, earnestness, energy.

an'i-ma-tive (an'i-ma-tiv), a. 1. Animating; life-giving.

2. = anMistic.

an'i-ma'tor (-mā'tēr), n. [L.] One that animates.

an'i-ma'(or (-mā'tēr), n. [L.] One that animates.

an'i-ma'(or (-mā'tēr), n. [F. animé; cf. Sp. & Pg.

anime; of uncertain origin.] Any of various resins or oleoresins; as: a Copal, esp. a soft variety. b Elemi. c An
oleoresin resembling elemi, now little used.

An'i-mi-kie' (an'i-mi-kē'), An'i-mi-ke'an (-kē'ān), a.

Geol. Pertaining to or designating a subdivision of the
Proterozoic or Algonkian period or era. See egology, Chart.

an'i-mism (an'i-mi'z'm), n. [L. anima soul: cf. F. animisme. See animate] 1. The doctrine that the soul is
the vital principle and is responsible for every organic development; — taught by Georg Ernst Stahl.

2. The belief that all objects possess a natural life or vitality or that they are endowed with indwelling souls. The
term is usually employed to denote the most primitive
and superstitions forms of religion. It was first popularized by E. B. Tylor, — as "the doctrine of souls and other
spiritual beings in general,"—but has come to have at
least three distinct meanings: a Belief ascribing conscious
life to all natural objects, or to nature in general, without
assuming the existence of separable souls. This includes
a variety of superstitions, of which fetishism is typical.

Sometimes this animism is given a philosophical form in
the ascription of life to nature as a whole. b Belief that
bodies are inhabited by souls, either material or immaterial, which may exist in a separate disembodied state. Such
souls are ascribed not only to men, but to animals, plants,
stones, tools, etc. O Belief in the activity of the spirits of
the recently deceased, in possession by ghosts, etc.

an'i-mist (-mist), n. [Cf. F. animiste.] One who maintains a doctrine of animism; a believer in animism.

What the animist worships and seeks by all means to influence
and conciliate is the shifting and shadowy compan

the recently deceased, in possession by ghosts, etc.

an'I-mist (-mist), n. [Cf. F. animists.] One who maintains a doctrine of animism; a believer in animism.

What the animist worships and seeks by all means to influence and conciliate is the shifting and shadowy company of unknown powers or influences. . . which resides in the primeval forest, in which gives its apring to the tigger river, in the shaned, which gives its apring to the tigger river. In the shaned, which generates jungle fever, and walks abroad in the terrible guise of cholers, smallpox, or murrain.

an'I-mis'tic (-m's'tik), a. Of or pertaining to animism; resembling, or characteristic of, animism.

an'I-mos (an'I-mis) a spirit.] Full of spirit; hot; vehement; resolute. Obs. — an'I-mose'ness, n. Obs.

an'I-mos'ty (-mos'1-ti), n.; pl. -mes (-tiz). [F. animossité, fr. L. animossitas. See animose, animate, v. .] 1. Mere spiritedness or courage. Obs.

2. Violent hatred leading to active opposition; active ennity; energetic dislike.

Syn. — Enmity, hatred, opposition. See Hostilly. Mind; will; intention; animating spirit; also, inclination; disposition, temper; specif., bad or malicious intention or disposition. temper; specif., bad or malicious intention or disposition. Animus occurs in various Latin law phrases, as: animus cancellandi (kān'se-lān'dt), intention of abandoning; the will to abandon. — a. domini (dbm'-in') = a. possidendi, below. — a. furandi (for-an'-dt), the intention of stealing.

By the term animus purandi is to be understood the intention not to take a partial or temporary, but the entire dominion over the chattlets without a color of right.

— a. hominis est anima scripti (höm'-nim' of rhane artyl' the party's intention constitutes the soul (effect) of the instrument—a. injuriandi (in-jōn'-tan'dt), intention of gaining. — a. manendi (mo-nen'dt), the intent of remaining, which is essential to the acquisition of a domicie. — a. possidendi (pos'-den'dt), the intent of keeping possession "exists, when the holder believes himself to b

civilians as the "animus domini," but more recently as "animus possiderald" (re-sp'/τen'dl), intention of receiving. — a. remand anondi (rem'd-nin'dl). — a. manendi, above. — a. revertendi (rev'er-ten'dl), intention of returning, as where one has left something with the intent to come and get it later; as, where there is an animus revertendi there can be no abandonment. — a. reverandi (rev'o-kin'dl), intention of revoking. — a. testandi (testan'dl), intention of making a will.

an'l-on (ān'i-ŏn), n. [Gr. ἀνιών, neut. ἀνιών, p. pr. of ἀνιέναι to go up; ἀνά up + ἰέναι to go.] Chem. a The product evolved at the anode in the electrolysis of a liquid. It is

regarded as electro-negative with regard to the cation. b In general, a negative ion. See now. anis. A form of aniso, meaning unequal. anis. (åm'is-). Chem. Combining form indicating derivation

from anise or anisic acid; as: an'is-am'ide, the amide of anisic acid; an'is-an'i-lide, the anilide of anisic acid, etc. an'i-sate (an'i-sate, in. Chem. A salt or ester of anisic acid. an'i-sat'ed (-aāt'ĕd), a. Flavored or mixed with aniseed or

anisic acid; an'is-an'ilde, the anilide of anisic acid, etc. an'i-sate (an'i-sāt). Chem. A sator ester of anisic acid. an'i-sat'ed (-sāt'ēd), a. Flavored or mixed with aniseed or oil of anise.

an'ise (an'is), n. [ME. anys, F. anis, L. anisum, anethum, fr. Gr. āyucov, āvŋθov. Cf. ANET.] a An apiaceous plant (Pimpinella anisum) growing naturally in Egypt, and cultivated in Spain, Malta, etc., for its carminative and aromatic seeds. b The fruit or seeds of this plant.

an'ised (ān'i-sād), n. The seed of the anise; also, a cordial prepared from it.

anised star. The fruit of the star anise.

anise hyssop. The American menthaceous herb Agastache anethiodora.

anise plant. In Australia, an apiaceous plant (Seseli harveyanum) with an aniselike aroma.

an'ise-root' (ān'i-sīd'), n. a The plant Collinsonia anisada, of the southern United States. b The sweet cicaly.

an'i-sete' (ān'i-sēt'; -zēt'), n. [F.] A kind of liqueur flavored with anise, made chiefly in the south of France.

a-nis'lo (ā-nis'lk), a. Of or derived from anise.

anise acid, Chem., a. Crystalline acid, CeH4(OCH3)CO<sub>2</sub>H, easily obtained by oxidizing anethol or anisic aldehyde,—

a. aldehyde, Chem., a liquid, CeH4(OCH3)CH0, obtained by gentle oxidation of anethol. It has a characteristic hawthorn odor and is used in making artificial perfumes.

a-nis'l-dine ('I-d'In; -dēn). n. Also -din. Chem. Any one of three isomeric bases, CgH4(NH2)OCH3, from anisol.

an'i-soli (ān'i-sā'l), n. Org. Chem. A yellow crystalline compound, CigH4(G'A)-Growed by the action of nitric acid on anisoin, as benzil is from benzoin.— an'i-si'l-si'l'k), o.

an'i-so-car'pous ('ān'i-sō), n. [NL: aniso- + Gr. κόρη pupil.] Med. Inequality of the pupils of the eye.

an'i-so-car'pous ('ān'i-sō), n. [NL: aniso- + Gr. κόρη pupil.] Med. Inequality of the pupils of the eye.

an'i-so-car'pous ('ān'i-sō)n, n. [NL: aniso- + Gr. κόρη pupil.] Med. Inequality of the pupils of the eye.

an'i-so-(an'i-so'-fin), n. Chem. A crystalline ketonic on backward, which formed the group An-i-so-dac'ty-lous (-d

an-1/so-mer'le (an-1/so-mer'lk), a. [aniso- + -meric.]

Them. Not isomeric.

an'i-som'er-ous (ân'i-som'er-ŭs), a. [an- not + isomeraus.] Bot. Having the number of floral organs in each whorl unequal, as four petals and six stamens.

an'i-so-met'ric (ân-i-sō-met'rīk), a. [an- not + isometric.]

Not isometric; having unsymmetrical parts; — said of crystals with three unequal axes.

an'i-so-me-trop'i-a (-me-trop'p'-a), n. [NL.; aniso-+metro-+-opia.] Unequal refractive power in the two eyes.—an'i-so-me-trop'ic (-trop'f'k), a.

an'i-so-phyl'lous (-fil'ūs), a. [an- not + isophyllous.]

Bot. Exhibiting anisophylly.

an'i-so-phyl'ly (ân'i-sō-fil'l), n. Bot. Inequality of leaves (in plants whose leaves differ in form and size on two sides of a horizontal shoot).

(in plants whose leaves differ in form and size on two sides of a horizontal shoot).

An-i'so-pleu'ra (-ploo'ra), n. pl. [NL.; aniso-+Gr. πλευ-ρα side.] Zoöl. A subclass of Gastropoda including the unsymmetrical forms; — disting. from Isopleura. As the Isopleura are now often considered a distinct class, Anisopleura is nearly or exactly equivalent to Gastropoda in its narrowers sense.

An'i-sop'o-da
(ăn'i-sop'o-da
(ăn', n. pl.
[NL.; aniso-+ da), n. pl. [NL.; aniso-+

niso-+ Zoöl. One of the Anisopoda (*Leptochelia algicola*). [NL: aniso-poda.] Zool. One of the Anisopoda (Leptochelia algicola). A suborder of Arthrostraca intermediate in many characters between typical Arthrostraca and Cumacea. — an-l-so-pod (an-l'sō-pōd), a. d. n. — an'l-sop'o-dal (an'l-sōp'o-dal), a. — an'l-sop'o-dous (-dŭs), a.

an-1/30-spore (an-1/85-spor), n. [an-not + isospore.] Biol.
A sexual spore in which the sexes differ in size;—opposed

to isospore.

an-i'so-stem'o-nous (-stěm'ō-nǔs; -stē'mō-nǔs), a. [an-not + isostemonous.] Bot. Having the stamens not equal in number to the sepals and petals.

an'i-mal dis'pu-tans (an'i-mal-dis', a. Ani-mal-dis', Rare.

|| a'ni-mal dis'pu-tans (an'i-mal-dis'pu-tans).

|| L. | A dis-pu-tans oreature.

an'i-mal-hood', n. See-Hood.

an'1-mai-hood', n. Sec-Hood.
an'1-mai-lan (an'1-mai/1-dn),
a. Of or pertaining to an animai or animals
an'1-mai/ie, a. Of or pertaining
to animals. Rare
an'1-mai/ie, a. Sec-1-su.
CROCHIROFTERA.
an'1-mai/iv-orme(-r.v.) a. Sec-1-su.
an'1-mai/iv-orme(-r.v.) a. Sec-1-su.

CROCHROPTERA.

an'-mal-iv'o-rous(-rūs), a. [an. [1t.] Eccl. The pall of the smal + -torous.] Eating animal chod. — an'-mal'-i-vore (-mä' tvör), n. [Armen, an'-mal-ness, n. Animality.]

[Armen (%n'/-m'), n. Var. of an'-min (%n'/-m'), n. Var. of an'-min (%n'/-m'), n. Asso-min. Chem. A substance

presenting with great rapidity successive instantaneous [a'nl-mai bi'pez, | L.] A two-legged animal without feathers; the Latin form of Plato's definition of man.

an'-mai' cu-la, n., pl. of Animal (a'nl-mai'), a Animal (a'nl-mai'), n. pl. [as if fr. a L. fem. an'-mai' cu-line (a'nl), a Animal cu-lane (a'nl), a Animal c

One that animates.

| a'nima' to (a'nt-ma' to), adv. |
| it. | Music. With animation; animatedly. |
| an'imat' ograph (an'i-mat' ograph), n. | See ANIMATE; an'i-mat'o-graph (an'i-mat'o-graph (an'i-mat'o-graph) | See AN IMATE;
-GRAPH.] = CINEMATOGRAPH.
|a'mi-mat'o-graph | Elematograph |
- a'mi-mat'o-graph | Her. Of a difference of the animated | Her. Of a difference of a rapacious animal.
|a'mi-mat'ta (a'mi-mat'ta), n.
|it.] Eccl. The pall of the chalice.

resolute. Obs. — an'i-mose'-ness. n. Obs.
anious. † ANNOYOUS.
anioyn. † ENJOIN.
an'i-rid'i-a (an'i-rid'y-d), n.
[NL.; an- not + Gr. ipts, iptdos, iris.] Med. Congenital
absence or defect of the iris.

craft
an'i-mose' (Mn'Y-mōs'), an'imous (Mn'Y-mūs), a. [L. animosus, fr. animus soul, spirit.]
Full of spirit; hot; vehement;
resolute. Obs. — an'i-mose'pages. n Obs.

evolved at the anode in the electrolysis of a liquid. It is formerly supposed to exist m bone (animal) oil. Obs.

| a'nimis o'pl-bus'que pe-ra'ti (ân'1-mis.) [L.] Prepared in minds and resources: -a part of the motto of South Carolina.

| a'nimo (ân'1-mis.) [L.] Prepared in minds and resources: -a part of the motto of South Carolina.

| a'nimo (ân'1-mis.) [R.] | a'nimo (ân'1-mis.) [R.] | a'nimo (ân'1-mis.) [R.] | a'nimo (ân'1-mis.) [R.] | a'nimited by some sectamine, the part of the motto of south Carolina.

| a'nimo (ân'1-mis.) [R.] | a'nimited by some sectamine (ân'1-s') [R.] | a'nimited by any corresponding to those given under animus (which see). — | a'nimo (a'nimited by any corresponding to those given under animus (which see). — | a'nimited by any corresponding to those given under animus (which see). — | a'nimited by any corresponding to those given under animus (a'nimited by any corresponding to those given under animus (a'ni-san'd-raisotemonous. | a'nischu'ri-a (ân'1-sku'ri-a), a'nischu'ri-a, a'nischu'ri-a (ân'1-sku'ri-a), a'nischu'ri-a (ân'1-sku'ri-a), a'nischu'ri-a, a'nischu'ri-a, a'nischu'ri-a, a'nischu'ri-a, a'nischu'ri-a, a'nischu'ri-a, a'nischu'ri-a, a'nischu'ri-a, a'nischu

anisidine scarlet. See UVE.
Ani-400-bran Chia. (ä.n.\*40-bran Chia.
Ani-400-bran Chia.
Ani

in number to the sepals and petals.

an-1/so-cer'cal(an-1/so-sur'kal),
a. [aniso- + Gr. κέρκος tail.]
Zoöl. Having the lobes of the caudal fin unequal.
an-1/so-cycle, n. [aniso- + Gr. κύκλος circle.] Mil. A machine for a spiral form used anciently for throwing arrows.
an1/so-dac'tyl, an-1/so-dac'tyle (-dāk'tll), a Zoöl. a Anisodac tyl.
an1/so-dac'tyl, an-1/so-dac'tyle, an-1/so-dac-tyl-te, an-1/so-dac-tyl-te, an-1/so-dac-tyl-te, an-1/so-dac-tyl-te, an-1/so-dac-tyl-te, an-1/so-dominal, and nis-todont, a. [an nis-todont, a. [aniso-tyl-te, an-1/so-tyl-te, an-i-so-cer'cal(an-i-so-spais and petals.

an-i-so-cer'cal(an-i-so-spair kal), these, a. [aniso-t-graathous.]

a. [aniso-t-gr. kepkos tail...]

Zool. Having the lobes of the tool gars unlike. — ani-i-so-gars ani-so-cycle, n. [aniso-t-gr. kepkos tail...]

Zool. Having the teeth in the tool gars unlike. — ani-so-gars ani-so-cycle, n. [aniso-t-gr. kepkos tail...]

Zool. Having the teeth in the tool gars unlike. — ani-so-gars ani-so-gars [Bot. Having to the signal (aniso-gars)]

Zool. Having the teeth in the tool gars unlike. — ani-so-gars (aniso-gars)

Ani-so-gars (aniso-der'ty-la-ani-so-gars)

Ani-so-gars (aniso-der'ty-la-dani-so-gars)

Ani-so-gars (ani-so-gars)

Ani-so-gars

an-i/so-trop'ic (an-i/sō-trop'ik), a. [an- not + isotropic.] Not isotropic; as: a Physics. Exhibiting different properties when tested in different directions; zolotropic; as, doubly refracting crystals and dichroic bodies are optically anisotropic. b Plant Physiol. Assuming different positions in response to the action of external stimuli, as light and electricity. c Zoöl. Having a predetermined axis or ares; — said of the eggs of certain animals.

an'i-sot'ro-py (kn'i-sōt'rō-pi), n. Quality or state of being anisotropic.

ares; — said of the eggs of certain animals.

an'isot'ropy (&n'i-sôt'rô-pǐ), n. Quality or state of being anisotropic.

an'i-syl (&n'i-sil), n. Org. Chem. a The univalent radical, CH30C2H, of which anisol is the hydride. b The univalent radical CH30C2H, of which anisol is the hydride. b The univalent radical CH30C2H, COp), of anisic acid.

| a-mi'to (&nô'tō), n.; pl. -ros (-tōs). [Sp.] In Guam and the Philippines, an idol, fetish, or spirit.

an'kro (&nô'kō), n.; pl. -ros (-tōs). [Sp.] In Guam and the Philippines, an idol, fetish, or spirit.

An old Dutch and German liquid measure used in various countries of Europe, esp. for spirits, and equal to one quarter of an aam, or about 9-10.5 U. S. or wine gallons. In the United States it is reckoned at 10 gallons (37.85 liters); in Cape Colony, at nearly 8 gallons.

an'ker-ite (-it), n. [After Prof. Anker of Austria.] Min. A mineral closely related to and resembling dolomite, but containing much iron. Sp. gr., 2.95-3.1.

ankh (&nk), n. Called also cruz ansata. [Egypt.] Egypt. Archæol. A tau cross with a loop at the top, used as an attribute or sacred emblem, symbolizing generation or enduring life.

an'kle (&n'k'l), n. [ME. ancle, anclow, AS. ancleow; Ankh. akin to leel. ökkla, ökti, Dan. & Sw. ankel, D. enklaauw, enkel, G. enkel; cf. Skr. anga limb, anguri finger.] 1. The joint between the foot and the leg, corresponding to the wrist in the arm, the hock of a horse, and what is often, incorrectly, called the knee of a bird. In man it is a ginglymus joint between the tibia and fibula and the astragalus.

2. The region of this joint; the tarsus; — in popular usage including also the lower part of the leg below the calf.

ankle jerk. Med. A refiex downward movement of the foot, due to a spasmodic contraction of the leg or by striking the Achilles' tendon above the heel. It is marked in hysteria.

an'klet (&n'klit), n. I. Something embracing the ankle.

an'klet (&n'klit), n. Is Something embracing the ankle.

caused by sudden extension of the leg or by striking the Achilles' tendon above the heel. It is marked in hysteria. an'klet (ån'klēt), n. 1. Something embracing the ankle, as: a A ring used for ornament. b A fetter. c A kind of brace. d A protecting or ornamental top to a shoe.

2. A little ankle. Rare.
an'kus (ån'kis), n. [Hind., fr. Skr. ankuga.] An elephant goad with a sharp spike and hook, resembling a short-handled boat hook. India.
an'ky-lo-(ån'k'-lô-). [Gr. ἀγκύλος crooked.] A combining form used to denote: a Crooked or crookedness; bent. b Med. Adhesion or growing together of parts (in allusion to the fact that the crookedness of anklyois of the knee or hip joint is caused by adhesion), as: of the eyelids, in an'ky-lo-biph'a-ron (blēf' ā-rōn) [Gr. βλάφαρον eyelid]; of the lips, in an'ky-lo-ch'll-a (k'l'-ka) [Gr. κόλπος womb]; of the tongue in tongue-tie, in an'ky-lo-glos'si-a (-glös'1-à) [Gr. γλώσσα tongue]; of the walls of the anus, in an'ky-lo-glos'si-a (-glös'1-à) [Gr. γλώσσα tongue]; of the walls of the anus, in an'ky-lo-glos'si-a (-glös'1-à) [Gr. γλώσσα tongue]; of the walls of the anus, in an'ky-lo-glos'si-a (-glös'1-à) [Gr. γλώσσα tongue]; of the walls of the external auditory canal, in an'ky-lo-c'l-à (-lo's) (-lo's), ωτός, ear].

ωris, ear].
an'ky-lose, an'chy-lose (ăn'kY-lōs), v. t. & i.; -Losed (-lōst); -Los'ing, (-lōs'ing). [Cf. F. ankyloser.] To affect or be affected with ankylosis; to unite or consolidate so as to make a stiff joint; to grow together into one.
an'ky-lo'sis, an'chy-lo'sis (-lō'sīs), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ἀy-κύλωσι, fr. ἀγκύλος crooked: cf. F. ankylose.] 1. Med. Stiffness or fixation of a joint; formation of a stiff joint.

formation of a stiff joint.

2. Anal. & Zoül. The union of two or more separate bones or other hard parts to form a single bone or part.

2. Anal. & Zoül. The union of two or more separate bones or other hard parts to form a single bone or part.

2. Anal. & Zoül. Anal. & Initiation of the parts of Agchylostoma and Adisease due to the presence of the parasites Agchylostoma duodenale, Uncinaria (subgenus Necator) americana, or allied nematodes in the small intestine. When present in large numbers they produce a severe anæmia by sucking the blood from the intestinal walls. Also called miner's anæmia, tunnel disease, brickmaker's anæmia, Egyptian chlorosis.

2. Anal. & Zoül. & Journal of the parts of t

an'ky-lot'ic (-lot'ik), a. Med. Of, pertaining to, or marked by, ankylosis.

by, ankylosis.
an'lace (an'las), n.
[Origin unknown.]
A broad dagger
formerly worn at
the girdle.



sotropic.

a-ni'sum (à-ni'sŭm), n. [L.]

Pharm. Anise.

a-nith'er (à-nith'ër), pron. § a.

Another Scat ANHIMA.

an' lan (an' jan), n. The wood of the East Indian tree Hard-wickia binata; also, the tree.

an' jul-li. Var. of Anglil.

An' jou', n. = BEURRE D'ANJOU.

An jou', ic (an' joo-lt), n. A native of Anjou. Ld. Lytton. an'H.H. Var. of ANGILI.

An'Jou', n. = BEURE D'ANJOU.
An'Jou', n. = BEURE D'ANJOU.
An'Jou', n. = BEURE D'ANJOU.
An'Jou' of An'Jo' of Carlot of Car

the girdle.

Aniscotopic.
an. Anisotropic.
an. Anisotropi ankie inside of the fetlock joint.
an'kled (ån'k'ld), a. Having
ankles; — used in composition.
an'klej-akc', n. A jack bo ot
reaching slightly above the
ankles, and often laced. — an'klej-lacked' (-jikit'), a.
ankle ring. A ring worn about
the ankle, as for ornament.
ankle tie. A low shoe or slipper fastened with ankle strape.
ankornase, ankres. — ANCHORan'xy-lo-meie (kin'kt-lo-mel), n.
[ankylo-y-chee] (kin'kt-lo-mel), n.
[ankylo-y-chee] (kin'kt-lo-mel), n.

| an'la-ge (\(\text{an'la-ge}\); \(E. \) an'la\(\text{an}\)], \(n. : pl. \) G. Anlagen (-la-gen), E. Anlagen (\(\text{an'la-jez}\); \(\text{jlz}\). \([G., \) foundation; \(an \) on \(+ \) inger to lie.\] The foundation or basis of a subsequent development; rudiment; specif.: \(Eiol.\) The first accumulation of cells in an embryo, recognizable as the commencement of a developing part or organ. Cf. framordium.\(\text{an'la-ut'}\) (\(\text{an'la-ut'}\) (\(\text{an'la-ut'}\)), \(n. \) [G.; \(\text{an on + |-taut sound.}\)] \(Phon. \) An initial sound, as of a word or syllable. Cf. auslaur. \(\text{in mallatt}\), \(\text{in la latt}\), \(\text{in la latt}\), \(\text{an latt}\), \(\t

a dnnai."

A periodic publication, containing records of discoveries, unsactions of societies, etc.; as, "Annals of Science."  $R.\ C.\ Ch.$  Masses said regularly for a year.

5. R. C. Ch. masses said regularly for a year.

An-nap'o-lis Con-ven'tion (ĕ-năp'ō-l's). U. S. Hist. A convention of delegates from the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Virginia held, on the invitation of Virginia, at Annapolis, Maryland, in 1786 to consider commercial affairs. It recommended the calling of the Constitutional Convention held at Philadelphia in 1787.

consider commercial affairs. It fecommended the calling of the Constitutional Convention held at Philadelphia in 1787.

an'nat (\$n'\$\frac{a}t\$), n. 1. pl. Eccl. Law. Annates.

2. Scots Law. = ANN.

an'nates (\$\text{kn'}\frac{a}t\$), n. [LL. annata income of a year, also, of half a year, fr. L. annus year: cf. F. annate.] Eccl. Law. The first fruits of a benefice or church living, paid, in some cases, to the Pope in the Roman Catholic Church, and to Queen Anne's Bounty in the English Church.

an.nat'(\$\text{d}\text{c}\text{in'}\text{d}\text{in'}\text{d}\text{or'}\text{d}\text{d}\text{or'}\text{d}\text{or'}\text{d}\text{d}\text{d}\text{or'}\text{d}\text{or'}\text{d}\text{d}\text{d}\text{d}\text{or'}\text{d}\text{d}\text{d}\text{or'}\text{d}\text{d}\text{or'}\text{d}\text{d}\text{or'}\text{d}\te

ish, dim. of niger black. Cf. NIELLO, NEGRO.] 1. To infiame. Obs.

2. To subject to high heat, with subsequent cooling, for the purpose of softening thoroughly and rendering less britle. In some cases, as for glass and steel, the cooling must be gradual; in others, as for copper and brass, it may be sudden. It is believed that annealing reduces brittleness by removing strains that have been induced in the material by some previous treatment. Cf. TEMPER, v. t.

3. To heat, as glass, tiles, or earthenware, in order to fix colors laid on them.

4. Fig.: To temper or toughen; to make enduring.

an-nec'tent (\$\delta\$-\text{nik}\text{tion}\$t), a. [L. annectens, p. pr. of annecter to tie or bind to.] Connecting; linking;—said in Biol. esp. of species or groups having characters intermediate between those of two other species or groups.

an'ne-Ild (an't-Ild), a. [F. anneliae, fr. anneler to arrange in rings, OF. anel a ring, fr. L. anellus a ring, dim. of anulus a ring, I Zoöl. Of or pertaining to the Annelida.—n.

One of the Annelida.

Annel'1-da (&-nel'V-da), n. pl. [NL. See ANNELD.] Zoöl.

A phylum, formerly regarded as a class, of articulate ani-

A phylum, formerly regarded as a class, of articulate anioniāc. Of. ALIKE.] Alike; similar. Obs. —n. Like; likeness,
Obs.—an'Ilkeness, n. Obs.
aniliken, v. i. To resemble.
Obs.—v. t. To compare. Obs.
ann. Abr. Annales (L., annals); anni (L., years); annual;
annuity, annuities. Obs.—arty lating goddess of spring
annuity, annuities.
Anna Car (Sn' Apva., of Heb.
origin, and the same word as
Anna Car (Sn' Apva., of Heb.
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origin, and the same word as
Anna Car (Sn' Apva., or A

(në'nà).
An'na, n. [L.] Rom. Myth.
The sister of Dido, fabled to
have fled to Italy after Dido;
death and to have drowned herself in the river Numicius.
An'na, n. The hoadzin. Brit-

an-nec'ton. Ver. of ANNELTENT.

An'na, n. [L.] Rom. Myth.

The sister of Dido, fabled to thave fiel to Italy after Dido's death and to have drowned herself in the river Numicius.

sn'na, n. The honetzin. Britantius.

An'na de Dier'bach (än'ä de de s'b äs). A deep carmine hardy perpetual rose (Lacharme, 1885).

Anna Karenina. See Karkina.

An'nal-lism (än'al-l'z'm), n. The am'nel-lism (än'el-l'z'm), n. [F. am'nel-lism (än'el-l'z'd), n. pl. (Ni...] Zoöl. Nearly or exactly enuiv. to Annellon.

An'nal-lism (än'al-l'z'm), n. The am'nell-lism (än'el-l'z'd), n. pl. (Ni...] Zoöl. Nearly or exactly enuiv. to Annellon.

mals; — nearly or exactly synonymous with Annulata. The chief characters of the phylum are: an elongated body composed of segments; an extensive coelom and a vascular system containing red blood; a nervous system consisting of a cerebral ganglion, esophageal ring, and double ventral nerve cord, and paired nephridia in some or most of the segments. Many members depart widely from these characters. Appendages may be present, but they are not jointed as in the Arthropoda. The phylum is usually divided into the Cheelogoda, including the Oligocheta (earthworms, etc.) and Polycheta (marine worms), the Hirudinac (leeches), and the Archiannelida. The Gephyrea are now also included, though in the adult stage they are not segmented.—annelf-dan (& nelf-dan), a. & n. Rare.—an-nelf-dous (& nelf-dan), a. & n. Rare.

an-nelf-dan (& nelf-dan), a. & n.—an'ne-lid-lan (& nelf-dan), a. & n. Rare.—an-nelf-dous (& nelf-dan), a. & n. Rare.

an-nelf-dan (& nelf-dan), s. b. p. of annecters to tie or bind to; ad + necters to tie, to fasten together, akin to Skr. nah to bind.] 1. To join by some physical means; to connect (one thing, usually something smaller or subordinate, to another thing) by some physical means; to attach; affix; append; often specif., to subjoin; — followed by to. Properly, annex implies more than mere juxtaposition or laying on, as in the case of annexed documents, or fixtures actually annexed to the freehold (cf. ANNEXATION, 3).

2. To join or add, as a smaller thing to a greater; to unite

on, as in the case of annexed documents, or fixtures actually annexed to the freehold (cf. ANNEXATION, 3).

2. To join or add, as a smaller thing to a greater; to unite with something else so as to make one whole, as in respect of use, legal ownership, government; as, he annexed ten acres to his farm; the syndicate has annexed another company; the United States has annexed another company; the United States has annexed another company; the United States has annexed another company; the Anther of the United States has appended; condition, etc., as a penalty to a prohibition, or punishment to guilt.

3. To attach or connect as a consequence, condition, etc., as a penalty to a prohibition, or punishment to guilt.

Syn. — Affix, subjoin, append, join, add. See ATTACH.

annex' (ā-nēks'; ām'šks), n. [F. annexe, L. annexus, neut. annexm', p. p.] Something annexed or appended; as: a An additional stipulation or statement to a writing, as on a rider or at the end. b A subsidiary building, or wing, to a building. c Scots Law. Fixture; appurtenance:

an'nex-a'tion (âm'ēk-ās'shān), n. [Cf. F. annexation, LL. annexatio.] 1. Act of annexing; process of attaching, adding, or appending; addition; act of connecting; union; as, the annexation of Texas to the United States.

2. The thing or things annexed.

3. Law. a The union of property with a freehold so as to become a fixture either actual, as where immovably fixed, or constructive, as in case of a key.

oecome a inture either actual, as where immovably nxed, or constructive, as in case of a key.

Annexation implies that the identity of the annexed territory is merged in that of the state to which it is added.

W. E. Hall.

or constructive, as in case of a key.

Annexation implies that the identity of the annexed territory is merged in that of the state to which it is added.

\*\*Description\*\* \*\*D

New York. Eastern U. S. an'ni-ver'sa-riy, n.; pl.-Ries (-r'z). [Cf. F. anniversaire.]

anneld ringed + oid.] Zoid. An animal resembling an annelid — an'ne-loid. a. annempst. + ANENT. annempst. + ANENT. annempst. + ANENT. annempst. + ANENT. an'ne-ro'dite (ân'c-ro'dit), n. [From Annero'd. Norway.] Min. A black niobate of uranium, yttrium, etc., occurring in prismatic crystals. H. 6. Sp. gr., 5.7. annerre, v. f. To adhere. Obs. an'net. + ANET. ANNAT. Annette' (d-net'), n. [F. dim. of Anne.] Fem. prop. name. annex'-blo. & Ar. Animalian. Annex. Obs. & R. Of or perial ning. Animalian. Animalia

an'nu-ent (-ënt), a. [L. annuens, p. pr. of annuere; ad + nuere to nod.] Nodding; causing to nod; as, annuent

an'nu-al (an'ū-āl), a. [ME. annuel, F. annuel, fr. L. annualis, fr. annus year. Cf. annuel, F. annuel, fr. L. annualis, fr. annus year. Cf. annuel, F. annuel, fr. L. annualis, fr. annus year. Cf. annuel, F. annuel, fr. annualis, fr. annus year. Cf. annuel, fr. Cf. annualis, fr. annus year. Cf. annuel, fr. Cf. annuel once in the year; yearly.

The annual overflowing of the river [Nile]. Ray.

2. Performed or accomplished in a year; reckoned by the year; as, the annual motion of the earth.

3. Lasting or continuing only one year or one growing season; requiring to be renewed every year; as, an annual plant; annual tickets.

annual epact. See Efact.—a. meadow grass. See Table I. under Grass.—a. parallax. See Parallax.—a. rent. Scols Law. a = GROUND ANNUAL. In Scotch law books often printed annualrent. b Interest.—a. ring, Bol., one of the rings or layers seen in radial or tangential sections of the wood of dicotyledonous and gymnospermous plants, indicating the secondary growth for one year, as a result of the activity of the cambium. See Cambium, also stem, Illust.—a. supply, a. supply fund. See Consolidated Fund.—a. variation, Astron., the yearly change in a star's mean right ascension or declination, produced mainly by precession of the equinoxes.

an'nu-al, n. 1. A thing happening or returning yearly; esp., a literary work published once a year.

2. Anything that lasts but one year or season; specif., a plant which completes its growth in a single year. An annual is often designated by the symbols O, O, or (1).

Onths are ... in some sense almost annuals; ... and I myself can remember about forty different sets.

Swift.

3. R. C. Ch. A Mass for a deceased person or for some special object, said daily for a year or on the anniversary day; also, the payment for such a Mass.

4. Scots Law. A ground annual.

an'nu-al (-ënt), a. [L. annuens, p. pr. of annuere; ad + nuere to nod.] Nodding; causing to nod; as, annuent 1. The annual return of the day of a past event, esp. on which some notable event took place, or the day on which some event is celebrated; as, the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

2. R. C. Ch. The Mass said yearly for the soul of a deceased person, or, formerly, daily for a year; the commemoration of some sacred event, as the dedication of a church or the consecration of a pope.

memoration of some sacred event, as the dedication of a church or the consecration of a pope.

3. The celebration taking place on an anniversary day.

4. An annual magazine or publication. Obs.

| an'no Do'm!-n! (an'ō do'n'-ni). [L., in the year of [our] Lord, i. e. Jesus Christ.] In the (specified) year of the Christian era. Abbr., A. D.; as, A. D. 1887.

an.no'na (ā-nō'nā), n. [L.] Rom. Antiq. 1. The agricultural produce of a year; hence, provisions; esp. the | an-no'na civi-tea (siv'-kā), or the grain distributed free to the Roman critizens (plebs urbana) and that distributed to the Roman army.

2. [cap.] By personification, a goddess of fertility, represented with ears of grain and cornucopia.

An-no'na, n. [NL., prob. fr. some native name.] Bot. A large, chiefly tropical American, genus of trees and shrubs, type of the family Annonacese. They are distinguished by the solitary ovule and compound, usually edible, fruit. The soursop (A. muricata), custard apple (A. reticulata), and sweetsop (A. squamosa) are cultivated in the tropics.

An'no-na'ce-se (ān'ō-nā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. See Annona.]

Bot. A family of trees or shrubs (order Ranunculales), the custard-apple family, having alternate leaves, flowers with 3 sepals and 6 petals, and fleshy fruits. There are about 50 genera and 550 species, mostly tropical, many yielding edible fruits, as the custard apple (Annona) and the papaw (Asimino).—an'no-na'coous (shiās), a.

an'no-tate (an'ō-tat), v. l.; An'No-Tat'en (-tat'ēd); An'No-Tat'ing (-ling). [L. annotatus, p. p. of annotare to annotate; ad + notare to mark. See nors, v.] To explain or criticize by notes; as, to annotate the works of Bacou.

an'no-tate, v. i. To make notes or comments; — often with on or upon.

an'no-tat'ion (-tā'shin), n. [L. annotatio: cf. F. annota-an'no-tat'ion (-tā'shin), n.

on or upon.
an'no-ta'tion (-ta'shun), n. [L. annotatio: cf. F. annota-

an no-ta-tion (Larshum), n. [L. amounto: ci. r. amountion.]

1. Act of annotating.

2. A note, added by way of comment or explanation; — usually in pl.; as, amnotations on the text of ancient authors, or on a word or a passage.

3. Med. The introductory signs or symptoms of any illness, esp. intermittent fever. Obs.

4. Civil Law. See RESCRIPT.

Syn. — See REMARK. an'no-ta-tive (ăn'ō-tā-tĭv), a. Characterized by annotations;

of the nature of annotation.
an'no-ta'tor (-ta'ter), n. [L.] A writer of annotations; a

of the nature of annotation.

an'nota'ror ('tā'tē'), n. [L.] A writer of annotations; a commentator.

an-nounce' ('ā'nouns'), v. t.; An-nounced' ('nounst'); An-nounce' ('ā'nouns'), v. t.; An-nounced' ('nounst'); An-nounc'ing ('anouns'ing). [OF. anonoter, F. annoncer, fr. L. annuntiare; ad + nuntiare to report, relate, nuntius messenger, bearer of news. See Nuncio; cf. Annuntiare.]

1. To give public notice, or first notice, of; to make known; to publish; to proclaim. Her [Q. Elizabeth's] arrival was announced through the country by a peal of cannon from the ranguarts.

2. To pronounce; to declare by judicial sentence.

Prublish laws, announce

Or life or death.

3. To give notice of the arrival or presence of.

Syn.—Proclaim, herald, promulgate. See DECLARE.

an-nounce'ment (-mönt), n. Act of announcing; that which announces; proclamation; publication; advertisement.

an-nounce'ment (-mönt), n. Act of announcing; that which announces; proclamation; publication; advertisement.

an-noy', n. [ME. anoi, anui, OF. anoi, anui, enui, fr. L. in odio in hatred (esse alicul in odio, Cic.). See Ennui, Odium, nosome.] A feeling of discomfort or vexation caused by what one dislikes; also, whatever causes such a feeling; as, to work annoy. Archaic or Poetic.

an-noy' ('ā'noi'), v. L.; An-noved' ('a'noi') v. L.; An-noved' ('a'noi'), v. L.;

4. Scots Law. A ground annual.

an'nu-ent (-ent), a. [L. annuens, p. pr. of annuere; ad + nuere to nod.] Nodding; causing to nod; as, annuent muscles.

an-nu'1-tant (a-nū'1-tānt), n. [See annuity.] One who receives, or is entitled to receive, an annuity.

an-nu'1-tant (a-nū'1-tānt), n. [See annuity.] One who receives, or is entitled to receive, an annuity.

an-nu'tey (-ti), n.; pl. -nis (-ti2). [F. annuite, il. annuites, fr. L. annus year.] 1. An amount, esp. of money, payable yearly for a certain or uncertain period, as for years, for life, or forever; an annual allowance or income; also, the right to receive such yearly amount. At common law an annuity payable for a term of years or in perpetuity is an incorporeal hereditament, and is distinct from a rent in not being payable out of land, though it may by express agreement be charged upon land.

2. Finance. The totality or aggregation of a single series of equal payments to be made annually (or, by extension, at more frequent intervals) for a certain, or uncertain, period of years, or, as technically expressed, for an assigned status; also, the right to receive such a series of payments, or the investment which it represents. From a theoretical economic standpoint the annuity represents a given principal and its interest, except in the case of perpetual annuities, where it includes interest only. The simple word annuity commonly means a life annuity. An annuity is called, according to the time of the first payment, or the period of its continuance: an annuity due, when the first payment is at the beginning instead of at the end of the first year; a complete annuity, when the payment is to be continued up to the day of the annutant's death; descredantly, if the first payment is to be made at some date later than the end of the first year, or on the happening of some event of uncertain date; annuity death; descredantly, if the manutanty, when payable principal and interest by a series of payments lasting for a limited period; temporary annuity, if payable for a

1. Act of annoying; state of Deling annoyance [harm], revastion; annoy.

Remove from her the means of all annoyance [harm], And still keep eyes upon her.

A deep clay, giving much annoyance to passengers. Fuller. For the further annoyance and terror of any besieged place, they would throw into it dead bodies.

2. That which annoys.

A grain, a dust, a gnat, a wandering hair, Any annoyance in that precious sense. Shak.

an-noy'ing, p. a. That annoys; nolesting; vexatious.—

an-noy'ing, p. a. That annoys; molesting; an-noy'ing-ly, adv. — an-noy'ing-ness, n.

an-noy'ing-ly, adv.—an-noy'ing-ness, n.

an'ni-verse (ān'7-vūrs), n. [L. an'no mun'di. [L.] In the anni versus turning of a year.]

Anniversary. O's.
annivoler. † annueller.
[an'no. [L.] In the year; also, eshort for anno Dominior anno Christī.

an'no a-ta'tis su'æ. [L.] In the year of this [or her] age.

an'no a-ta'te chris'stum (kris'-tām). [L.] In the (specified) year of christ.

an'no-no-ta'ted (ān'ō-dāt'ēd), a.

an'no-dat'ed (ān'ō-dāt'ēd), a.

an'no-dat'ed (ān'ō-dāt'ēd), a.

an'notat'er (ăn'o-tăt'er), n. =
ANNOTATR.
[lator. Rare.
an'notat'or.
Lator. Rare.
an'notat'or.
An Tare.
an Pertaining to an amnotator;
containing amnotations. Rare.
an'notime (ân'ô-tin; -tin), n.
[L. annotime (ân'ô-tin; -tin), n.
[L. annotime (ân'ô-tin; -tin), n.
L. borl. A tree whose fruit ripens the second year. Obs. § R.
2. Zoôl. A bird one year old, or
that has once molted.—an'notime, a.
an-not'i-nous (d-nôt'y-nūs), a.

as, annular fibers; specif., designating boring tools that

[See annotine.] Bot. A question of the fold; in wearly growths.
an-not'ts. an-not'to Vars. of annot'ts. announc'er (A-noun'ser), on that announces.

| an'no ur'bis con'di-tse. [L.]

| lit., in the year of the founded city [Rome]; — used in Roman chronology, after the time of Augustus, to indicate that a date was reckoned from the date of the founding of Rome, common annoy'(m. annoy' R. Annoy' R. Annoy' R. Annoy' R. Annoy' R. O. S. Annoy' R. O. C. S. Annoy' R.

bore out a ring without cutting away or routing the core or center; as, an annular auger, bit, etc.

2. Banded or marked with circles.

annular duct. = annular auger, bit, etc.

2. Banded or marked with circles.

annular duct. = annular auger, bit, etc.

2. Banded or marked with circles.

annular duct. = annular space between two concentric cylinders. —a. gear. = internation of the concentric cylinders. —a. gear. = internation of a strong fibrous bands or thickened portions of fascia which pass across and hold in place the exterior and flexor tendons of the wrist and ankle. b The orbicular ligament of the radius and ulna. —a. micrometer, a device for measuring arcs of the celestial sphere by means of a circular ring, mounted in the focal plane of the eyepiece. —a. nebula. See Nebula. —a. solid, Muth., a solid generated by a closed curve, symmetrical with reference to a straight line, when rotated about a parallel line. —a. vault, Arch., a barrel or wagon vault the plan of which is circular, as one which roofs a room, corridor, or the like, of approximately circular form. —a. vessel, Bol., one of the ducts or tubes of the tracheal tissue, strengthened on the inner surface by thickened layers or rings.

An'nn-471-a (&n'd-18/r1-d), n. [NL See annulary.]

Bol. A large genus of fossil pteridophytic plants of the order Equisetales; — from the annuli formed by the basal sheaths of the leaf whorls. They range from the Devonian to the Permian, but are most abundant in the coal measures.

an'nu-lar'tty (-|kr-ti), n. Annular state or form.

an'nu-lary (-|k-ri), a. [L annularius. See annular.]

1. Having the form of a ring; annular. Rare.

2. Pert. to, or bearing, the ring. —n. The ring finger.

An'nu-laria (\*an'd-18t), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. fr. L. annular tus ringed.] Zoöl. A phylum, formerly considered as a class, nearly or exactly equivalent to Annelida. See Annullar.

an'nu-larie (\*an'd-18t), n. D. [One of the Annulata.]

An'un-late (An'da-late), n. pl. [N., neut. pl. fr. L. annulatus ringed.] Zoöl. A phylum, formerly considered as a class, nearly or exactly equivalent to Annelida. See Annulatus (An'da-late), n. Zoöl. One of the Annulata. An'un-late (An'da-late), n. Zoöl. One of the Annulata. An'un-late (An'da-late), n. Zoöl. One of the Annulata. An'un-late (An'da-late), with, or composed of, rings; ringed; surrounded by rings of color.

2. Zoöl. Of or pertaining to the Annulata. Annulate column or shaft, Arch., one in which the shaft is made up of two or more long cylinders, superimposed, and having at each joint an annular band seeming to retain the shaft, but commonly worked ou an interposed stone plate, whose edge slightly projects. This form is most common in clustered piers of Gothic churches.

An'un-late (An'da-late), n. [Dim. of annulus: a cf. F. annelet.] A little ring; specif.: a Arch. A small molding or ridge forming a ring, as a list, fillet, cincture, etc., espone of the fillets or bands used at the lower part of the Doric capital. b Her. A little circle borne as a charge. c Zoöl. A narrow circle of some distinct color on a surface or around an organ.

an'un-lam (-Ilz'm), n. State or quality Annulet (Her.). of being annulated; also, annulated structure.

an-nul'ment (A-nūl'mēnt), n. [Cf. F. annulement.] Act of annulling; abolition; invalidation.

an'nu-lose (An'da-lōs; 277), a. [L. annulus ring.] 1. Having, or composed of, rings or ringlike segments; ringed.

2. Zoöl. Of or pertaining to the Annulosa.

an'nu-lose (An'da-lōs; 277), a. [L. annulus ring.] 1. Having, or composed of, rings or ringlike segments; ringed.

2. Tobs of the like. Specif.: a Geom. (1) The plane space between two concentric circles, one within the other. (2) The solid formed by a circle rotating around a line in the plane of the circle but not cutting it. b Annt. Any of certain ringlike parts. (See phrases below.) c Bot. (1) In found the work of the latter when mature. (4) The feehy rim of the corolla in some asclepiadaceous plants, as Napelia.

any specified life.

an-nul/ (d-null), v. t.; AN-NULLED' (d-nulld'); AN-NULLING.

[F. annull-r, LL. annullare, fr. L. ad to + nullus none, nullum, neut., nothing. See NULL, a.] 1. To reduce to nothing; to annihilate; obliterate.

Light, the prime work of God, to me 's extinct, Annullad her various objects of delight

Annullad Milton.

2. To make word or of the first terms of the service of the

Annulled.

Annulled.

Annulled.

To make void or of no effect; to nullify; to abolish; to do away with; — used chiefly of legal rights or of laws, decrees, edicts, decisions of courts, or other established rules or customs, etc., made void by competent authority.

Do they mean to annul laws of inestimable value to our liberties?

Syn.— Cancel, nullify, avoid, invalidate. See Abolish.

syn.— Cancet, millify, avoid, invalidate. See Abolish.
am'nu-lar (am'ū-lār), a. [L. annularis, anularis, fr. annulus, anulus, ring: cf. F. annularis.] 1. Pertaining to, or of the form of, a ring; forming a ring; ringed; ring-shaped; as, annular fibers; specif., designating boring tools that

an-nun'ci-a-tive (ĕ-nŭn'shī-ā-tīv), a. Pert. to, or serving for, annunciation; announcing. Rare. Dr. H. More. an-nun'ci-a'tor (A'têr), n. [L. annuntiator.] One that announces. Specif.: a An officer in the church of Constantinople whose business it was to inform the people of the festivals to be celebrated. b Any of several mechanical signaling devices, now usually operated by electricity, which designate, as by moving a numbered pointer, ringing a particular bell, or lighting a certain lamp, the room or station where attendance is required; also, a board, frame, or the like, for displaying such pointers, lamps, etc. an-nun'ci-a-to-Ty (-ā-tō-rī), a. Pertaining to, or containing, announcement; making known. Rare.

An'nwn (ān'nōōn), n. [W. annun'n, fr. dw/n deep.] Celt. Myth. The British Hades, represented as a sea-girdled revolving fortress. In its center was the caldron of poetry and inspiration of which Arthur despoiled it.

A'no (ā'nō-). A combining form of anus; as in: a'no-coc-cyg'e-al (-kōk-sī'/ē-āl), pert. to the anus and bladder, etc.

a-nn'a (ā-nō'/a). a. [Native name.] Zoöl. A small wild ox

coc-cyg'e-al (-kök-slj'f-āl), pert. to the anus and coc-cyx; a'no-ves'l-cal (-ves'l-kāl), pert. to the anus and bladder, etc.

a-no'a (a-nō'a), n. [Native name.] Zoöl. A small wild or of Celebes (Anoa depressicornis), allied to the buffalo, but having nearly straight horns.—a-no'ine (-in; Yn), a.

an'ode (&n'ōd), n. [Gr. ava up + ōòs way.] Elec. The positive terminal of an electric source, or more strictly the electrode by which the current enters an electrolyte on its way to the other pole;—opposed to cathode. See Röntgen Ray, Illust.

a-nod'ic (à-nōd'rk), a. [See Anode.] 1. Ascending.

2. Elec. Of, pertaining to, or emanating from, an anode; as, anodic rays.

3. Bot. Turned toward;—said only of that half of a leaf which is turned toward the course of the genetic spiral. Cf. catholic.

Cr. CATHODIC.

An'o-don'ta (ἄn'δ-dŏn'tá), n. Syn. An'o-don (ἄn'δ-dŏn).

[NL: an- not + Gr. δδούς, δδόντος, tooth.] Zοδl. A large genus of fresh-water mussels (family Unionidæ) having the hinge teeth rudimentary or wanting, and the shell usually

genus of fresh-water mussels (family Unionidæ) having the hings teeth rudimentary or wanting, and the shell usually thin and fragile.

an'o-dyne (an'o-din), a. [L. anodynus, Gr. àv&&vos free from pain, stilling pain; àv. not + &vvip pain: cf. F. anodin.] Serving to assuage pain; soothing.

The anodyne draught of oblivion.

Burke.

an'o-dyne, n. [L. anodynon. See anodyne, a.] Any medicine which allays pain, as an opiate or narcotic; anything that soothes disturbed feelings.

an'o-et'ic (án'ô-&t'lk), a. [Gr. àvonos unthinkable; à not + vonos perceptible, thinkable.] 1. Unthinkable. Rare.

2. Psychol. Not subject to conscious attention; having an indefinite, relatively passive, conscious being; characteristic of the "fringe" or "margin" of consciousness.

Presentation considered as having an existence relatively independent of thought, may be called sentience, or anoetic consciousness. Thought and sentience are fundamentally distinct mental functions.

2. Point (a-noint'), v. l.; A-NOINT'ED; A-NOINT'ING. [OF. enoint, p. p. of enoindre, fr. L. inungere; in + ungere, unguere, to smear, anoint. See ontmann, unovers.] 1. To smear or rub over with oil or an unctuous substance; also, to spread over, as oil.

He anointed the eyes of the blind man with the clay. John ix. 6.

2. To apply oil to or to pour oil upon, etc., as a sacred rite, esp, for consecration.

Then shalt thou take the anointing oil, and pour it upon his

And fragrant oils the stiffened times anomic. Larguen.

He anointed the eyes of the blind man with the clay. John ix. 6.

2. To apply oil to or to pour oil upon, etc., as a sacred rite, esp. for consecration.

Then shalt thou take the anointing oil, and pour it upon his larours] head and anoint him.

Ex. xxix. 7.

3. To beat; thrash; chastise. Humorous.

I'll... anoint him with a cat-and-ine-tails. Smollett.

a-noint'er, n. One that anoints; specif. [cap.], one of an obscure 16th or 17th century sect in which anointment was practiced as a form of initiation.

a-noint/ment(-mënt), n. Act of anointing, or state of being anointed; also, an ointment.

a-no'll (d-nō'll; ăn'd-), n. [In the Antilles, anoii, anoalii, a lizard.] A lizard of the genus Anoits.

A-no'lls (-lis), n. [Nl. See ANOIL.] Zoöl. A genus of small American pleurodont lizards of the family Iguanidæ, often called chameleons, on account of their power of changing color like the true chameleons of the Old World.—

a-no'll-an (d-nō'll-b). A prefix denoting anomalous, irregular. See ANOMALO
a-nom'a-list (-list), n. [See ANOMALO:] An adherent of the view held by Chrysippus, Crates of Mallos, and Pergamese grammarians, that language is not based on general rules of any kind, except so far as they are made by custom, and that there is no necessary analogy between the word and the thing. See ANALOGIST, 2.

custom, and that there is no necessary analogy between the word and the thing. See ANALOGIST, 2.

an-nun'ti-ake, an-nun'ti-a'tion, etc. Obs. or rare vars. of Ashunciare, Annunciare, Annu

a-nom'a-lis'tic (d-nom'd-lis'tik) a. [Cf. F. anomalisa-nom'a-lis'ti-cal (-ti-kži) | tique.] 1. Of or pertaining to an anomaly, or to the anomalists; irregular.

2. Astron. Pertaining to the anomaly, or angular distance of a planet from perihelion.

anomalistic month. See under Month.—a. revolution, the period in which a planet or satellite goes through the complete cycle of changes of anomaly, or from any point in its elliptic orbit to the same again.—a. year, the time of the earth's revolution from perihelion to perihelion again, which is 385 days, 6 hours, 13 minutes, and 48.09 seconds.

anom'a-lie'ti-la-la-nom's-li-(-1). [L. anomalus.

which is 365 days, 6 hours, 13 minutes, and 48.69 seconds.

a.nom'a.lo. (a-nom'a-lō.), a.nom'a.li. (·lf.). [L. anomalus, Gr. ἀνώμαλος, anomalous, irregular. See anomalous.] A combining form denoting anomalous, irregular, unusual.

A.nom'a.lo.gon'a.tæ (-gōn'a-tē), n. pl. [NL.; anomalo-+ Gr. γόνν, γόνατος, knee.] Zoöl. A division of birds containing those having no ambiens muscle.—a.nom'a-lo-gon'a.tous (-tūs), a.

A.nom'a-lop'ter-yx (-lōp'tēr-lks), n. [NL.; anomalo-+ Gr. πτέρυξ wing.] Paleon. A genus of moas (see mo.) comprising comparatively small species (sometimes only three or four feet high) of slender build.

a.nom'a-lous (a-nom'a-lūs), a. [L. anomalus, Gr. ἀνώμαλος uneven, irregular; ἀν· not + ὁμαλός even, ὁμός same. See same; cf. Abnormal.] 1. Unconformable; dissimilar (to). Archaic.

(to). Archaic.

2. Deviating from a general rule, method, or analogy; ab-

See SAME; cf. ABKORMAL.] 1. Unconformable; dissimilar (to). Archaic.

2. Deviating from a general rule, method, or analogy; abnormal; irregular; as, an anomalous proceeding.

Syn.—Tregular; acceptional, unusual, singular, peculiar. ANOMALOUS, ABNORMAL agree in the idea of deviation from regular order. ANOMALOUS connotes lack of conformity, as of something which refuses to submit to classification or explanation; ABNORMAL (cf. REGULAR) frequently suggests positive irregularity, with the further implication of strangeness or excess; as, abnormal obesity is not ordinarily anomalous, but to be abnormally fat when all one's family is thin might well seem anomalous. See STRANCE, ECCENTRICITY.

anomalous dispersion. Physics. See DISPERSION.—a. plea, Law, a plea partly affirmative and partly negative, the one part being used to show that the other does not defeat the rights of the pleader.

a-nom'a-lous-ly, adv. — a-nom'a-lous-ness, m.

a-nom'a-ly (a-nom'a-ly, n.; pl.-lies(-l'12). [L. anomalia, Gr. àvogaláa. See ANOMAOUS.] Deviation from the common rule; irregularity; anything anomalous.

We are enabled to unite into a consistent whole the various anomalies and contending principles that are found in the minds and affairs of men.

As Professor Owen has remarked, there is no greater anomalies and contending principles that are found in the minds and affairs of men.

As Professor Owen has remarked, there is no greater anomaly in nature than a bird that cannot fly.

Dornaly. Specif.: a Astron. (1) The angular distance of a planet from its perihelion, as seen from the sun. This is the true anomaly is that the anomaly would be if the planet's angular motion were uniform. (2) The angle measuring apparent irregularities in the motion of a planet. Deviation from the essential characteristics of a type. c Mussic. A deviation of pitch from the perfect interval in the tuning of a tempered instrument.

An'o-ma-the'ca (Mn'5-ma-thē'kà), n. [NL.; Gr. ǎvoµos without law +θikn-pbox; in allusion to the irregularly dehiscent capsules.] a

Lopeyrousia cruenta, a delicate bulbous plant adapted for house culture.

Ano'mi.a (ā·nō'm'-a), n.
[NL. See anomo.] Zoöl. A genus of bivalve moliusks of the order Filibranchiata, type of a family, An'o-mi'-lde a (ām'ō-m''-lde). The right valve is deeply notched for Anomia (A. glabra). Atlantic the passage of the byssus.

an'o-mo-(ān'ō-mō-), anom. [Gr. ἄνομος lawless; ā·not+νόμος law.] Combining forms denoting abnormal, unusual, irregular.

irregular.

An'o-mo-don'ti-a (-dŏn'shī-a), n. pl. [NL. See ANOMO-; -oDONT.] Paleon. a Syn. of Theromorpha. b A suborder of Theromorpha, and syn. of Dicynodontia.—an'o-mo-dont (ἄn'ō-mō-dōnt), a. ἀ n.

An'o-mœ'an (-mē'ἀn), n. [Gr. ἀνόμοιος unlike.] Eccl.

Hist. A member of a strictly Ariau heretical sect of the 4th century; — called also Eunomian. — An'o-mœ'an, a.

— An'o-mœ'an-ism (-Iz'm), n.

Two of the Anti-Nicene leaders. Aĕtius of Antioch and Eunomius of Cyzicus in Mysia, denied the Homeousion; that is, asserted that the Son is not like God There sprung up thus the new faction of Anomeons.

G. P. Fisher.

An'o-mu'ra (-mū'rā), n. pl. [NL.; anomo—+ Gr. oòpā tail.]

lous. Obs. — n. Anomaly. Obs. | An'o-mo-bran'chi-a'ta (-m'o-mo-bran's), a. nom-all-flo'rous (à-n\text{Sm'}\alpha-l'-1, flo'ris), a. | (m'o-mo-bran'chi-a'ta), n. pl. | [NL.; flo'ris), a. | (anomali-+, flo-rous.] Bot. Having anomalous flowers. — anom'all-ped, a. | (anomali-+, roed.) Zoil. Syndactylous. — n. A syndactylous bird. — anom'all-pod, a. \( \frac{a}{2} n \), [anoma-h-car-rous.] Bot. Bearing unusual fruit. — anom'all-pod, a. \( \frac{a}{2} n \), [anoma-h-car-rous.] \( \frac{a}{2} n \), \( \frac{a}{2} n

rous.] Bot. Having a....
flowers.
a.nom'a-ll-ped, a. [anomali. + -ped.] Zoöl. Syndactylous. - n.
A syndactylous bird.
a.nom'a-ll-ped, a. & n. [anoma-ll-pod.] Zoöl. Anomaliped.

Lift-pod.] Zoöl. Anomaliped.

-peu-, Zool. Syndactylous.— n. A syndactylous bird.

a nom'a-li-pod. a. 4 n. [anoma-li-+ pod. 2oil. Anomaliped.
a nom'a-li-yod. a. 4 n. [anoma-li-- pod. a. 1 n. [anoma-li-- pod. a. [anomo-hibid.] An irregular nutrition of organs.
A-nom'a-lu'rus (-lu'ris), n. [Nl.: Gr. arwu-axos irregular homboid.] An irregular nutrition of organs.
Anom'a-lu'rus (-lu'ris), n. [nl.: q. anom'a-lu'rus (-lu'ris), n. [anom-hibid.] an irregular homboid.] An irregular homboid. [anom'a-lu'rus (-lu'ris), n. [anom-hibid.] Anom'a-lu'rus (-lu'ris), n.

Zoöl. A group of macruran Crustacea, including certain forms having the abdomen reduced and permanently flexed, as the hermit crabs. Sometimes it is considered a suborder intermediate between Macrura and Brachyura. — an'o-mu'ral (ān'ō-mū'răl), a. — an'o-mu'ran (-rān), a. & n. — an'o-mu'-ran (-rān). a.

an'o-mu ran (ran), a. c. a.—an o-mu rous (rūs), a.

an'o-my (ān'ō-mǐ), n.; pl. Anomies (-mǐz).

[Gr. ἀνομία lawlessness.] The state of being without law or order, esp. natural law or uniformity; also, an act or phenomenon which can be ascribed to the operation of the company law a miracle

no known law; a miracle.

Laplace has even enabled us to take account of possible "miracles," anomies, or breaches of routine in the sequence of perceptions.

Karl Pearson.

of possible "miracles," anomies, or breaches talphaeal, Atof routine in the sequence of perceptions.

A-non' (a-non'), adv. [ME. anom, anon, anan, lit., in one
(moment), fr. AS. on in + ān one. See on; one.] 1. In
one body, state, or direction. Obs.

2. Straightway; at once. Archaic.
The same is he that heareth the word, and anon with joy receiveth it.

3. Soon; in a little while.
As it shall better appear anon.
Stow.

4. At another time; then; again.
Sometimes he trots. . . anon he rears upright Shak
a-non', interj. 1. Immediately; hence, at your service.
2. Hence: I am listening; Sir?; What did you say?;
implying a failure to hear or understand. Eng.
an'o-nym (an'o-n'm), n. [F. anonyme. See Anonymous.]
One that is anonymous; specif: a A notion with no name,
or not expressible by a surgle English word. b A book not
bearing its author's name; sometimes, a pseudonym.
an'o-nym'ty (-n'm'i-t'), n. Quality or state of being
anonymous; anonymousness; also, that which is anonymous. "The anonymity of this novel."

Spectator.

He rigorously insisted upon the rights of anonymity. Carlyle.

mous. "The anonymity of this novel." Spectator. He rigorously insisted upon the rights of anonymity. Carlyte. a.non'y-mous (ā-bōn'I-mūs), ā. [Gr. ἀνώνμος without name; ἀν not + ὄννμα, Æol. for ὄνομα, name. See name.] Nameless; of unknown name; also, of unknown or unavowed authorship; as, an anonymous benefactor. Strictly, a book is not anonymous if the author's name appears anywhere in it, but it is safest to treat it as anonymous if the author's name does not appear in the title. C. A. Cutter

a-non'y-mous-ly, adv. — a-non'y-mous-ness, n. 'o-phele (an'ō-fēl), n. Zoöl. Any species of the genus

A-noph'e-les (à-nŏf'ē-lēz), n. [NL., fr. Gr. avadeans useless, hurtful.] Zool. A genus of mosquitoes which are sec-

less, hurtful. | Zoöl. A genus of mosquitoes which are secondary hosts of the malaria parasites, and whose bite is the usual, if not the only means of infecting human beings with malaria. Several species are found in the United States. They may be distinguished from the ordinary mosquitoes of the genus Culex by the long slender palpi, nearly equaling the beak in length, while those of the female Culex are very short. They also assume different positions when resting, Culex usually holding the body parallel to the surface on which it rests and keeping the head and beak bent at an angle, while Anopheles holds the body at an angle with the surface and the head and beak in line with it. Unless they become themselves infected by previously biting a subject affected with malaria, MALARIA PARASITE.

MALARIA PARASITE.

MALARIA PARASITE.

MALARIA PARASITE.

the insects cannot transmit the disease. See MALARIA, MALARIA PARASITZ.

An-op'lo-the'ri-um (an-öp'lō-thē'ri-um), n. [NL.; Gr. ἀνοπλος unarmed + -therium.] Paleon. A genus of horn-less artiodactyl Ungulata, with a long tail and weak canine teeth. It is the type of a family, An-op'lo-the-ri'i-de, of the Eocene formations of Europe. —an-op'lo-there (än-öp'lō-thē'ri), n. — an-op'lo-the'ri-di (-thē'ri-oid), an-op'lo-the'roid (-roid), a. & n.

An'o-plu'ra (än'ō-ploō'rá; 243), n. yl. [NL.; Gr. ἀνοπλος unarmed + οὐρά tail.] Zoöl. A suborder of wingless parasitic Hemiptera, consisting of the true lice, having the mouth produced into a sucking proboscis armed with hooks. — an'o-pln'ri-form (-ri-form), a.

an-op'si-a (ān-ōp'si-a), n. [NL.; an-not + -opsia.] Med. a Want or defect of sight; blindness. b = Anoörsia.

an'o-to'si-a (ān-ōp'si-a), n. [NL.; Gr. ἀνοποςτία; ἀν-not + opsia.] Med. Upward strabismus.

an'o-rex'i-a (-rēk'si-a), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνορεξία; ἀν-not + opeges appetite.] Med. Want of appetite, without a loathing of food. — an'o-reo'the (ān'ō-rēk'tik), a.

a.non'y-ma (ἀ-nön'\t-ma'), n. [Gr. ἄνοπλος unarmed + NL.

| Sopetic appetite.] | Med. Want of appetite, without a loathing of food. — an'o-reo'tic (ἄn'ō-rek'tik), a. |
| a. non'y-ma (ἀ-nōn'\-md), n. |
| NL.| Rare. 1. A demirep. 2. | Anat. The innominate artery. 3. | Anonymous. Obs. 3. | Congruit anonymous (an'o-nyme (ձn'o-nym). Var. of ANONYM. 3. | Anonymous. 3. | An

\*\*A-nor'mal (ἀ-nôr'mǎl), a. [F. anormal. See ABNORMAL, NORMAL.] Not according to rule; not normal; abnormal. Rare. "The anormal density of vapor." Energe. Brit.— an'or-mal'+γ (δα'ōr-māl'n-t), n. Rare.

\*\*an-or'thite (ἀ-nôr'thith), a. [See ANORTHIE.] Min. Having unequal oblique axes; triclinic.

\*\*an-or'thite (-thit), n. [Gr. ἀν- not + ὁρθός straight (ὁρθή sc. γωνια right angle).] Min. A white, grayish, or reddish feldspar of oblique crystallization (triclinic). It is a silicate of calcium and aluminium, Cah.(siO.½), and occurs in many igneous rocks. H., G-6.5. Sp. gr., 2.74-2.76. See PELDSPAR.—an'or-thit'io (ἀn'ōr-thit'lk), α.

\*\*an-or'tho-clase (-thō-klās), n. [an- not + orthoclase.] Min. A feldspar closely related to orthoclase, but triclinic. It is chiefly a silicate of sodium, potassium, and aluminium. Sp. gr., 2.57-2.60.

Rt is chich; a second Sp. gr., 2.57-2.60.

Sp. gr., 2.57-2.60.

Sp. gr., 2.57-2.60.

In or tho pi-a (an'or-thō'pi-a), n. [NL.; an-not + ortho-+oria.] Med. Distorted vision, in which straight lines

+-opia.] Med. Distorted vision, in which straight lines appear bent or curved.

an-or'tho-scope (ān-ōr'thō-skōp), n. [an-not + ortho-+scope.] An instrument for producing optical illusions with two revolving disks, on the principle of the zoetrope.

an-or'tho-site (-ôr'thō-sit), n. [F. anorthose triclinic feldspar (fr. ar-not + ophos traight) + ide.] Petrol. A granular igneous rock composed almost exclusively of a soda-lime feldspar, usually labradorite.

an-os'mi-a (ān-ōs'mi-ā), n. [NL., fr. an-not + Gr. δσμή smell.] Med. Loss or impairment of the sense of smell.

an-oth'er (ā-nūth'er), pron. & a. [an a, one + other.]

1. One more, in addition to a former number; a second or additional one, similar in likeness or in effect.

Another yet!—a seventh! I'll see no more. Shak.

Lie winks, and turns his lips another way.

Shak.

3. Any or some other; any different person, indefinitely; any one else; some one else. "Let another man praise thee, and not thine own mouth."

Prov. xxvii. 2.

any one else; some one else. "Let another man praise thee, and not thine own mouth."

Prov. xxvii. 2.

Thother may be followed by than, to, or from, the construction with than being now usually preferred.

I am quite another man to what I was. Addison.

As a pronoun another may have a possessive another's, pl. others, poss, pl. others! It is much used in opposition to one; as, one went one way, another another. It is also used with one, in a reciprocal sense: a, "love one another" that is, let each love the other or others. "These two imparadised in one another's arms."

anoth'er-gates', a. [another + gate, or gail, way, Cf. Aldatss.] Of another sort. Obs.

Anoth'er-guess', a. [Corrupt. of another-gates.] Of another sort. Archaic.

He was as they say "quite another-guess sort of man." T. Hook.

An'o-iis (An'6-us), n. [NL., fr. Gr. avoc, avov., silly.]

Zoöl. A genus of terns with a short tail and dark plumage, found in warm countries. They are called noddies on account of their stupidity and tameness. See NODDY.

An'o-x'm'l-a, -e'mil-a (an'ok-sō'm'l-a), n. [NL.; an-not + azygen + -æmia.] Med. An abnormal condition due to deficient zaration of the blood, as in balloon sickness, mountain sickness. — an'oz-ze'mil-a (se's). [L.] 1. Archæol. A handle.

2. Astron. Part of a heavenly body having the appearance of a handle, as the projecting part of Saturn's rings and of some annular nebulæ.

3. Anat. A loop or looplike structure.

Bursate (Kaysā). 1. [L.] [L.] ansatus, fr. ansa a bandle.]

Anat. A loop or looplike structure.

3. Anat. A loop or looplike structure.

an'sate (an'sate) \ a. [L. ansatus, fr. ansa a handle.]

an'sate (an'sate) \ having a handle, or handle-shaped

part.—ansate cross, the crux ansata. See ankh.

An'schau'ning (an'shou'oong), n. [G., fr. anschauen to
look at.] Philos. Intuition; esp., sense intuition. Although Anschauung is a variable term in German, it usually connotes that form of apprehension or immediate perception which involves fewest ratiocinative elements. It
is thus more restricted than intuition, which commonly
conveys the idea of rational insight. It has no exact English equivalent, but is usually rendered sense perception.

Cf. Weltanschauung.

An'ser (an'ser), n. [L., goose.] 1. Zoöl. A genus of typical geese including the bean goose, graylag goose, whitefronted geese, and allies.

2. Astron. Part of the constellation Vulpecula cum Ansere, between Cygnus and Sagitta.

11 Onted geose, and sinces.

2. Astrom. Part of the constellation Vulpecula cum Ansere, between Cygnus and Sagitta.

21 Astrom. Part of the constellation Vulpecula cum Ansere, between Cygnus and Sagitta.

22 Astrom. Part of the constant of the constant of serpents, eagles, lions, etc.; as, an anserated cross.

25 Ansere. 6 (anser. 22), n. pl. [L., geese.]

25 Anser. 12 An order of birds which in old classifications included most or all of the webfooted swimming birds. It is now usually limited to the family Anatide, including the ducks, geese, swams, and mergansers, and is thus nearly or exactly equivalent to Lameltirostres and Chemomorphæ.

28 Anser. 10 C. [1], anserinus, fr. anser goose.]

20 Coll. Of or pertaining to the Anseres Goose.

20 Coll. Of or pertaining to the Anseres Goose.

an'ser-ous (-us), a. [L. anser goose.] Gooselike; silly simple; anserine. Sydney Smith

simple; anserine.

Ladornare to adorn. The prefix was confused in Eng. with a. an. on.] To adorn. Obs.

Ladornare to adorn. The prefix was confused in Eng. with a. an. on.] To adorn. Obs.

Ladornare to Adorn.

Rare.

Lanot'ne.ment, n. Adornment.

Rare.

Lanot'ne.ment, n. Adornment.

Rare.

Lanot'ne.ment, n. Adornment.

Rare.

Lanot'ne.ment, n. Adornment.

Lanot'ne.ment, n. Adornment.

Lanot'ne.mother kins. a. [See Kind. Obs. on Other kins. a. [See Kind. Obs. on Other kins. a. [See Kind. Obs. on Other kins. a. [See Kind. Obs. on Dial.

Lanot'ne.mother kind. Obs. on Dial.

Lanot'ne.mot'to. Varso'd n. [NI..]

Lanot'ne.mot'to. Varso'd n. [NI..]

Lanot'ne.mot'to. Varso'd

Ano u, n. [n 1. ; an no τ αι. ους, ωτός, ear.] Zoöl. See Horned Toad.
anotacion. † annotation.

anourement. Corrupt. of An-|
anourn. + ANORN.
|| a nou'velles' affaires'. nou'veaux' con'sells' (à noō'vel'zaffar, noō'vo' kôn'sa'y').
|| F. || For new affairs, new counsels; that is, don't cross your
bridges till you get to them.

only retorie.

3. Something done in return for, or in consequence of, something else; a responsive or retailatory action.

And on the asswer, he pays you.

5. Music. The part of a fugue introduced after the subject by the second voice, nearly always at a fifth above or fourth below; the second statement of the theme.

6. Law. a At the common law, a counter statement of facts in a course of pleadings, as distinguished from a demurrer; technically, the counter statement made by the defendant in an equity case by way of reply to the charges made by the complainant in his bill. b In modern statutory pleading, the defendant is pleading made in either law or equity, often including a demurrer or any other pleading whereby an issue is made or tendered by the defendant, as where a statute provides that judgment by default may be entered in on answer is filed. Technically, at common law, the defendant's pleading made in either law or equity, is called his plea; in Scots law, the defendant's plea is called his defense; in England, a defendant's plea setting up circumstances in defense is called a defensione allegation, to which the plaintiff's reply is the answer.

7. Bridge. The dummy's hand when exposed on the table.

Syn. — Rejoinder, response. See REPLY.

Bridge. The dummy's hand when exposed on the table.

Syn. — Rejoinder, response. See REPLY.

Bridge. The dummy's hand when exposed on the table.

Syn. — Rejoinder, response. See REPLY.

2. To make a satisfactory response or return. Hence: To render account, or to be responsible; to make response; specif., to serve or file the pleading called an answer.

There was no voice, nor any that answered. I Kings xviii. 26.

2. To make a satisfactory response or return. Hence: To render account, or to be responsible; to be accountable; to make a satisfactory response or return. Hence: To render account, or to be responsible; to be or act in year.

1. To be or act in return. Hence: a To be or act by way of compliance, fulfilment, reciprocation, or satisfaction. The well remain weapons must needs be dangerous things, if they answered the bulk of so prodigious a person.

an-o'ven, adv. [AS. on + ufan above.] Above; after. Obs. anoven. on, adv. 4 prep. Obs. anoven. on, adv. 4 prep. Obs. anoven. on, adv. 5 prep. Obs. anoven. on, adv. 5 prep. Obs. anoven. on, adv. 6 prep. Obs. 6 prep. Obs.

anpyn. Ohs. corrupt. of Apain.

anpyn. Ohs. corrupt. of Apain.

anpyn. of Empire.

an'sed. a [AS. ān'æd.] Stead.

An'selm (in'sel'm), An'sel

an'selm (in'sel'm), Anselm (

g To act in retaliation to; to render in kind, hence, to meet in fight; to encounter. Obs.

an'swer-a-ble (an'ser-a-b'l), a. 1. Obliged to answer; liable to be called to account; liable to pay, indemnify, or make good; accountable; amenable; responsible; as, to be answerable for a debt, or for damages.

Will any man argue that ... he cannot be justly punished, but is answerable only to Good?

Cambin of heira answerable of the control of

2. Capable of being answered or refuted; admitting a satis-

2. Capacite to being answered or retuted; admitting a satisfactory answer.

The argument, though subtle, is yet answerable. Johnson.

3. Correspondent; conformable; hence, comparable. What wit and policy of man is answerable to their discreet and orderly course? Holland.
This revelation . . . was answerable to that of the apostle to the hessalonians.

4. Proportionate: commensurate: suitable: as. an achieve-

Toportionate to the preparation for it.
Equal; equivalent; adequate. Archait.
Had the valor of his soldiers been answerable, he had reached that year, as was thought, the utmost bounds of Britain. Milton.

5. Equal; equivalent; adequate. Archaic. Had the valor of his soldiers been answerable, he had reached that year, as was thought, the utmost bounds of Britain. Millon. Syn. — See responsible.

— an'swor-a-ble-ness, n. — an'swor-a-bly, adv.
an'swor-ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of answer, v. — an'swor-ing. ly, adv.
answering pennant, International Signal Code, a red and white vertically striped pennant with the fly red, used primarily for the reply, "Signal is received and understood."
ant (ant), n. [ME. ante, amete, emete, AS. &mete, akin to G. ametic, of uncertain origin. Cf. emmer.] Any of the hymenopterous insects constituting the family Formicide or superfamily Formicidea; an emmet; a pismire. The ants are all social, living in communities, usually burrowing in the ground or in wood, and making chambers and passages in which they store their food and raise their young. The males usually have wings and are short-lived; the fe males, or queens, also generally have wings, but after wards lose them have remarkable habits, such as making slaves of other species, cultivating fungi for food, and caring for aphilds which yield honeydew, of which they are very fond. Some species have stings, others can eject a fluid containing formic acid. Though in the perfect organization of their communities they are exceeded only by man, and equaled only by the termiles, the individuals do not show remarkable intelligence. The so-called white ants, or termites, belong to a different order (see Termites, See Aericuttural Ant, caperater and the first and the art. A prefix denoting against. See Aericuttural Ant, caperater and the acc, p. prending, nom. ans. -ens.] A suffix used to form: a Adjection of their communities they are exceeded only and the art. A prefix denoting against. See Aericuttural Ant, caperater and cannot the form: a Adjection of the caperater and caperater

ants, or termites, belong to a different order (see Tremite). See AGRICULTURAL ANT, CAPPENTER ANT, SLAVE ANT, etc.
ant. A prefix denoting against. See ANT.
-ant (Ant). [F. -ant, or L. -antem, -entem, the acc. p. pr.
ending, nom. -ans, -ens.] A suffix used to form: a Adjectives, often clearly with the force of a present participle; as in errant, defant, pliant, valiant, etc. b Nouns denoting a person or thing acting as the agent of an action; as in claimant, secant, afficult, dependant, servant, etc. In French (through which many English words in -ant are derived) derivatives from both L. -antem and -entem came to be uniformly spelt -ant. The English derivatives generally retained the spelling in -ant, but since 1500 a few have been refashioned, on Latin analogy, to -ent. This, with the late formations, taken from later French words in -ent or formed directly from, or formed on the analogy of, the Latin, hasmade the spelling of these formations inconsistent and uncertain, as in dependant, dependent; assistant, persistent; ascendant, saccandent, etc.

an'ta (an'ta', n., L. pl. ante (-ta).

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an'ta (an'ta) an person or formed on the analogy of, the course of person or formed on the analogy of, the course of the secondary of these formations inconsistent and uncertain, as in dependent; assistant, persistent, as a plaster, with capital and base. In a portion with columns are an alkali or absorbert.—a. Counteractive of acidity.

An-ta's an alkali or absorbert and the secondary of the

wrestling because his strength was renewed every time he

wrestling because his strength was renewed every time he

of Canterbury, 103-1109 A. D.

— Anselmian argument. See

ONTO The Control of the c

92

An'shar (än'shär), n. Babylon. Cosmology. One of a pair of ancient gods, conceived as ancestors of the later great gods of the pantheon. Anshar is represented as a father of the gods whom he sends to combat Tiamst, or Chaos. According to some scholars Anshar is the older form of Ashur, the chief god of the Assyrian pantheon: but it is more likely that Anshar, signifying "the totality of what is above," and his consort, Kishar, "the totality of what is above," and his consort, Kishar, "the totality of what is above," are artificial symbols of the entire universe, introduced by the Babylonian theologians. an'su-late (an'sū-lāt), a. [L. ansula, dim. of ansa handle.] Bol. Having the apex coiled and bent in a loop, as the growing extremity of the shoot in some Cucurbitaceæ.

an'swer (an'sēr), n. [ME. andsware, AS. andswaru; andagainst + swerian to swear. See anti-, swear; cf. 1st un.-]

1. A reply to a charge; a defense.

At my first answer no man stood with me. 2 Tim. iv. 16.

2. Something said or written in reply, as to a question, call, argument, address; reply; also, correct reply.

A soft answer turneth away wrath. Prov. xv. 1.

I called him, but he gave me no answer. Cant. v. 6.

1 have devised the proper retorts—not answers, you understand, only retorts.

3. Something done in return for, or in consequence of,

And on the answer, he pays you.

As solution, the result of a mathematical operation; as,

A solution, the result of a mathematical operation; as,

touched the earth, his mother. Hercules throttled him while holding him off the ground. — An tso'an (an to'an), a. An tay'onism (an to'an), a. Bat tag'o-nism (an to'an), n. [Gr. arraywor/corda to struggle against; arri + αγωνίζεσθαι to struggle, αγών contest: cf. F. antaqonisme. See Acont.] Opposition of action; counteraction or contrariety of things or principles; also, an opposing agent or principle. [SF We speak of antagonism between two things, to or against a thing, and sometimes with a thing. An tagonist (nist), n. [L. antagonista, Gr. ανταγωνιστής; αντί + αγωνιστής combatant, fr. αγωνίζεσθαι: cf. F. antagoniste. See Arragonism.] 1. One who contends with another, esp. in combat; adversary; opponent. Antagonist of Heaven's Almighty King. Milton. 2. Anat. A muscle that acts in opposition to another. 3. Med. An agent that acts contrary to another agent. Syn. — Adversary, enemy, foe, competitor. See Offorman

2. Anat. A muscle that acts in opposition to another.

3. Med. An agent that acts contrary to another agent.

Syn.—Adversary, enemy, foe, competitor. See opponent.

an-tag'o-nis'ti. (-nis'tik) ! a. Opposing; counteracting.

an-tag'o-nis'ti-cal (-t'-k'al) | bating; contending or acting against; as, antagonistic forces; antagonistic muscles.

They were distinct, adverse, even antagonistic. Milman.

an-tag'o-niz'e (an-tag'o-niz), v. i. & i., AN-TAG'O-NIZED

(-nizd), AN-TAG'O-NIZING (-niz'Nug). [Gr. avraywvićevotat.

See antagonistion to; to counteract.

The mind goes antagonizing on, and never prospers but by fits.

The mind goes antagonizing on, and never prospers but by fits.

To cause to oppose; to make an opponent of. Colloq.

ant-al'ka-li (ant-al'ka-li; -lf; see Alkali), n. pl. libs of russ [list. IIz). [anti-all'kali]. An antalkaline agent.

2. To cause to oppose; to make an opponent of. Collog.
ant-alka-li (ānt-āl/ka-li; -lī; see AlkAll), n. pl. Lies or
Lis (-līz; -līz). [anti- + alkali.] An antalkaline agent.
ant-al/ka-line (-līn; -līn), a. Counteracting or preventing
alkalinity.—n. An antalkaline agent.
An'tar (ān'tār), n. The hero of an Arabian romance of the
same name celebrating the deeds of an Arab chief and poet,
and his love for Abla.

same name celebrating the deeds of an Arab chief and poet, and his love for Abla.

Ant'arc-ta'li-a (ānt'ā'k-t-ā'l'-ā'), n. [NL.; antarctic + Gr. āλā assembly (with an allusion to āλς sea).] Zoögeog.

The antarctic marine realm, bounded by the southern isocryme of 44° F. — Ant'arc-ta'li-an (-ān), a.

ant-arc'tic (ānt-ā'k'f'k; j'ormer'ty spelt, and still often pronounced (now incorrectly) without the c in second syllable),

a. [ME. antartik, OF. antartique, F. antarctique, L. antarcticus, fr. Gr. arraparus´os; àvri + āparos bear. See Arctic.]

1. Opposite to the north or arctic pole; relating to the south pole or to the region near it, and applied esp. to a circle, or parallel of latitude distant from the pole 25°28′. See Arctic.

2. Hence, antipodean; opposed; contradictory. Obs.

ant-arc'to.gas'a (-tō-jē'ā), n. Also Ant-arc'to-ge'a. [NL.; Gr. ἀνταρατικός antarctic + yai land.] Zoögeog. A realm or region which embraces New Zealand and the antarctic (-ān), a.

(-ān), a.

continent and islands.—Ant-arc'to-gse'an, or -ge'an (2n), a.
An-ta'res (ăn-tā'rēz), n. [Gr. 'Avrápys; àrrí similar to + 'Apys Mars. So called from its color.] The principal star in Scorpio;—called also the Scorpion's Heart. It is red, and shows a typical fluted spectrum. See Star.
an-ta'ri-an(-ri-ān), a. Astron. Of or pertaining to the star Antares; — used in the chemical classification of the stars, and denoting likeness of spectrum to that of Antares, that is, flutings of manganese and many metallic lines.
ant'ar-thrit'lo (ânt'ār-thrit'īk), a. [anti-+arthritic.] Med. Counteracting or alleviating gout.—n. A remedy for gout.
ant'ast-mat'ic (ânt'ār-thrit'īk), a. [anti-+arthritic.] Med. Opposing or relieving asthma.—n. A remedy for asthma.
ant'a-troph'ic (ânt'ā-troft'īk), a. [anti-+atrophic.] Med. Preventing atrophy.—n. An antatrophic agent.
ant bear. Zoöl. A remarkable South American mammal



Ant Bear (Myrmecophaga jubata). (36)

Ant Bear (Myrmecophaga jubata). (All princeophaga jubata) of the order Edentata: the great antester, or tamanoir (see ANTEADER). It is about four feet long exclusive of the long tail, and has long shaggy gray fur with a black breastband and white stripe on the shoulder. It does not burrow in the ground, but inhabits the dense forests, feeding on ants. Though without teeth, it can defend itself well with it strong claws. ant bird. Any of numerous birds reputed to feed largely on ants, esp. the members of the Formicarides, a large family of clamatorial passerine birds of the forest regions of South America. They are of small or medium size, often of black and white or brown coloration, and of retiring habits. They are called also ant thrushes.

of black and white or brown coloration, and of retiring habits. They are called also ant thrushes.

antagonistic. Rare.
antagonistic.
antagonistic. Rare.
antagonistic. Rare.
antagonistic. Rare.
antagonistic. Rare.
antagonistic. Rare.
Are. Retor to the charge of antagonistic.
Retor to the charge of antarent rare antagonistic.

cedere to go. See CEDE.] To go before in time or place; to precede; to surpass.

\*\*Sir M. Hale.\*\*
\*\*an'te-ced'ence\*\* (-sēd'éns), n.\*\*

1. Act or state of going before; precedence.

2. \*Astron.\*\* An apparent motion of a planet toward the west; retrogradation.

\*\*an'te-ced'ency\*\* (-2n-el), n.\*\* 1. State or condition of being antecedent; priority.

2. An antecedent state. \*Obs.\*\*

3. An antecedent state. \*Obs.\*\*

3. An anteceding or going back. \*Obs.\*\*

an'te-ced'ent\*\* (-2nt), a.\*\* [L. \*antecedens, -entis, p. pr. of antecedere: cf. F. antecedent.] I. Going before in time; prior; anterior; preceding; as, an event antecedent to the Deluge; an antecedent cause.

2. Presumptive; as, an antecedent improbability.

Syn. — Anytecedent, preceding, preceding, previous, preof, previous, preof, previous, preof, prometal succession. Anytecedent couse. of anterior) in implying temporal succession. Anytecedent consequent) and preceding usually applies to that which goes immediately before (as, the preceding day, the preceding clause), whereas antecedent frequently suggests an indefinite interval; as, a period antecedent to the Conquest. \*Antecedent\* (as, as proposibility, the antecedent of a proposition, of a pronoun; cf. "the events preceding the opening of the story." Precedent frequently involves logical, as well as temporal, connection or dependence; as, an antecedent cause, probability, the antecedent to the opening of the story." "Recedent for a proposition, of a pronoun; cf. "the events preceding the opening of the story." Precedent for the opening of the story." Precedent succession or dependence; as, an antecedent cause, probability, the antecedent of a proposition, of a pronoun; cf. "the events antecedent of a proposition, of a pronoun; cf. "the events antecedent salmost exclusively to statements; as, the foregoing citations, the foregoing argument. Previous and Prior (opposed to subsequent) are often used convertibly, esp. with to; as, previous to, prior to, a given date. But prior sometimes implies a closer relation antecedent drainage, Phys. Geog., a system of watercourses established before the deformation of the surface which it

antecedent drainage, Phys. 6600, a system of water ownich it [anti-+ Gr. apxi government.]

[anti-+ Gr. apxi government.]

[anti-bably, n. See ANTE-D. general. Rare.—anti-ar-chaidt.]

[Arti-bably, n. See ANTE-D. general. Rare.—anti-ar-chaidt.]

[Arti-bably, n. See ANTE-D. general. Rare.—anti-ar-chy, n. Antarchism. Obs. \$ ft. g. [anti-bably, n. See ANTE-D. general. Rare.—anti-ar-chy, n. Antarchism. Obs. \$ ft. g. [anti-bably, n. See Anti-bably, n. Lare.]

[Anti-bably, n. Antarchism. Obs. \$ ft. g. [anti-bably, n. See Anti-bably, n. See Anti-bably, n. [anti-cali, anti-bably, adv. see Anti-bably, n. [anti- + asthenic.] Med. Tending to restore the strength. anti-castcher.—anti-arti-chaidt. Rare.—anti-bably, n. [anti- + asthenic.] Med. Tending to restore the strength. anti-castcher.—anti-bably, adv. \$ prep. [l..] Before.

[anti-bably, n. See Anti-bably, n. [anti- + asthenic.] Med. Tending to restore the strength. anti-castcher.—anti-bably, adv. \$ prep. [l..] Before.

[anti-bably, n. See Anti-bably, n. [anti- + asthenic.] Med. Tending to restore the strength. anti-castcher.—anti-bably, adv. \$ prep. [l..] Before.

[anti-bably, n. See Anti-bably, n. [anti- + asthenic.] Med. Tending to restore the strength. anti-castcher.—anti-castcher.—anti-castcher.—anti-castcher.—anti-bably, n. [anti-bably, n. [an antecedent drainage, Phys. Geog., a system of watercourses established before the deformation of the surface which it [anti-+Gr. αρχή government.] an'te-bap-tis'mal, a. See ante-checkers an'te-bath', n. See ante-checkers ante-chembers ante-checkers ante-chembers ante-checkers ante-che

drains, and persisting after the deformation has taken place and in spite of it;—contrasted with consequent drainage.—antecedent right. Law. See Right, n.—s. valley, Geol., a valley of an antecedent drainage system.

an'te-ced'ent (an'tè-sēd'ēnt), n. [Cf. F. antécédent.] 1. That which goes before in time; that which precedes. South. The Homeric mythology, as well as the Homeric language, has surjed its antecedents.

2. One who precedes or goes in front. Obs.

My antecedent, on my gentleman usher.

3. pl. The earlier events of one's life; previous principles, conduct, course, history.

J. H. Newman.

if the troops... prove worthy of their antecedents, the victory is surely ours.

4. Specif.: a Gram. A noun or noun equivalent, whether

conduct, course, history.

If the troops... prove worthy of their antecedents, the victory is surely ours.

4. Specif.: a Gram. A noun or noun equivalent, whether word, phrase, or clause, referred to by a pronoun, as to avoid repetition, or qualified by a relative clause. b Music. In canon and fugue, the subject or opening theme, repeated by the consequent. c Logic. (1) That which is the ground for something else, as the condition of a hypothetical proposition or the postulate of an enthymeme. (2) In inductive reasoning, that which is precedent, esp. as indicating a necessary or a causal connection with its consequent.

5. Math. The first of the two terms of a ratio; the first or third of the four terms of a proportion. In a: b, c: d, and a: b = c: d, a and c are antecedents, b and d consequents. an'te-ces'sor (an'tè-ess'er'; an'tè-), n. [L., fr. antecedere, -cessum. See antecedents, esp. and de that goes before; predecessor; formerly, specif., an ancestor; a progenitor. an'te-cham'ber (a'tt-cham'ber), n. [F. antichambre, It. anticamera, L. ante before + camera vault, arch.] 1. A chamber or apartment before the chief apartment and leading into it, in which persons wait for audience; an outer chamber. See Loeby.

2. A space viewed as an outer chamber or entrance.

The mouth, the antechamber to the digestive canal.

Todd & Bouman.

an'te-chap'el (-chăp' $\delta$ l), n. A vestibule or antercom to a

chapel.

an'te-choir' (-kwīr'), n. Arch. a A space inclosed or reserved at the entrance to the choir, for the clergy and choristers. b Where a choir is divided, as in some Spanish churches, that division of it which is the farther from

the sanctuary.

an'te-church' (-chûrch'), n. Arch. A portice or narthex at the main entrance of a church.

an'te-com-mun'ton (-kö-mun'yön), n. In the Anglican

liturgy for the Communion, the part preceding the consecration of the elements

cration of the elements.

an'te-cur'va-ture (-kūr'vā-tūr), n. Med. A slight anteflexion of the uterus.

an'te-date' (ān'tē-dāt'), n. 1. Prior date; a date antecedent to another which is the actual date.

2. Anticipation. Rare.

To the child, therefore, if we may speak of him in antedate of his experience, surprise is impossible.

an'te-date' (-dāt'), v. t.; An'TE-DAT'ED (-dāt'bāt); An'TE-DAT'ING (-Ing).

1. To date before the true time; to assign to, or put at, an earlier date; thus, to antedate a deed or a bond is to give it a date anterior to the true time of its execution.

cution.

2. To precede in time; to come before in date.

3. To anticipate; to take before the true time.

And antedate the bliss above.

3. To anticipate; to take before the true time.

And anterdate the blies above.

Who rather rose the day to anterdate. Wordsworth.

an'te-di-lu'vi-al (an'te-di-lu'vi-al), a. Lit., before the
Flood, or Deluge. — an'te-di-lu'vi-al-ly, adv.

an'te-di-lu'vi-an (-àn), a. Of or relating to the period
before the Deluge; hence, antiquated; as, an anterdiuvian
vehicle. — n. One who lived before the Deluge; hence, one
behind the times; an "old fogy."

An-te'don (an-te'don), n. [NL., fr. Gr. 'Avônôw, name of
a nymph.] Zôöl. A large genus of recent and fossil comatulas having ten or more arms. See comatula.

an'te-dor'sal (an'te-dor'sal), a. (ante-dorsal.] Zoöl. In
fishes, situated in front of the dorsal fin.

an'te-fix (an'te-fike'), n.; pl. E. -Fixes

(-fik'sêz; -siz), L. -Fixa (-fik'sa). [L.
ant'e before + firus fixed.] Arch. a In
classical architecture, an ornament at the
eaves, concealing the euds of the joint
tiles of the roof. b An ornament of the
cymatium of a classic cornice, sometimes
pierced for the escape of water. — an'tefix'al (-fik'sal), n. Med. A Antefix.

an'te-fier'ion (-fièk'shān), n. Med. A Antefix.

displacement forward of an organ, esp. the uterus, in such
manner that its axis is bent upon itself. — an'te-flexed'
(-fièkst'), a.
ant egg. One of the white egglike pupæ or cocoons of ants,
ant egg.

manner that its axis is bent upon need. — an to-in-definity, a.

ant egg. One of the white egglike pupe or cocoons of ants, popularly supposed to be eggs. They are used for feeding poultry and for making formic acid.

an'te-lo-ca'tion (-iô-kā'shūn), n. Med. A forward dislocation of the cocoons of the coco

tion of an organ.

an'te-lope (an'te-lop), n. [OF. antelop (F. antilope is fr. E.) fr. Gr.  $a \psi \delta ( \lambda \phi \psi )$ ,  $\sim \sigma \circ \varsigma$ , the origin of which is unknown.]

1.  $Zo\"{vl}$ . Any member of a group of ruminant mammals

tood, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); H=ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh=z in azure. Numbers refer to 👯 in Gwma. Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

ing can be tearly gathere from the definitions of the pre-fix and the root word.

an'te. Formerly often used for ANT..

an'tea're (ant'st'st'), n. 1. Any of several mammals which feed largely or entirely on ants, esp.: a Any of certain edentates with the mouth modified for this purpose, having a long narrow snout, a long tongue with which they lick up the insects, and enormously developed salivary glands, as the ant bear or great anteater, the tamandu, the aard-vark, and the pangolins. b The echidna, which has simi-lar habits and modifications. o The banded anteater (Myrmecobius fasciatus), a small Australian marsupial. 2.— ANT BIRD.

(Myrmecoous Jasciarus), a smail Australian melempial.

2. = ANT BIRD.

an'te-bra'chi-al (Sn'tē-brā'k'i-āl; -brāk'ī-āl), a. Anat. Of or pertaining to the antebrachium, or forearm.

antebrachial index. See Humerorantial Index.

an'te-bra'chi-um(-im), n.; L. pl. -chia (-à). [NL.] Anat.

That part of the arm or fore limb between the brachium and the carpus; the forearm.

an'te-oe-da'ne-ous (-sē-dā'nē-is), a. [See Anteceder.] Antecedent; preceding in time. "Capable of antecedaneous proof." Barrow.—an'te-oe-da'ne-ous-ly, adv.

an'te-oede' (šn'tē-sēd'), v. t. & i. [L. antecedere; ante +cedere to go. See cede.] To go before in time or place; to precede; to surpass.

Sir M. Hale.

to precede; to surpass.

To go before in time or plant to precede; to surpass.

Sir M. Ho an'te-ced'enoe (-sēd'čns), n.

1. Act or state of going H. Spence

an'te-pe-nul'ti-mate (-pê-nŭl'tǐ-māt), a. Of or pertaining to, or being, the last but two; — mostly of syllables. — n. The antepenult.

The antepenult.

ant'eph.i-al'tic (ant'ef-1-al'tik), a. [anti-+ Gr. ἐφιάλτης nightmare.] Med. Preventive of nightmare.—n. A remedy for nightmare.

ant'epi-lep'tic (-èp-1-lèp'tik), a. [anti-+epileptic.] Med. Opposed to, or curative of, epilepsy.—n. A medicine for opione.

Opposed to, or curative of, spilepsy.—n. A medicine for spilepsy.

nu'te-po-si'tion (-pō-zīsh'ŭn), n. [Cf. LL. antepositio.] A placing in front; specif.: a Gram. The placing of a word before another which by ordinary rules ought to follow it. b Bot. Superposition.

an'te-pre-dio'a-ment (-prō-dīk'a-mĕnt), n. Logic. A prerequisite to a clear understanding of the predicaments or categories, such as definitions of equivocal, univocal, and denominative terms, the antepredicamental rules, the distinction of terms and propositions and of the different kinds of inherence;—applied first, by Albertus Magnus, to the introductory part of Aristotle's book on the categories.

an'te-pre-dio'a-men'tal (-mēn'tāl), a. Logic. Of or pertaining to the antepredicaments.

Opposed epilepsy.

of the family Bovidæ, sometimes regarded as constituting a subfamily (Antilopinæ), but distinguishable from the true oxen chiefly by their lighter and more graceful build, and by their upward and backwardly directed horns. They are also closely allied to the goats. The true antelopes, of which there are many genera and species, are confined to the Old World. Their nearest American ally is the mountain goat. They are especially abundant in Africa, where they compensate for the absence of deer. Some of the species which were until recently found in immense herds on the plains of South Africa have been nearly or quite exterminated by man. Antelopes vary in size from the eland, which is as large as a cow, down to species hardly a foot high. The so-called pronghorn antelope of North America is not a true antelope. See PRONGHORN; see also ADDAX, GAZELLE, ELAND, SASIN.

2. [cap.] Her. See PURSUIVANT.

also ADDAX, GAZELLE, ELAND, SASIM.
2. [cap.] Her. See PURSUIVANT.
2. [rdp.] Her. See PURSUIVANT.
2. [Landelucanus; and before worship of Christians held, in ancient times of persecution, before light in the morning. "Antelucan worship."
2. [Regulation of Purple of Christians Her. Marchan.] Being before noon; of or pertaining to the forenoon.
2. [Regulation of Purple of Christians of

ing to the forenoon.

| an'te mor'tem (&n'tē môr'těm). [L.] Before death; —
generally used adjectively; as, ante-mortem examination;
an ante-mortem statement. See DYING DECLARATION.

an ante-mortem statement. See DYING DECLARATION.

an'te-mun'dane (-mun'dan), a. Being or occurring before
the creation of the world.

an'te-na'tal (-nā'tāl), a. Before birth.

An'te-na'ti (-nā'tāl), a. Before birth.

Lamte before + nati, pl. of natus born.] Law. Persons born before
a certain time or event, esp. with reference to the existence of political rights which are claimed, — as Americans
that were born in America before the Declaration of Independence, or Scotchmen that were born before the union
of Scotland and England under James I., A. D. 1603. Cf.

POSTNATI.

an'te-nave' (ăn'tē-nāv'), n. Arch. A church porch leading into the nave only, or such part of a porch as leads directly

to the nave.

an'te-Ni'cene (-ni'sēn), a. Of or in the Christian church or era, anterior to the first council of Nice, held A. D. 325; as, ante-Nicene faith. See PATRISTIC PHILOSOPHY.

ante-Nicene text. Bib. Cril. See TEXT.

anten'na (ām-tēn'ā, n. ; pi. -NÆ (-ē). [L. antenna sail-yard; NL., a feeler, horn of an insect.] 1. Zoöl. A movable, segmented organ of sensation on the head of insects. myrianofal.

be a combination of the head of insects, myriapods, and crustaceans. Insects and myriapods have one pair, crustaceans usually two pairs. They are appendages of preoral segments of the head, and are used as organs of touch. In some Crustacea the ear is situated on the antenna near the basal joint. In insects they are popularly called horns, and also feelers.

2. Zoöl. A somewhat similar organ on certain annelids.

3. Wireless Teleg. A wire, or a combination of wires, supported in the air for directly transmitting electric waves into space, or receiving them theads.

combination of wires, supported in the air for directly transmitting electric waves into space, or receiving them therefrom. See Wireless Telegraphy.

An'ten-na'ri-a (ān'tē-nā'ri-ā), n.

[NL. See Antenna] Bot. A large antennæ of Insects: a Setigenus of asteraceous plants, natives mostly of temperate regions. They are woolly or hoary diecious or polygamo-diecious Lamelate; haristate all flower heads, the pappus of clubsheps with small whitish discoil Lamelate; haristate all flower heads, the pappus of clubshaped bristles. Many of the species are called cat's-foot. Also [l. c.], a plant of this genus.

Anten'na-ri'i-de fant-ten'a-ri'i-de), n. pl. [NL., fr. antenna:—in allusion to the antennalike process on the head.]

Zoöl. A family of pediculate fishes containing many species of grotesque form called frogfishes, also the sargassum fishes. An'ten-na'ri-us (ān'tē-nā'rī'-ās), the typical genus, ri-id (ān'tē-nā'rī'-di), a. & n.

an'ten'na-ry (ān-tēn'a-rī; ān'tē-nā-rī'), a. Zoöl. Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, an antenna; also, bearing antennæ; as, the antennary segment of the head of an insect.

An'ten-na'fa (ān'tē-nā'tā), n. pl. [NL. See ANTENNA.]

Zoöl. A subphylum or class of Arthropoda consisting of the true insects (or Hexapoda) and the Myriapoda.

m instead; Providing against or reparative of loss. Obs. antens. † ANTHEM. | an'te me-ri'di-em. (...) Before noon. Abbr., A. Abbr., A. A. Abbr., A. A. A. A. A. A. Var. of ANTEMETIC. an'te-mer'tal, a. See ANTE-a. ante-mortem clot. See HEART CLOT.

an'te-lo'pi-an (lan'te-lo'pi-an), an'te-lo'pi-an (lan'te-lo'pi-an), an'te-lo'pine (pfin; p l'n), an'te-lo'pine (lan'te-lo'pine), an'te-lo'pine (lan'te-lo'pine), an'te-lo'pine (lan'te-lo'pine), an'te-lo'pine, an'te-lo'pi

Abbr., A. M. Letter M. S. A. M. L. M

an insect, — an ve-pec to-ral, a. an'te-pend, n. = antependium. Obs. or R. antephne. † Anthem. ante-pis'co-pist. Var. of Anthenicoust

of inherence; —applied first, by Albertus Magnus, to the introductory part of Aristotle's book on the categories.

an'to-pre-dic'a.men'tal (-mën'tal), a. Logic. Of or pertaining to the antepredicaments.

antepredicamental rule. a The Dictum de omni et nullo. b The rule that the differences of different genera and of things not subordinate to one another are different.

an-te'ri-or (an-te'ri-ër), a. [L. anterior, comp. of ante before.] 1. Before in time; prior; antecedent.

Antigonus, who was anterior to Polybius. Sir G. C. Levis.

2. Before, or toward the front, in place; — opposed to posterior. Specif.: a Anat. & Zoöl. Pertaining to, designating, or situated near or toward, the head, or the end most nearly corresponding thereto in headless animals. In human anatomy, owing to man's upright position, anterior often means "ventral" and superior is used for the above sense. b Bot. Facing away or outwardly from the axis; inferior or lower; as, the anterior side of a leaf or flower. Syn.—Previous, precedent, preceding, former, foregoing. See ANTECEDENT.

anterior cural nerve, Anat., the largest branch of the lumbar plexus, supplying the iliacus, pectineus, and nearly all the muscles of the front of the thigh, and giving off various cutaneous and articular branches.

an-te'ri-or'l-ty (-5r'i-t'), n. [LL. anterioritas.] State or quality of being anterior; priority.

an'te-ro- (án'tē-rō-). A combining form (as if from a Lanterus) meaning anterior; priority.

an'te-ro- (án'tē-rō-). A combining form and in the middle.—an'te-ro-med'i-an'(mad't-t-to), a. In front and below.—an'te-ro-in-fe'ri-or (-1-fe'ri-fe'-t), a. In front and above.—an'te-ro-med'i-an'(mad't-t-t), a. Pertaining to, or near, the anterior part of the parietal bone.—an'te-ro-supe'ri-or (-super'ri-er), a. In front and above.—an'te-ro-med'i-an'te-tom'), a. At the front and side. See Antevern' [Lan'te-type' (an'te-type'), n. An earlier type; a prototype. an'te-tom' ple (-tōm'p'), n. An earlier type; a prototype. an'te-tom' ple (-tōm'p'), n. An earlier type; a pr denoting against. See ANTI
an'te-ref'or-ma'tion, a. See
8 ANTE-8. [ANTE-8.]
an'te-ref'or-ma'tion, a. See
8 ANTE-8. [ANTE-8.]
an'te-ref'or-ma'tion-al, a. See
8 ANTE-8. [ANTE-8.]
an'te-ref'or-ma'tion-al, a. See
8 ANTE-8. [ANTE-8.]
an'te-ref'or-ma'tion-al, a. See
9 [an'te-ref'or-ma'tion-al, a. See
1 [an'te-ref'or-ma'tion-al, a. See
1 [an'te-ref'or-ma'tion-al, a. See
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2 [an'te-ref'or-ma'tion-al, a. See
3 [an'te-ref'or-ma'tion-al, a. See
4 [an'te-ref'or-ma'tion-al, a. See
4 [an'te-ref'or-ma'tion-al, a. See
4 [an'te-ref'or-ma'tion-al, a. See
5 [an'te-ref'or-ma'tion-al, a. See
6 [an'te-ref'or-ma'tion-al, a. Se ol. Trimmings added to a building, specif. those on the jambs or architrave of a door; hence, the decorated jamb or architrave.

Arte-a. Arte-a. Arte-a. [L.] Lit, before the decorated jamb or architrave.

Formed between the tongue and the front, or hard, palate; palatal; as y in yes.

Lan'te-par'tum. A. [L. arte partum.] Before childbirth. an'te-pec'tus. n. [NL. See REALISM, UNIVERSAL. n. 

an-the'la (Ku-thē'la), n.; L. pl. -l. ε. (-lē). [NL., fr. Gε. ανθήλη the downy plume of a reed, fr. ανθείν to bloom.]
Bot. A form of cymose inflorescence in which the lateral axes overtop the primary ones, thus causing the flower cluster to appear concave or of indefinite outline. It occurs in some species of Juncus. in some species of Juncus, anthe/lY-on; 277, n: L. pl.-LIA (-11-d). (Indi: + Gr. jhAos sun.) Meteor. A halo opposite the sun, consisting of a colored ring or rings around the shadow of the spectator's own head, as projected on a cloud or on an opposite fog bank. It occurs chiefly in al-

cloud or on an opposite fog bank. It occurs chiefly in alpine and polar regions.

an'thel.min'tic (λr'thel.min'tik), a. [anti-+ Gr. ελμυς, -ινθος, worm, esp. tapeworm.] Med. Expelling or destroying intestinal worms. — n. An anthelmintic remedy.

an'them (λn'them), n. [ME. antym, antein, e. As. antefen, fr. LL. (assumed) antefona, for anthem, fr. ἀντίφωνο, neut. pl. of ἀντίφωνον antiphon, or anthem, fr. ἀντίφωνος sounding contrary, returning a sound; ἀντί over against + ψωνη sound, voice: cf. OF. anthievene, antenne, F. antenne. Cf. Antipenon.] I. Formerly, a hymn sung antiphonally or responsively; now, a prose composition, usually a selection from the Psalms, or other parts of the Scriptures or the liturgy, set to sacred music.

2. A song or hymn of praise or gladness.

m'them, v. 1. To celebrate with anthems. Poetic.

Sweet birds antheming the morn.

Keats.

an-the/mi-on (An-thē'
mI-ōn), n.; L. pl. - MIA



Sweet birds antheming the morn.

Anthe/mi-on (An-thē/mY-on), n.; L. pl. -mia
(-mI-a). [NL., fr. Gr.
ανθέμιον flower.] An
ornament consisting of
floral or foliated forms
arranged in a radiating
cluster, but always flat,
as in relief sculpture or
in painting; the honeysuckle ornament.

An'the-mis (ān'thē-mis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνθεμίς, equiv.
to ἀνθος flower; an herb like our camomile.] Bot. A
largé genus of Old World asteraceous herbs, having pinnatifid leaves and daisylike heads in which the disk flowers are
perfect and the ray flowers pistillate or neutral. A. cotula,

ange genus of old World assertations letter, awaying limitation and the state of the lisk flowers are perfect and the ray flowers pistillate or neutral. A. cotula, the mayweed, A. arcensis, the field camomile, and a few others, have become cosmopolitan weeds.

an'ther (an'ther), n. [F. anthère, L. anthera a medicine composed of flowers, fr. Gr. ἀνθηρός flowery, fr. ἀνθεῖν to bloom, ἀνθος flower.] Bot. a In seed plants, the part of the stamen which develops and contains pollen; — a collective name for the microsporangia. The anther is usually borne on a stalk, or flament, but is sometimes sessile. See STAMEN, FOLLEN. b The sporogonium of a moss; — so used by Linnæus. Obs. — an'ther'al (-âl), a.
An-ther'-loum (an-ther'-latim), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνθέρικος the asphodel.] Bot. A large genus of mainly African liliaceous plants having tuberlike rootstocks, narrow leaves, and racemes of small white flowers with a rotate perianth. The best known in cultivation is A. liliago, the St. Bernard's lilly. an'ther-lat'-lat (-lat'-lat), a. Bot. Pertaining to, or char-

best known in cultivation is A. likiago, the St. Bernard's lily.

an'ther-id'1-al. (Id'I-al), a. Bot. Pertaining to, or characterized by, an antheridium.

an'ther-id'1-um (-\vec{um}), n.; L. pl. -idia (-\vec{a}).

[NL.; anther + -\vec{v}\text{iov} (a Gr. diminutive ending).] Bot. The male gametangium of the sexual generation in cryptogamous plants; the spore mother cell within which are organized the male sexual cells variously known as sperms, spermatozoids, or antherozoids. Antheridia are found in the Algæ, Bryophyta, and Pteridophyta. They differ greatly in form and structure, but their function is always the same. In the seed plants they are reduced to a minute structure of two or three cells formed by the microspore or pollen grain.

an'ther-id'1-um (-\vec{um}) and theridium of a liverwort (Martheridium of a liv

cells formed by the microspore or pollen Antheridium grain.

an-the'sis (kn-thē'sis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. αν. στα βησις bloom.] Bot. The period or state of expansion in a flower; full bloom.

An'thes-te'ri-a (λn'thĕs-tē'ri-a), n. pl. [Gr. καν. δησις bloom.] βοτα ματα βεσασθαι το pray, pray for; perh, properly the feast of revocation, for calling back the dead to the world of the living.] Gr. Retig. An annual Athenian festival occurring on the 1th, 12th, and 13th of the month Anthesterion (February). It comprised: the Pithoigia, or jar opening, the feast of the tasting of the new wine; the Choes, or feast of cups, the chief part of the festival, at which the wife of the king archon was wedded symbolically to the god Dionysus; and the Chytrol, or feast of pots, at which pots of cooked grain or seed were offered to Hermes, as a god of the underworld (see Hermes). Revelry, license to

slaves, and entertaining were features of the feast, which in historical times was secred to Dionyaus, or Bacchus, though originally it may have been a festival of the dead. Cf. PARENTALIA.

— An' thes-te'ri-ac (ān' thēs-tē'ri-āk), a.

ant hill. A mound thrown up by ants or by termites for, or in forming, their nest. Those of some African termites are said to reach ten or twelve feet in height.

an'thine (ān'thin; -thin), a. [L. anthinus, fr. Gr. ἀνθινός flowery.] 1. Of or pertaining to flowers; obtained from, or having the flavor of, a flower.

2. Zööl. Of or pertaining to the genus Anthus or the pipits. an'thine, n. Oil or wine flavored with flowers.

an'tho- (ān'thō'). A combining form from Greek ἀνθος.

An'tho-zo'a (ăn'thō-zō'ā), n. pl. [NL.; antho-+-zoa.] Zoöl. A class of Cœlenterata equiv. to, or in old classifications more comprehensive than, Actinozoa.—an'tho-zo'an (-ān), a. â. n. — an'tho-zo'ic (-Tk), a. —an'tho-zo'an (-ōn), n. an'tho-zo'oid (-old), n. [antho-+ zooid] Zoōl. An individual zooid of a compound anthozoan.
an'thra-chem. Combining form for anthracene.
an'thra-cene (ân'thrā-sēn), n. [Gr āvθρaξ coal.] Chem. A crystalline hydrocarbon, CeH4, C2H2 CeH4, accompanying napithalene in the last stages of the distillation of coal tar. Its chief use is in the production of alizarin. In naming the derivatives of anthracene is in the production of alizarin. In naming the derivatives of anthracene see the earbon atoms are numbered as in the cut. Positions 1, 4, 5, 8 are equivalent; so also are 2, 3, 6, 7, and 9, 10.
These three classes are sometimes referred to respectively as a, β, and γ. Derivatives having the substituting groups attached to the true benzene nuclei (positions 1-8) sometimes have benze-prefixed to their names to distinguish them from the γ or meso-derivatives. anthracene oil. A heavy green oil (partially solidifying on cooling), which distills over from coal tar at a temperature above 270°C. It is the principal source of anthracene. an-thrac'ic (ān-thrāsfik), a. Med. Of or relating to anthracite anthracite (ān'thrā-sīt), n. [L. anthracites a kind of bloodstone; fr. Gr. āvθρακίτη; like coals, fr. āvθραξ coal + ferous.] Geol. Yielding anthracite.
an'thra-cite (ăn'thrā-sīt), n. [L. anthracites a kind of bloodstone; fr. Gr. āvθρακίτη; like coals, fr. āvθραξ, -axos, coal or charcoal. Cf. anthrax.] A hard, compact variety of natural coal, of high luster, differing from bituminous coal in containing only a small amount of volatile matter, in consequence of which it burns with a nearly nonluminous flame. Between bituminous coal and anthracite intermediate grades, as semibluminous coal and semi-anthracite, are often recognized. Pennsylvania anthracite contain \$8-93 per cent of fixed carbon (nonvolat

or having the fiavor of, a flower.

2. Zoöl. Of or pertaining to the genus Anthus or the pipits.

an'thine, n. Oil or wine fiavored with flowers.

an'tho (an'thô-). A combining form from Greek ἀνθος, flower; as, anthography, anthophilous, etc.

an'tho-car'pous (-kar'pūs), a. [antho-+-carpous.] Bot.

Designating: a A collective fruit. b A spurious fruit composed chiefly of the enlarged and altered perianth or torus, as the checkerberry, strawberry, etc.

an'tho-cy'a-nin(-si'a-nin), n. [antho-+Gr. κύανος blue.]

Bot. & Chem. A coloring matter found in the cell sap of many plants. It is red in the presence of acids, otherwise blue or violet. It occurs usually in portions most exposed to the light, and has been thought to serve as a screen against injurious rays while the tissues are young. The reddish or purple coloring seen in the spring foliage of the cherry, redoud, etc., is due to anthocyanin.

an-tho'di-um (an-thō'di-\mu), n.; L. pl. -Dia (-\overline{a}). [NL., fr. Gr. \overline{a}\theta \overline{a}\t

an'tho-log'l-eal (an'thô-lôj'l-kâl), a. Of or pertaining to an anthology; consisting of beautiful extracts from different authors, esp. the poets.

an-tholo-gist (an-thôl'ô-jist), n. One who compiles an

an-tholo-gist (ăn-thōl'ō-jĭst), n. One who compiles an anthology.
an-thology.
an-thology (-jI), n.; pl. -Gies (-jYa). [Gr. ἀνθολογία, fr. ἀν-θολόγο; flower gathering; ἄνθος flower + λέγειν to gather.]
1. A collection of flowers of literature, that is, beautiful passages from authors; a collection of poems or epigrams; — orig, applied to ancient Greek collections of epigrams.
2. A collection of flowers; a garland. Rare.
3. East. Ch. A service book containing a selection of pieces for the festival services.
an-thol'y-sis (-1-sis), n. [NL. See Antho-; -Lysis.] Bot. A metamorphosis of the organs of a flower in which the parts become more or less foliaceous.
An'tho-lyza (ān'thō-li'zú), n. [NL.; antho- + Gr. λύσσα rage, madness; as its flower suggests a wild animal with open jaws.] Bot. A genus of South African bulbous iridaceous plants having ensiform leaves and distichous spikes of red and yellow flowers, sharply dilated above the middle, and the valves of the spathe oblong-lanceolate. Also [l.c.], a plant, bulb, or flower of this genus.
an'tho-ma'ni-a (-mā'ni-a'), n. [NL.; antho- + mania.] An extravagant fondness for flowers. Rare. — an'tho-ma'ni-a (-mā'ni-a'), n. [NL.; antho- yig (ān'tō-n). The smallest pig of a litter, — the one august by devoted to St. Anthony as the natura of the organization.

of the bees.

an-thoph'i-lous (liss), a. [antho-+-philous.] Zoöl. a
Lit., fond of flowers; hence, feeding upon, or living among,
flowers. b Of or pertaining to the Anthophila.

an'tho-phore (an'thô-fôr), n. [Gr. awôocôcos
bearing flowers. See antho:--Phore.] Bol. An
elongated internode of the receptacle between
the calyx and corolla in some plants, forming a
stipe on which the gynecium and corolla are
borne, as in the pinks. See stipe; cf. gynophore.

an-thoph'o-rous (an-thôi'ô-rūs), a. Flower
bearing.

bearing.
an'tho-phyl'lite (an'thō-fil'it; an-thōf'I-līt), n.

[NL. anthophyllum clove; antho-+Gr. \$\phi\shaken\rightarrow{\phi}\text{an'tho-phyllum} \text{clove}; antho-+Gr. \$\phi\shaken\rightarrow{\phi}\text{clove}\$ and tho phyllog a group, often clove-brown in color, lamellar section of or fibrous. It is essentially a silicate of magnesium and ferrous iron, (Mg, Fe) SiO\_3. H., Pink. (Silene 5.5-6. Sp. gr., 3.1-3.2. — an'tho-phyllit'lo (an'thō-fi-l'It'R), a. an'tho-tax'y (an'thō-tak'si), n. [antho-+Gr. \$\phi\shaken\rightarrow{\phi}\text{corder.}] Bot. The arrangement of flowers in a cluster; the science treating of inflorescence.

an'thous (An'thō's). A suffix from Greek \$\phi\text{spo}\shakens\rightarrow{\phi}\text{spo}\shakens\rightarrow{ bearing. an'tho-phyl'lite (an'thō-fîl'it; an-thi'f'i-iit), n.

an-tho'bl-an (ān-thō'bl-ān), n. (antho- f-Gr. Bios lite.] Zoòl. A beetle which feeds on flowers. An'tho-bran'chl-a. (än'thò-bran'chl-a. (n. l. NL. See ANTHO-). BRANCHA.] Zoòl. A superfamily of nudibranchiate gastropods, having the gills in a cluster upon the posterior part of the back. See Dortr, Hust.—an tho-bran'chl-abe(-āt), a. 8 n. an tho-bran'chl-abe(-āt), a. 8 n.

an tho-bran' chi ate (-it), a. § n. an' tho-bran' chi ate (-it), a. § n. an' tho-carp, n. Bot. Any anthocarpous fruit.

an' tho-car' pie.a. an' tho-car pous an' tho-car' pie.a. an' tho-cy' an (-st' an), n. An-an' tho-gone (-st' an), n. An-an' tho-gone (-st' an' tho-gone (-je-net') k.), a. an' tho-gone (-je-net') k.), a. an' tho-gone (-je-net'), n. [autho-+graphy.] The dan' tho-gone (-je-net') h. (a. an' tho-car' pie.a. [an' tho-ca

\*\*Tum is the sweet vernal grass.\*\*

\*\*An'thes to'rl-on (an'this-it'rl-on), n (Gr. An'tho-in'), n (Gr. An't the me-du san (-du san), as y and y and he he wy san (-du san), a y n. An'tho - my ia (-mi'yà), n. [NL.; antho - H Gr. mua fly.]

Zoil. A genus of Dipteractiosely related to the house fly, the type of a large family, he house y considerable with the cabbage first and turnin flies, are often injurious to vegetables. An'tho-nin, n. [Cf. F. Antonin.] A member of the monastic order of St. Anthony.

An'tho-ny, An'to-ny (an'tō-ny).

quinone and an isomer of alizarin.

608), Antom (ân'tôn).— D i m.

70mm.—Fem. Antonia.
2. Short for Anthony Pig.
Anthony's fire. = Saint Anthony's fire. = Saint Anthony's fire. = Saint Anthony's fire.

8. Anthony's fire.

8. Alixi Anthony's fire.

8. Anthony's fire.

ally emitting a fetid smell when rubbed; — called also stinkstone and swinestone. Arthra-co'sis (Nuthra-cho'sis, N. [NL. See anthrax.]

Med. a A chronic lung disease, common among coal

miners, due to the inhalation of coal dust; — also called

collier's lung and miner's phthisis. b A carbunde.

An'thra-co-the'ri-um' (kō-thērī-l-um), n. [NL.; Gr.

āuθραξ, -ακος, coal + -therium.] Paleon. A genus of Ter
tiary artiodactyl mammals of America, Asia, and Europe,

type of a family An'thra-co-the-rl'1-dæ (-thē-ri'I-dē).

They were related to the pigs, and some became as large as
a rhinocros. — an'thra-co-thee' (šn'thra-kō-thēr), n.

an'thra-gal'101 (-gāl'ōl; -čil), n. [anthraquinone + gallic

+ 1st -cl.] Org. Chem. A hydroxy derivative of anthra
quinone, isomeric with purpurin. It is used as a mordant

dye in the form of a dark brown powder or paste, and is

then called also alizarin brown or anthracene brown.

an'thra-mil'ic (-nil'l'ik), a. [anthra + antitc.] Chem.

Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid, Gal-4(NH2)CO<sub>2</sub>H,

originally obtained by the action of caustic potash on indigo,

and later in other ways. It is the ortho amino derivative

of benzoic acid. It is one of the intermediate products in

the artificial preparation of indigo.

an'thra-pur'pu-rin (-pūr'pū-rīn), n. [anthra-+ pur
pur'in.] Chem. A dyestuif found in commercial artificial

alizarin, and closely allied to it.

an'thra-quin'one (-kwin'ōn; -kwi-nōn'), n. [anthra-+

quinone.] Chem. A yellow crystalline compound, CpH<sub>c</sub>Co<sub>2</sub>o-C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, obtained by oxidation of anthracene. It is used

in the manufacture of alizarin.

an'thra-ro'bin (-rōo'bin), n. [See anthra-; chenysarobin.]

A yellowish powder, C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, derived from alizarin. It is

useful in the treatment of various skin diseases.

an'thra-ru'fin (-rōo'fin), n. [anthra-quinone + L. ru/us

reddish + -in.] Org. Chem. A yellow crystalline sub
stance, C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>, a dihydroxy derivative of anthra
quinone and an isomer of alizarin.

Anytioraxy. an'tho-tax'is, n. [NL.] Bot. =
ANTHOTAXY.
an'tho-xan'thin, n. [antho-+
ranthin.] Kanthophyll.
an'thra-ce'mi-a, ce'mi-a (än'thra-se'mi-a), n. [NL. See ANTHRAX; +H-EMIA.] Med. The
disease anthrax.
Anthra-cene brown. See ANTHRAOALLOL, DYE.
anthracene green. = CERULEIN.
See DYE.

an'thrax (ăn'thrăks), n. [L., fr. Gr. ăvôpaţ coal, carbuncle.] 1. Med. a A carbuncle. b A malignant pustule, a characteristic lesion of the disease anthrax. C An infectious, and usually fatal, bacterial disease of animals, especttle and sheep, and occasionally of man, to whom it may be transmitted by inoculation. It is characterized by ulcerations of the skin, enlargement of the spleen, and general collapse. Also called splenic fever, woolsorier's disease, mitzbrand, charbon, and, from its lesion, makignant pustule.

2. Bacteriol. The microorganism (Bacterium anthracis) causing this disease.

mulzorand, charbon, and, from its lesson, malignant pustule.

2. Bacteriol. The microforganism (Bacterium anihracis) causing this disease.

anthrax vaccine. Veler. A fluid vaccine obtained by growing the attenuated Bacterium anthracis in beef broth. It is used to immunize animals, esp. cattle.

Anthrenus (Anthrenus), n.

[NL., fr. Gr. arphying a bornet.]

Zooil. A genus of small dermestid beetles having hairy larve very destructive to woolen goods, fur, etc. It includes the small gray and brown museum pests (A. varius and A. musseoyum) which destroy botanical and zoological specimens and the carpet beetle or buffalo bug. See CARPET BEETIZ.

Anthriscus (anthrisks), n.

[L., a kind of plant, Gr. arbeptons.] Bot. A European genus of splaceous plants



ανθρίσκος.] Bol. A European genus of apiaceous plants having finely dissected leaves, and fruit without ribs or oil tubes. One or two species are adventive in the United

aνθρίσκος.] Fol. A European genus of apiaceous plants having finely dissected leaves, and fruit without ribs or oil tubes. One or two species are adventive in the United States. A. cerefolium is the chervil.

an'throl (ån'thrōl; -thrōl), n. [anthra- + 1st -ol.] Org. Chem. Any monohydroxy derivative of anthracene.

an-throp'ic (ān-thrōp'Ik) a. [Gr. ἀνθρωπικός.] Like or an-throp'loc (ān'thrō-p'k), ān-thrō'-). A combining form fr. Greek ἀνθρωπος, human being, man; as in anthropology.

an'thro-po-cen'tric (-sĕn'trīk), a. [anthropo- + centric.]

1. Assuming man as the center or ultimate end; — applied to philosophical or theological interpretations of the universe, or to philosophical methods, such as the Socratic, whose sole aim is to analyze human interests.

2. Assuming man, or the human mind, as an analogue for interpreting natural processes, as when the instincts of animals are interpreted on the analogy of human instincts. Cf. Anthropoocen'trism (-trīz'm), n. The assumption that

animals are interpreted on the analogy of human instincts. Cf. Anthropomorphio.

au'thro-po-cen'trism (-tr\(12\)m), n. The assumption that man is the center of all things; also, anthropocentric methods of interpretation.

an'thro-po-gen'e-sis (-j\(ie\)n'\(i\)-sis, also, anthropo-+-gen-an'thro-po-gen'e-sis (-j\(ie\)n'\(i\)-sis, -geny.] The science or study of human generation, or the origin and development of man.— an'thro-po-ge-net'ic (-j\(i\)-n'\(i\)-t'\(i\)-n'\(i\)-po-gen'e-nous (-p\)o'\(i\)-an'thro-po-gen'e\(j\)-n'\(i\)-n'\(i\)-po-ge-net'is (-j\)\(i\)-n'\(i\)-n'\(i\)-po-ge-net'is (-j\)\(i\)-n'\(i\)-n'\(i\)-n'\(i\)-n'\(i\)-po-ge-net'is (-j\)\(i\)-n'\(i\)-n'\(i\)-n'\(i\)-po-ge-net'is (-j\)\(i\)-n'\(i\)-n'\(i\)-po-ge-net'is (-j\)\(i\)-n'\(i

treats historically of the origin and mulation of races and nations.

an'thro-poid (an'thrô-poid; 277), a. [anthropo-+-oid.]

Resembling man; — applied esp. to the apes most nearly related to man, which constitute the family Simiidæ, including the gibbons, chimpanzees, orang-utan, and gorilla.

an'thro-poid, n. Zoöl. a An anthropoid ape. b One of the Anthropoidea.

An'thro-poi/de-a (-poi/dē-d), n. pl. [NL.] Zoöl. The suborder of Primates including the monkeys, apes, and man. They are distinguished from the Lemuroidea by the larger cerebrum, the more nearly inclosed orbit with the lachrymal gland opening within it, the undivided uterus, and mammes always pectoral.—an'thro-poi/de-an'can, a.

an'thro-polog'ic (-pō-lōj'ſk; an-thrō'-) a. Of or pertainan'thro-polog'ic (-pō-lōj'ſk; an-thrō-polog'ic al-ly, adv.

an'thro-polog-gist (an'thrō-pōl'ō-jist), n. One versed in anthropology.

anthropology.

an'thro-pol'o-gy (-jY), n. [anthropo- + -logy.] 1. The science of man; specif.: a The science of the human organism; in older usage, the science of the psychophysical organism, or of body and mind in mutual relations; in a restricted usage, anatomy and physiology; also, esp. under

nanthoph-squas (antho-+-phagous) anthophy-squas (hirth-se-hirth) and thophy-squas (hirth-se-hirth) and thophy-squas (hirth-se-hirth-squas) anthophy-squas) anthophy-squas (hirth-se-hirth-squas) anthophy-squas) anthophy-squas (hirth-squas) anthophy-squas (hirth-squas) anthophy-squas) anthophy-squas) anthophy-squas (hirth-squas) anthophy-squas) anthophy-squas) anthophy-squas (hirth-squas) anthophy-squas) anthophy-squas) anthophy-squas (hirth-squas) anthophy-squas) anthophy-squas) anthophy-squas (hirth-squas) anthophy-squas (hirth-squas

95

anthracite. an'thra-cit'i-za'tion (-sĭt'ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), n. Geol. Con-

an'thra-cit'i-za'tion (-sit'I-zā'sliňn; -ī-zā'-), n. Geol. Conversion into anthracite; — said of the natural production of anthracite by the metamorphism of bituminous coal.

an-thrac'nose (ān-thrāk'nōs), n. [Gr. ἀνθραξ, -ακος, carbuncle + νόσο disease.] Bot. A common plant disease caused by several species of melanconiaceous fungi.

an'thra-coid (ān'thrā-koid), a. [anthrax + -oid.] 1. Resembling anthrax in action; of the nature of anthrax; as, an anthracoid microbe.

2. Resembling the carbuncle (the stone); also, resembling charcoal or carbon.

anthrac'o-nits (ān-thrāk'ā-nit), n. [Sac anympacows]

charcoal or carbon. an-thrac/o-nite, n. [See anthracite.] Min. A coal-black, bituminous marble or limestone, usually emitting a fetid smell when rubbed; — called also stink-

stone and swinestone. an'thra-co'sis (an'thra-kō'sis), n. [NL. See anthrax.]

Continental influences, somatology, or anthropometry. b
The science of the natural history of man; the science of
man in relation to his physical character (anthropography,
anthropometry), to his historical and geographical distribution (anthropogeography, ethnography), to the origin, classification, and relationship of races (ethnology), to his environmental and social relations (anthroponomics, demography, sociology), and to the history of culture (prehistoric
anthropology, archeology, folklore).

Of the various branches of knowledge, whose subject is man,
the most comprehensive is anthropology, which in fact, taken in
its broadest sense, embraces all the others.

A. H. Keane.

2. Theol. The doctrine of man in his relations to God.

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the most comprehensive is an intropology, which in act, taken its broadest sense, embraces all the others.

2. Theol. The doctrine of man in his relations to God.

3. Anthropomorphic imagery; personification. Obs. or R.

an'thropometric { (ân'thrō-pō-mĕt/rlk; -rl-käl; ân-an'thropo-met/rl-cal} \ thrō'-), a. Of or pertaining to anthropometry.—an'thro-po-met/rl-cal-ly, adv.

anthropometrical signalment. See Signalment.

an'thro-pom'e-try (ân'thrō-pō-mōt-rl), n. [anthropo-+-metry.] Art or practice of measuring the different parts of the human body and of determining their mutual proportions; specif., the Bertillon system of anthropometrical identification. See Signalment, craniometry, somatology.—an'thro-pom'e-trist (-trist), n. can'thropometrical (sin'thrō-pō-mōr/rl). An ornamental design consisting of a conventionalized human figure.

an'thro-po-mor/phi-cal (-fl-kāl) \ anthropomorphism.

an'thro-po-mor/phi-cal (-fl-kāl) \ anthropomorphism.

an'thro-po-mor/phi-sal (-fl-kāl) \ anthropomorphism.

an'thro-po-mor/phism (-fl'x)n, n. [Gr. ανθρωνόμοφος of human form; ανθρωνός man + μορφή form.] 1. Representation of the Deity, or of a polytheistic deity, under a human form, or with human attributes and affections; also, ascription of human characteristics to things not human.

Anthropomorphism in the history of religion represents a stage above primitive nature worship and below transcendentalism, or the ascription of other than anthropomorphism, in a broad sense.

2. = ANTHROPOMORPHOLOGY.

phic forms we are proposed by the form is an entirely broad sense.

2. = an thro-po-mor/phist (-fist), n. One who ascribes human form or attributes to the Deity or to anything not human. an'thro-po-mor/phist (-fit), n. [Gr. arbouroupophira, pl.] An anthropomorphist; specif. [cap.], one of a sect of ancient heretics who believed that God has a human form, etc. an'thro-po-mor-phit'i-cal ('-kāl) | an thropomorphism or anthropomorphism (-fit'k'm), n. Anthropomorphism; also, the doctrine of the Anthropomorphites. an'thro-po-mor'philze (-fiz), n. t. & t. To attribute a human form or personality to. — an'thro-po-mor'phi-za'-thon (-fi-za'shān), n.

man form or personality to. — an'thro-po-mor'phi-za'-tion (-ff-zā'shān), n.

You may see imaginative children every day anthropomorLowell.

You may see imaginative children every day anthropomorphizing.
an'thro-po-mor-phol'o-gy (-mor-fol'o-j1), n. [Gr. ανθρωπόμορφο: -logy!. See anthropomorphism.] The application to God of terms descriptive of human beings.—an'thro-po-mor'pho-log'-cal (-môr-fō-lŏjf-kdl), α.—an'thro-po-mor'pho-log'-cal-ly, αdv.
an'thro-po-mor-pho'sis (-mŏr-fō'sis; -mōr'fō-sis; 277), n. Transformation into the form of a human being.
an'thro-po-mor'phous (-mŏr-fō'sis; -mōr'fō-sis; 277), n. Transformation into the form of a human being.
an'thro-po-mor'phous (-mŏr-fō'sis; -mōr'fō-sis; 277), n. Transformation into the form of a human being.
Darwin.—an'thro-po-mor'hous-ly, αdv.
an'thro-po-mor'los (-nŏm'fks) , α. [anthropo-+Gr. an'thro-po-mor'los (-nŏm'fks)] , νόμος usage, law, rule.] The science of the laws of the development of the human organism in relation to other organisms and to environment.—an'thro-po-nom'l-cal (-pō-nŏm'f-kdl; &nthrō-). α.

an'thro-pop'a-thite (an'thro-p $\delta$ p'a-thit), n. One who

an'thro-pop'a-thite (an'thro-pop'a-thit), n. One who ascribes human feelings to deity.
an'thro-pop'a-thism (-pōp'ā-thiz'm) \ n. [Gr. ἀνθρωπο-an'thro-pop'a-thy (-pōp'ā-thi) \ πάθεια humanity.
See ANTHROPO-; -PATHY.] Ascription of human feelings or passions to a deity, or to an object in nature.
In its reculi from the gross anthropopathy of the vulgar notions, it falls into the vacuum of absolute apathy.

Hare.

an'thro-poman'cy (an'thro-po-man'ei; an-thro-), n. [anthro-po- + nancy.] Divination by the entrails of a human being.— an'thro-poman'tic (-man'tix), α.— an'thro-po-man'tic (-man'tix), το by the companies of the companies of

miso, an instrument for anthropometrical measurements.

An'thro-po-mor'pha (Kn'thro-ph-môr'fa; an-thro'po), n. pl. [NL.] Zoöl. The anthropoid apes;—equiv. to Simidæ, although sometimes including also the Hominidæ.

An'thro-po-mor'phical-ly, adv. of ANTHRO-po-mor'phical-ly, adv. of ANTHRO-po-mor'phic close, the anthro-po-mor'phic close, k. a. n'thro-po-mor'phot he' ist. (-môr'fo-the''ist.), n. [See Art. (-môr'fo-the''ist.), n. [The Art. (-môr'fo-the''ist.), n. The property of the support of the su

utes to deity. n'thro-po-pa-thi'a (-pá-thī'à), . [NL.] Anthropopathy. Obs.

kthro-po-path/ie (-pāth/fk),
thro-po-path/iea (-j-kdl),
of or pertaining to anthropathy.—as thro-po-path
if the product of the product of the proposition of the product threatening."

H. Ro
an'thro-poph'a-gin'i-an
thro-pof'a-jin'i-an), n. A nibal. Ludicrous. Shak. an'thro-poph'a-giam (-j'z'm), m. = ANTHROPOPHAGY.

See ANTHROPO-.

an'thro-poph'y-site (-poi'Y-sit),

n. [anthropo- + Gr. фύσυς nature.] One who secribes numan nature to deity.

an'thro-po-psy'chism (än'thropo-si'ktz'm; än-thrō'-), n. [anthropo-psy'chism (än'thropo-si'ktz'm; än-thrō'-), n. [anthro-po-si'chism (än'thropsy'chic (-sit'kt), a.

an'thro-pos'co-py

(än'thro-pos'o-py

(hos'd-br)), n. [anthropo+-scopy.] Physiognomy, Rare.

an'thro-pos'o-phy (-pos'd-fr),

an'thro-pos'o-mist (-pos'd-fr),

an'thro-pos'o-mist (-pos'd-fr),

an'thro-pos'o-phy (-pos'd-fr),

an'thro-pos'o-mist (-pos'd-fr),

an'thro-pos'o-fr),

an'thro-pos'o-fr

an'taro-po-go'ic, a. [antiropo-+ zoic.] Geol. Quaternary. Rare. [Gr. ἀνθρωπος man + έργου work: cf. Gr. ἀνθρωπουργός making men.] Worked, or acted upon, by man.

an'thro-poph'a-gi (an'thrô-pŏi'a-jī), n. pl.; sing. -aus (-gūs). [L., fr. Gr. ἀνθρωποφάγος eating men; ἀνθρωπος man + φαγείν to eat.] Man-eaters; cannibals. Shak. an'thro-po-phag'ic (απ'thrō-pō-fijī's, -fāj'-kāl'; ān-an'thro-po-phag'i-cal) thrō'-), a. Relating to anthro-pophag'i-cal)

man + φαγεύ to eat.] Man-eaters; cannibals. Shak.
an'thro-po-phag'ic ( ξan'thrō-pōf-fāj'ſk; -fāj'ſ-kā'; šnan'thro-po-phag'ical} thrō'-), a. Relating to anthropophagy.
an'thro-poph'a-gite (šn'thrō-pōf'ā-jīt), n. A cannibal.
an'thro-poph'a-gous (-gūs), a. Feeding on human flesh;
cannibal.— an'thro-poph'a-gous ly, adv.
an'thro-poph'a-gy (-jī), n. [Gr. ανθρωποφαγία.] The
eating of human flesh; cannibalism.
an'thro-po-pho'bi-a (-pō-fō'bī-ā, šn-thrō'-), n. [NL.; anthrop-p-pho'bi-a (-pō-fō'bī-ā, šn-thrō'-), n. [NL.; anthrop-p-p-hobo'a.] Med. Morbid dread of human society.
An'thro-po-pi-the'ous (-pī-thē'kūs), n. [NL.; anthropo+ Gr. πάθηκο ape.] Zööl. Syn. of Simia, the genus of
anthropoid apes which includes the chimpanzee.
An-thu'ri-um (šn-thū'rī-ŭm), n. [NL.; Gr. άνθος flower
+ οὐρά tail.] a Bot. A very large genus of tropical
American araceous plants, with large, often highly colored
and exquisitely veined leaves, a cylindrical spadix, and a
recurved spathe. Many species are cultivated. b [l. c.]
Hort. A plant of this genus or of the allide genus Połhos.
An'thus [šn-thū's], n. [NL., a kind of small bird, fr. Gr.
άνθος.] Zööl. A genus of singing birds of the family Motacillidæ, including the pipits and titlark.
-an'thus. A modern Latin suffix from Greek ἀνθος, flower.
An-thyl'liš (sn-thil'ī-), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ἀνθυλίς a sort of
plant.] Bot. A genus of Old World fabaceous plants, having flowers with the pod inclosed in the calyx. The only
British species is A. vulneraria, the kidney vetch.
an'ti- (šn'tī-). [Gr. ἀντί against. See ante.] A prefix
signifying opposite, against, instead, counter, used chiefly
either attributively with a noun, as in antispone, antispone
cet., or prepositionally to govern a noun or noun idea expressed, as in antislavery, or one implied in an adjective, as
in anti-imperialist, antislavery, antichristian; or opposition in effect or activity; counteraction; as in antienter, antilogical. Special implications of sense in various compounds
as in anti-imperialist, antislavery,

can be readily gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

an'ti-al'Du-mate (-al'bū-māt), n. Physiol. Chem. A substance similar to acid albuminate, formed in the digestion of certain proteids. It is not soluble in neutral solutions and is not coagulated by boiling.

an'ti-al'Du-mid (-mid), n. Physiol. Chem. A resistant substance formed in the digestion of certain proteids and proteoses. It is insoluble in acid liquids.

an'ti-al'oo-hol-ism (-Mi/kà-hôl-lym), n. Opposition to the improper use of alcohol or alcoholic drinks. —an'ti-al'co-hol'ic (-hôl'īk), a. —an'ti-al'co-hol-ist, n.

an'ti-a'-mer'i-can, a. Opposed to the Americans, their aims, or interests, or to the genius of American institutions.

an'ti-a'-mar'i-can, a. Opposed to the upas tree.

An'ti-a'-cha (-a'r'ka') n. [Jav. antjar.] A virulent poison prepared in Java from the gum resin of the upas tree.

An'ti-a'-cha (-a'r'ka') n. pl. [NL.] Paleon. An order of An'ti-ar'chi (-a'r'ki) } Devonian ostracophores having complex bony armor on the anterior part of the body and a pair of paddlelike pectoral appendages. They are considered by some as more closely related to the Arthrodira. See PTERIOHTHYLOBES, Illust.

an'ti-a-rin (an'ti-a-rin), n. Chem. A glucoside, C14H20O5, obtained from antican and and the summer of the contract of the summer of the partial of the summer of the prefix of the summer of the prefix of the summer of the prefix of the summer of the su

anti-a-rin (anti-vin), n. Chem. A glucoside,  $C_{14}H_{20}O_{5}$ , obtained from antiar, and said to be the most active carobtained from anti-diac poison known.

ant'ng-ochon'dri-ac. Var. of ant'in-proper ochon'dri-ac. Var. of ant'ny-ochon'dri-ac. Var. of ant'ny-ochon'dri-ac. Var. of ant'ny-ochon'dri-ac. Var. of ant'in-ris-to-crat'ic, a. See Anti-b. ant'ny-ochon'dri-ac. Var. of ant'in-ris-to-crat'ic, a. See Anti-b. ant'ny-ochon'dri-ac. Var. of anti-aris-to-crat'ic, a. See Anti-b. ant'in-ris-to-crat'ic, a. See Anti-b. ant'in-ris-to

thro-poft'a-fir't-an, n. A caminal. Ludicrous. Stak. an'thro-poph's-giga (-ij'z'm), n. Sea Anti-b. an'th-poph's-giga (-ij'z'm), n. Sea Anti-b. An'th-giga (-ij'z'm), n. Sea Anti-b. An'th-gi

ANTICHTHON

An'tia'ris (an'ti-a'ris), n. [NL. See antiar.] Bod. A genus of moraceous trees of the East Indies and Sunda Islands. They are related to the breading but have more pistillate solitary, with one ovule. A. loxicaria is the upas tree; A. innozia yields a coarse textile fiber.

But'l bac-torial (an'ti-bic'sut), n. [anti-+ symbiont.] Biol. An antipathetic symbiont. See StriBoils.

But'l bac-torial (an'ti-bic'sut), n. [anti-+ symbiont.] Biol. An antipathetic symbiont. See StriBoils.

But'l bac-torius bodies or substances in the blood which act in antagonism to harmful foreign bodies, as toxins or the bacteria producing the toxins. Normal blood serum apparently contains various antibodies, and the introduction of toxins or of foreign cells also results in the development of their specific antibodies. Cf. side. Antibodies and the introduction of toxins or of foreign cells also results in the development of their specific antibodies. Cf. side. Antibodies. Antib

2. Opposition to Christianity; an antichristian belief or act.

people. — An'ti-bill'ites (in'tibil'its, n, pl. Collog.

an'ti-bi-to-lot'1k), a. [anti-bi-bi-ci-] 1. Tending to prevent, injure, or destroy life.

2. Biol. Opposed to the belief
in the existence of life at great
depths in the ocean. Oban'ti-Bir'ming-ham
(b-birming-dn), n. A member of the
English party which opposed
the Exclusion Bill in 1680;
hence, anti-Whig; Tory. See
Birkhing-ham. Eng. Cant. Obs
an'ti-bish'op, n. See Anti-a.
an'ti-bish'op, n. See Anti-b.
an'ti-bo-he'mi-an, a. See
Anti-b. - an'ti-cer'e-mo'ni-al, n. See a. See

anti-Bute', a. See ANTI-C.
anti-Bute', a. See ANTI-C.
ANTI-B.
anti-Bo'na-part'ist, n. See
anti-Bute'na-part'ist, n. See
anti-Bute'na-part'ist

ist. n. anti-cer's mo' al-an. n. an'ti-cam' ber. H. ANTECHAMBER.

an'ti-cham'ism. n. [anti-t-chem'ism.] Biol. The energy displayed by plants in elaborating nonliving matter. Cope. anti-choiroftine, n. Antichlor. an'ti-choiroftine, n. Antichlor. an'ti-choiroftine, n. Antichlor. an'ti-choiroftine, n. Antichoiroftine, n. Antichoiroftine, n. Antichoiroftine, n. Antichoiroftine, n. See anti-b. an'ti-choiroftine, n. See anti-b. an'ti-choiroftine, n. See anti-chem' tianily, adv. of antichristinaly, adv. of antichriching in the proper order of time. — an'ti-chron'i-cally, adv.

an tichronism. (an-tik'rtōnin'i-chōn), n.; L. pl. antichrichine (an-tik'rtōnism. Rave. an-tich'thon (an-tik'rtōnism. thōn), n.; L. pl. antichribans, dishon, n.; L. pl. antichribans, n.; anti

an-tic/1-pant (an-t/s/1-pant), a. [L. anticipans, p. pr.] Anticipating; expectant;—with of.—n. One who anticipates. Wakening suit, anticipant of hell. Southey.
an-tic/1-pate (-pat), v. t.; Antic/1-pa/RD (-pat/ed); Antic/1-pat/ING (-Ing). [L. anticipatus, p. p. of anticipare to anticipate; ante + a derivative of capere to take. See CAPABLE.] 1. To seize (physically) beforehand. Obs.
2. To do, take up, or deal with, before another; to preclude or prevent by prior action.
To anticipate and prevent the duke's purpose. E. Hall.
3. To take up, use, or introduce before the proper or normal time; to cause to occur earlier or prematurely; as, the ad-

ime; to cause to occur earlier or prematurely; as, the advocate has anticipated a part of his argument; specif., to spend or use (money) before it is due or properly available.

4. To be before (another) in doing or acting; to forestall. He would probably have died by the hand of the executioner, if indeed the executioner had not been anticipated by the populace.

\*\*Macaulay.\*\*

lace.

Macaulay

5. To foresee (a wish, command, etc.) and do beforehand
that which will be desired.

5. To foresee (a wish, command, etc.) and do beforehand that which will be desired.

6. To foretaste or foresee; to have a previous view or impression of; as, to anticipate the pleasures of a visit; to anticipate the evils of life.

8yn.—Prevent, obviate, foresee. See expect, forestall.

an-tid'-pat'ing (an-tis'i-pat'ing), p. pr. & vb. n. of anticipate.

FATE. Specif.: p. a. Med. Appearing before their expected time; — said of signs or symptoms of disease.

an-tic'-pat'inon (-pa'shim), n. [L. anticipatio: cf. F. anticipation.] 1. Act of anticipating, taking up, placing, using, or considering something beforehand, or before the proper time in natural order.

So shall my anticipation prevent your discovery. Shak.

2. Specif., the using or spending of money before it is due or available; esp., Law, the taking or alienation, as by assignment, of the income of a trust estate before it is due. A clause in restraint of anticipation in an instrument creating a trust is given effect in equity so far that, apart from statutory provisions, the beneficiary sunaccrued income is free from the debts of the beneficiary.

3. Law. a Patents. Such a device or invention made or discovered before a patent granted to another for the same thing as would involve an infringement in its use if discovered after the patent. b In practice, the taking up of a matter for judicial hearing or action before the return day or the regular time, as in case of perishable goods, etc. South Africa.

4. Previous view or impression of what is to happen; in-

4. Previous view or impression of what is to happen; in

4. Previous view or impression of what is to happen; instinctive prevision; expectation; foretaste; antepast; as, the anticipation of the joys of heaven.

The happy anticipation of a renewed existence in company with the spirits of the just.

5. Hasty notion; intuitive preconception. "The first anticipations of their minds."

6. Psychol. A reaction taking place before the stimulus upon which it is intended to be contingent.

7. Music. The commencing of one or more tones of a chord with or during the chord preceding, where it forms a momentary discord.

Sometimes one or more parts of the harmony proceed prematurely to their notes in the next chord, while the others remain. This effect is known as an anticipation.

E. Prout.

Anticipation, 7.

main. This effect is known as an anticipation.

8. Rhet. Prolepsis.

Syn.—Preoccupation, preclusion; Anticipation, 7. prelibation; expectation, foresight, forethought. anticipation of experience, Kanticipation, the a priori principles which determine empirical experience; esp., the principles or knowledge that every sensation must have intensive magnitude, or degree.—anticipation of fife. Life Insurance. See MORTALITY TABLEY, a. Anticipating, or containing anticipation.—anticipatively, adv. anticipation.—anticipatively, adv. anture of anticipation.—anticipatioly (-1-11), adv. Here is an anticipatory glance of what was to be. J. C. Shairp. an'ti-civ'ic (an'ti-siv'ik), a. Opposed to citizenship, esp. that of the theories of the French Revolutionists (1789).—an'ti-civ'ism (-12'm), n.

that of the theories of the French Revolutionists (1789).—
an'ti-civ'ism (-iz'm), n.
an'ti-civ'ism (-iz'm), n.
an'ti-civ'ism (-iz'm), n.
an'ti-civ'ism (-iz'm), n.
an'ti-civ'ism' (-iz'm), n.
Having opposite curvatures at a given point, that is, curved convexly along the perpendicular section, as the surface of a saddle;—opposed to synclustic.
—opposed to synclustic.
anticistic, or hyperbolic, curvature, Math., curvature of a saddle-shaped surface, where the tangent plane cuts it in four real directions, or the indicatrix is an hyperbola.
an'ti-cler'i-cal (-klêr'i-kâl), a. Opposed to the clergy or clericalism; esp., in European politics, opposed to the influence of the Roman Catholic clergy in public affairs.
an'ti-cliv'max (-kli'māks), n. Rhet. A sentence or passage in which the ideas fall off in dignity, or become less important and striking, at the close; — the opposite of climax.
It produces a ridiculous effect. Example:

Next comes Dalhousie, the great god of war,
Lieutenant-colonel to the Earl of Mar.

2. vl. Inhabitants of opposite an'th-com'et. n. See ANTI-a.

an'ti-cli'nal (ăn'tĭ-kli'năl), a. [anti-+Gr. κλίνεν to incline.] 1. Of or pert. to inclination in opposite directions; specif., Geol., of or pert. to an anticline. Cf. SYNCLIMAL.
2. Bol. Cutting the circumference of an organ at right angles: radial.

angles; radial.

anticlinal axis or line, Geol., the line from which strata dip in opposite directions, as from the ridge of a roof or the top of a fold.—a vertebra, Zoöl., in many animals one of the dorsal vertebre that has an upright spine toward which the spines of the neighboring vertebre are inclined.—a valley, Geol., a valley excavated in the axial portion of an anticlinal fold.

an'ti-cline (xn'tY-klin), n.

an anticlinal fold.

an'ti-cline (&n'tY-klin), n.

I. Geol. A fold or arch of rockstrata, dipping inopposite directions from an axis.

Pol An anticlinal wall.

Axial Plane.

an'ti-cli-no'ri-um (-kli-nō'ri-ŭm), n.; L. pl. -ria (-à). [NL.; anti- + Gr. [NL.; anti- + ακλίνειν to incline RALVEW to incline +
opos mountain.]
Geol. A series of anticline s and synclines, so grouped
that, taken together,
they have the general outline of an arch; — opposed to
synctinorium.

an'tic-ly (an'tik-li), adv. Oddly; grotesquely.
an'tic-ly (an'tik-li), adv. Oddly; grotesquely.
an'tic-her'er (an'tik-hörfer), n. Wireless Teleg. A device, one form of which consists of a scratched deposit of silver on glass, used in connection with the receiving apparatus for reading wireless signals. The electric waves falling on this contrivance increase its resistance several times. The anticoherer can be used in conjunction with a telephone. Cf. COHERER; see WHELESS TELEGRAPHY.
an'ti-cor (an'ti-kôr; -kôr), n. [anti- + L. cor heart.] Far. A dangerous inflammatory swelling of the chest, just opposite the heart, in domestic animals.

Anti-Corn-Law League. A league formed at Man-

Anti-Corn-Law League. A league formed at Man-chester, England, in 1839, under the leadership of Richard Cobden, to work for the repeal of the Corn Laws. After their repeal in 1846 the league dissolved. See CORN LAW.

Cobden, to work for the repeal of the Corn Laws. After their repeal in 1846 the league dissolved. See corn Law.

an'ti-cor-ro'sion (-kō-rō'zhžn), n. A preventive to corrosion, as anticorrosive paint.

an'ti-cor-ro'sive (-sīv), a. Preventing corrosion.—n. An anticorrosive substance.

an-ti'cous (an-ti'ksk), a. [L. anticus in front, foremost, fr. ante before.] Bot. a Facing toward the axis of the flower, as the introrse anthers of the water lily. b Turned away from the axis; facing anteriorly. Rare.

an'ti-cy'clone (an'ti-sī'klōn), n. Meteor. a A condition of the axin special poseite in character, as regards direction of the wind and distribution of barometric pressure, to that of a cyclone; also, the area (characterized by high pressure, and called also a high-pressure area, or simply a high) where this condition centers and where winds are blowing spirally outward. Cf. cyclone. b An atmospheric disturbance on the edge or front of such an area of high pressure; — called also high-area storm. or anticyclonic storm. When the winds are high and attended by snow and freezing temperatures, such storms have various local names, as bitz-zard, wet norther, purga, buran, etc.—an'ti-cy-clon'ic (-si-klōn'ſk), a.—an'ti-cy-clon'ic (-si-klōn'ſk), a. an'ti-cy-clon'ic (-si

an'ti-di'a-be'tin (-di'a-be'tin), n. Med. A mixture of sac-charin and mannite used instead of sugar in diabetes.

An'ti-dic'o-ma'ri-an (-dĭk' $\delta$ -mā'rī- $\delta$ n), n. [Gr.  $\delta$ - $\nu \tau i\delta$ i $\kappa$ os adversary + Ma $\rho i \Delta$  Mary.] Eccl. Hist. One of an heretical sect in Arabia (4th century) which denied the perpetual

cal sect in Arabia (4th century) which denied the perpetual virginity of Mary.

an'ti-din'ic (-d'in'ik), a. [anti- + Gr. δîvos a whirling.]

Med. Relieving or preventing vertigo.

an'ti-diph'the-rin (-d'ft'ht-rin), n. Med. An antidiphtheritic liquid obtained from diphtheria-bacillus cultures.

therete inquid obtained from diphtheria-bacilus cultures. an'ti-diph'the-rit'io (-dif'the-rit'l'ik), a. Med. Destructive to, or hindering the growth of, diphtheria bacilli. — n. An antidiphtheritic agent. an'ti-do'ta' [ $\Delta n'$ t'-d'b''a'],  $\Delta n'$ -dot'al, an'ti-do'ta' [ $\Delta n'$ t'-d'b'' [ $\Delta n'$ t'-d'b'' a'], a. Acting as, or of the nature of, an antidote; alexipharmic. — an'ti-dot'al-

1y, aav. aav

anti-dote (anti-dot), n. [L. antidotum, Gr. ἀντιδότον (sc. φάρμακον), fr. ἀντίδοτος given against; ἀντί against + διδόναι to give: cf. F. antidote. See Dose, n.] 1. A remedy to counteract the effects of poison; — used with against, for, or to; as, an antidote against, for, or to, poison.

2. Whatever tends to prevent mischievous effects, or to counteract evil that something else might produce. Syn. — Remedy, counteractive, preventive, mithridate.

an'ti-dote (an'ti-dōt), v. t.; an'n-dot'ed (-dōt'éd); an'n-dot'ng (-ing).

1. To counteract or neutralize by giving or taking an antidote.

Nor could Alexander himself . . . antidote . . . the poisonous draft, when it had once got into his veins.

2. To fortify or preserve by an antidote.

an'ti-dot'ism (an'ti-dōt'1z'm), n. Med. a Antagonism of drugs. b The giving of antidotes.

an-tid'ro-mous (an'ti-d'rō-mūs), a. [anti- +-dromous.]

Bot. Having the course of a spiral reversed; heterodromous; as, antidromous torsion of a vine. — an-tid'ro-my (-mi), n.

(-mY), n. an'ti-e-met'ic (an'tY-e-met'Yk), a. [anti-+emetic.] Med.

(-m), n.

an'ti-e-met'ic (an'ti-\(^{\text{i}}\)-met'ik), a. [anti-+emetic.] Med.
Checking or allaying vomiting. —n. An antiemetic agent.

an'ti-en'zyme (\(^{\text{i}}\)-met'i-\(^{\text{i}}\)-met'in), n. Chem. Any substance
acting antagonistically toward an enzyme.

an'ti-fed'er-al-ist (-f\(^{\text{i}}\)-f\(^{\t

of mis.

2. Astron. Situated near the poles of value in the Gal'lic (-găl'lk) | a. Opposed to Antifriction an'ti-Gal'lic an (-găl'l-kăn) | what is Gal. Wheels. lic or French; sometimes, specif., opposed to certain antipapal views of the early Gallican church; ultramontame an'ti-Gal'li-can, n. — an'ti-Gal'li-can-ism ('12'm), n.

an'ti-Gal'lic (-gal'lic)
an'ti-Gal'lic (-gal'lic)
an'ti-Gal'lic (-gal'lic)
an'ti-Gal'lic (-gal'lic)
an'ti-Gal'lican (-gal'l-kan)
by what is Gallic or French; sometimes, specif., opposed to certain antipapul views of the early Gallican church; ultramontane,
—an'ti-Gal'li-can, n. — an'ti-Gal'li-can-ism ('12'm), n.
an'ti-god' (-gôd'), n. One opposed to God, as a rival deity.
An tig'o-ne (an-tig'ō-nè), n. [L., fr. Gr. 'Aptryōrn,] Gr.
Myth. A daughter of Edipus and Jocasta, typical of the faithfulness and heroism in the Greek ideal of noble womanlood. In Sophocles's 'Edipus at Colonus' she accompanies her blinded father to Attica, where she remains with him until his death. In the "Antigone" she buries the body of her brother Polynices in violation of the command of her uncle, Creon, who sentences her to burial alive. She hangs herself in the tomb. In the (lost) "Antigone" written by Euripides, she is saved by, and married to, her lover Hæmon, Creon's son, with the aid of Dionysus. In Sophocles's play Hæmon kills himself in the tomb of Antigone. Cf. Edit's, Ismen, Polynices.
Antig'o-non (non), n. [NL.; Gr. aptr. like + your knee; -so called from the geniculate stems.] Bol. A small genus of tropical polygonaceous herbs, climbing by tendrils, having apetalous flowers with brightly colored petaloid sepals. A. leptopus is the mountain rose.
antig'o-rite(-rit), n. [From the Valle d'Antigorio, Piedmont.] Min. A brownish green lamellar variety of serpentine. H., 2.5. Sp. gr., 2.62.
an'ti-gug'gler (Krit'-gug'ler), n. [anti- + guggle or gurgle.] A crooked tube for introducing air into a bottle to prevent gurgling or disturbing the sediment in pouring liquid.
an'ti-hæmo-lytic, -he'mo-lyt'lc(-b\u00famb-lif'lk;-h\u00e4mo-liguid-eartilage, within or in front of the helix. See Ale.
an'ti-her'dr-rhag'lc(-h\u00e5mb-r\u00e4\u00famb-r\u00e4\u00famb-r\u00e4\u00famb-r\u00e4\u00famb-r\u00e4\u00famb-r\u00e4\u00e

an'ti-church'i-an, n. & a. See ANTI-b.
An-tic'i-pat-a-ble (En-t's'T-pāt-d-b'l), a. See ABLE.
An-tic'i-pate (-pāt), p. a. [L. an-tic'i-pate (-pāt), p. a. [L. an-tic'i-pate], adv. Obs.
An-tic'i-pat-tly. Anticipative.
Ref. Sp.
Anticipative. (Enticipates.
An-tic'i-pat'or, n. One who an'ti-cize (En'ti-siz), v. i. Topisy antice. Rare. Browning.
An'tick, a. & n. + ANTIC, ANTIQUE. an'ticl, a. q. n. T Antic, antique.
an'ticlas'si-cist, n. See anti-b.
An'ti-cle's (an'ti-klē'a), n. [L.,
fr. Gr. 'Antiklē'a), n. [L.,
fr. Gr. 'Antiklē'a), an imother
of Odysseus (Ulysses).
an'ti-cle'rgy, n. See anti-a.
an'ti-cli'nai, n. Geol. = anticiving. of Odysseus (Ulysses).

an'ti-cliergy, n. See Anti-a.

an'ti-cliergy, n. See Anti-b.

an'ti-creation, n. See Anti-b.

an'ti-creation, n. See Anti-cliergey, n. See Anti-cliergey, n. See Anti-cliergey, n. See Anti-cliergey, n. Railway Constitution.

an'ti-creation, n. See Anti-b.

an'ti-creation, n. See Anti-cliergey, n. Railway Constitution.

an'ti-creation, n. See Anti-cliergey, n. See Anti-cl

2. pl. Inhabitants of opposite an'ti-com'et, n. See anti-a. hemispheres or antipodes. an'ti-church', a. See anti-b. an'ti-church'i-an, n. & see anti-b. an'ti-com-mer'ciai, a. See anti-b. an'ti-com-mer'ciai, a. See anti-b. an'ti-com-mer'ciai, a. an'ti-com'ment, a. See anti- b. an'ti-com-mer'cial, a. See lan'ti-com-mer'cial, a. See lan'ti-com-mer'cial, a. See lan'ti-com-mer'cial, a. It. l. Lit, antique-modern; — generally used satirically. Raw: an'ti-com'st-dr'tion-al, a. See an'ti-com-ta'gious, a. an'ti-com-ta'gious, a. an'ti-com-ta'gious, a. See an'ti-com'ul'sive, a. \$n. See an'ti-com', a. See an'ti-b. an'ti-cor'set, a. See an'ti-b. an'ti-cor'set, a. See an'ti-b. an'ti-cor'set, a. See an'ti-b. an'ti-cor'set, a. See an'ti-com'set, a. See an'ti-com'ometrical functions. 'ti-court', a. See Anti-b. 'ti-court', a. See Anti-b. 'ti-court'ier, n. See An-

= PRONAOS. [Anterior.]
| an-ti'cus (-kūs), a. [L.] Anat.
an'ti-Cy-ril'li-an, a. Opposed
to Cyril; — applied specif. to
the Nestorians in the early to Cyril; — applied specif. to the Nestorians in the early church.

an'ti-dac'tyl, n. [L. antidac-tylus, fr. Gr. aprtidaktvidos.] A reversed deatyl; an anapæst. an'ti-dan'cing, a. See anti-dan'cing, a. See anti-dan'ti-dar'eing, a. See anti-dan'ti-dar'eing, a. See anti-da'ti-dar'eing, a. See anti-dar'ti-dar'eing, a. See

an'ti-cryp'tic, a. [See ANTI-; springbuck. See SPRINGBUCK. CRYPTIC.] Zolil. Designating protective coloration imitative of the animal's surroundings in order that it may be less conspicuous to its prev. an-ti'cum (An-ti'kmm), n. L. pl.-cor. [LL, fr. LGr. an-ti'cum (An-ti'kmm), n. t. pl.-RIA (-à). [NL.] = PRONAO. [Antarior.] ANTIDOTARY. springbuck. See SPRINGBUCK.
an'ti-do'ron (-do'rōn), n.; L.
pl.-DORA (-rd), [LL., fr. LGr.
dvriôωρον, lit., gift instead.]
Eccl. = EULOGIA 6.
an'ti-do-ta'-rium(-do-ta'rī-tm),
n.; L. pl.-BIA (-d). [NL.] =
ANTIDOTARY. A Dlynesian
anarylidaceous plant (Crinum
anarccum), or its large white
discum), or its large white
discum, or its large white
dot to various poisons,
an'ti-dot'l-cal (-do'f-ta'), adv.
an'ti-do't-l-cal (-do'f-ta'), adv.
[an'ti-dor'l-cal (-do'f-ta'), adv.
[an'ti-dor'l-cal (-do'f-ta'),
an'ti-do'ro-mal (in-tid'rō-mal),
a. Bot. Antidromous.
an'ti-duke', n. See Anti-b.
an'ti-dy-ma'ric, a. See Anti-b.
an'ti-dy-ma'ric, a. 5ee Anti-b.
an'ti-dy-mater', a. 5ee Anti-b.
an'ti-dy-mater', a. 5ee Anti-b.
an'ti-dy-mater', a. See Anti-b.
an'ti-dy-ma'ric, a. See Anti-b.

nrti-sph'i-al'tic. Var. of Ant-RPHIAITIC. an'ti-sph'i-sp'tic. Var. of Ant-RPII.EFIIO. an'ti-sph'i-co-pial. α., an'ti-sph'i-co-pis'. Oc-pial. α., an'ti-an'ti-sph'i-co-pist. n. See ANII- b. an'ti-gram-mat'i-cal, α. See ANII- b. an'ti-gram-mat'i-cal, α. See ANII- c. an'ti-graph (an'ti-graf). n. [Gr. an'ti-graph (an'ti-graf). n. [Gr. an'ti-graph (an'ti-graf). n. [Gr. an'ti-graph (an'ti-graf). n. [Gr. An'ti-van-gal'i-cal]. α. See ANII- b. an'ti-graph (an'ti-graf). n. Anti-b' van-gal'i-cal]. α. See ANII- b. an'ti-graph (an'ti-graf). n. Anti-b' van-gal'i-cal]. α. See Anti-Seath Coll. a. See Anti-Call College of the Call College of t an'ti-flat'u-lent, a. See anti-b. an'ti-hy dro-pho'bic, a. See anti-by. an'ti-for'eign (-for'nn), a. See anti-hy'gi-en'ic, a. See anti-ban'ti-for'eign (-for'nn), a. See anti-ban'ti-for'eign, a. Preventive foul'er, n. an'ti-foul'er, n. See anti-b. See anti-b. See anti-b. See anti-foul'er, n. See anti-fo

curves in reverse about an axis. antig'ra-phy (un-tig'ra-ft), n. Art or process of making antigraphs or copies. antigrop-los (-grop'e-los; -loz), n., pl. \$ sing. [Cf. anti-, Gr. vypo's wet, and maho's clay, mud.] A kind of spatterdashes or boots for wet weather. anti-hec'tic, a. See anti-b. anti-hec'tic, a. See anti-b. anti-hec'to, n. See anti-c. anti-he'to, n. See anti-c. anti-hi-drov'ic. Var. of anhi-Drotic. DROTIC.
an'ti-hunt'ing, a. See ANTI-b.
an'ti-hy'dro-pho'bic, a. See
ANTI-b. [b.

sion of the empire and the closer relation of its parts, esp.

sion of the empire and the closer relation of its parts, esp. in matters of commerce and imperial defense. See IMPERIALISM.—an'ti-im-pe'ri-al-ist (ăn'tī-'Im-pē'rī-āl-ist), n.—an'tī-im-pe'rī-al-is'tīc (-is'tīk), a.

an'tī-Jac'o-bin (-jāk'ō-bin), a. Opposed to the Jacobins; hence, opposed to democratic principles.—n. One opposed to the Jacobins.—an'tī-Jac'o-bin-ism (-Iz'm), n.

an'tī-Jap-sa'rī-an (-iāp-sā'rī-ān), n. [an'tī-- I. lapsus fall.] One who disbelieves in the Fall of Man.

an'tī-Ja-comp'ton (-iā-kōmp'tšn), a. U.S. Hist. Opposed to the admission of Kansas as a State under the proslavery constitution framed at Lecompton, Kansas, 1857.

an'tī-le-gom'e-na (-iā-gōm'ē-nā), n. pl. [NL.; Gr. αντί against + λέγων to speak; part. pass. Ανόμενος.] Those books of the New Testament whose canonicity was for a time in dispute, hence often called deuterocanonical (which see);—opposed to homologomena.

an'tī-lep'sis (-iāp'sis), n. [Nl.; anti-+ Gr. λῆψις a seizing.] Med. Treatment of disease by revulsion or derivation.—an'tī-lep'tīc (-tīk), a.

an'ti-lep'sis (-lep'sis), n. [All., all.] ing.] Med. Treatment of disease by revulsion or derivation.—an'ti-lep'tic (-tik), a. an'ti-lith'ic (-lith'ik), a. Med. Preventive or destructive of urinary calculi.—n. An antilithic agent.
An'til-le'an (&n'ti-lē'an), a. Of or pertaining to the Antilles;—sometimes applied to all the West Indies except the Bahamas.—n. A native of the Antilles.

the Bahamas.—n. A native of the Antilles.

Antillean subreylon, Biogeog., a subdivision of the Neotropical region including the Greater and Lesser Antilles.

Antil'o-chus (Xn-til'ô-kūs), n. [L., fr. Gr. 'Aντιλοχοs.]

Gr. Myth. A son of Nestor and friend of Achilles, to whom he broke the news of Patroclus's death. He was killed by Memmon, and avenged by Achilles.

Bn'tl-log'mic.-le'mic (Xn'tY-lē'mīk), n. Med. A remedy are instructions.

an'ti-16"mic. -16 mic (an'ti-16"mik), n. Med. A remedy against the plague.

an'ti-10g'a-rithm (-18g'ā-rīth'm), n. Medh. The number corresponding to a logarithm; rarely, the complement of a given logarithm; also, the logarithmic cosine corresponding to a given logarithmic sine. — an'ti-10g'a-rith'mic (-rīth'mik; -rīth'mik), a.

an-ti'o-gous (ān-ti'/ō-gūs), a. Of the contrary name or character: — omosed to analogous.

- opposed to analogous.

antilogous pole, Puroelect., that pole of a crystal which becomes negatively electrified when heated.

comes negatively electrified when heated. an-tilo-gy (-jI), n, pl, -oies (-jIz). [Gr.  $a\nu\tau\lambda oyia$ , fr.  $a\nu\tau\lambda oyo$ ; contradictory;  $a\nu\tau$  against  $+\lambda \epsilon \gamma \epsilon \nu$  to speak.] A contradiction in terms  $e^{\nu}$  ideas. An-tilo-pe (an-tilo-pt), n. 1. [l. c.] (pron. an'ti-lop) Obs. form of antelope.

An-til'o-pe (an-til'o-pè), n. 1. [l. c.] (pron. an'ti-lōp) Obs. form of antelopes.

Zoöl. A genus of antelopes, in recent usage limited to the saim. See sasm, Illust.

an'ti-ly'sin (an'ti-l'sin), n. Physiol. Chem. A substance antagonistic to a lysin, serving to protect the cells from the attacks of the lysin. See anytheory, Side-Chain Theory.

an'ti-y'sis (an-til'i-sin), n. [NL.; anti-+-lysis.] Med. The action of an antilysin.—an'ti-ly'io (an'ti-lit'ik), a. an'ti-ys'sic (an'ti-lit'ls'lk), a. dn. [anti-+Gr. Aviora rage, madness.] Preventive of hydrophobia; antihydrophobic.

an'ti-ma-cas'sar (-md-kās'ar), n. A cover to protect the back or arms of a chair, sofa, etc., from Macassar oil or other oil from the hair; a tidy.

an'ti-mask'.—masque' (ān'ti-māsk'), n. A grotesque interlude, between the parts of a mask. Bacon.—an'ti-mask'er.—masque' (ma's'ker), n.

an'ti-me-phit'ic (-mē-fit'lk), a. Med. Destructive of mephitic gases.—n. A remedy against mephitic gases.

an'ti-mer (ān'ti-mēr), n. [anti-+-mere.] Zoôl. One of opposite corresponding parts symmetrical with respect to the main axis, as the halves of bilaterally symmetrical animals or parts; — distinguished from metamere.—an'ti-mer'lo (-mēr'lk), a.—an-tim'er-ism (fan'ti-mēr-ism (fan'ti-mēr-ism (fan'ti-mēr-ism), n.

an'ti-mis'sion (-mīsh'ān), a. Eccl. Opposed to foreign missions.—Antimission Baptists. See Baptist, a. Opposed to monar'dhi-cal (-mō-nār'klk), a. Opposed to monarchical government.

an'ti-mo-nar'chi-cal-nār', n. A salt of antimonic acid.

cattobe - Anticash os var. Of anti-cattobe - Anticash os antikang a See anti-a.

antikang a See anti-a.

antikang a See anti-a.

anti-lang or see anti-b.

anti-lang on see anti-b.

anti-lang on see anti-b.

anti-lang on see anti-b.

Anti-lib's nus (anti-lib'a-lantilib's nus (anti-lib's nus), n.

A balancing : counterpoising. Rare.

De (uniney.

anti-liq'uor, a. See anti-b.

anti-liq'uor, a. Fee anti-b.

anti-liq'uor, a. Fe

an'th-lo'bl-uim (in'th-lo'bl-uim),
n. [NL., fr. Gr. arrix\(\hat{o}\)[in'] Anat.

An'th-lo-ca'yra (in'th-lo-ka'pr\(\hat{o}\), n. [NL., ; Antilope +
L. capra she goat.] Zool. A
genus of ruminants, constituting a separate family, An'thcap' ni-ds (-kkp'ri-dc), including only the proughcorn, short

cap'ri.de ('kkp'ri'de', includ-ing only the promphorn. an'ti-log'ic. n. False or spuri-ouelogic. See ERISTIC. 2 — an'-ti-log'ical ('kli'/'kkil). a. An'ti-log'i ma ('An'ti-lop'i'ne). n.pl. [NI.] See ANTELOPIN. an'ti-opins. an'ti-opins. an'ti-opins. an'ti-opins.

an'ti-mon'arch.ist (-mon'ar-kist), n. One opposed to monarchical government.

an'ti-mo-nate' (an'tY-mō-nat'), n. A salt of antimonic acid.

an'ti-mo'ni-al (-mō'n1-āl), a. Of or pertaining to antimony; containing antimony.—n. Pharm. A preparation or medicine containing antimony.

antimonial powder, Pharm., a powder consisting of one part oxide of antimony and two parts phosphate of calcium. It is a diaphoretic, emetic, and cathartic—also called James's powder.—a. vermilion.—ANTIMONY VERMILION. an'ti-in'crus-ta'tor (-In'kriis-ta'tir), n. Any substance for preventing scale in steam boil-ers; a boiler compound. an'ti-Ju-da'ic, a. See anti-ban'ti-Ju-da'ic, a. See anti-ban'ti-Ju-da'ic, a. See anti-ban'ti-Ju-da'ic, a. See anti-ban'ti-de-viode. Var. of anti-ma'n't-kath'ode. Var. of anti-ma'n't-mac'heath'-cal (-maj'ts-

an trustonne, a. See ANTI-b: MACHINE, 7. anti-mag'is-trat'i-cal (-mäj'rs-trat'; ka'l), a. [anti-+ magis-trate.] Opposed to the office or authority of magistrates. Obs. anti-mal-d'ral. a. See ANTI-b anti-Mal-thu'sian, a. See

ANTI- b.
An'ti-ma'ri-an, n. [anti- + Gr. Mapía Mary.] Eccl. Hist. =
ANTIDICOMARIAN.

Mapia Mary.] Eccl. Hist.

ANY DROMARIAN. See ANTI-A.

ANY DROMARIAN. See ANTI-B.

an'ti-mo'ni-at'ed (an'ti-mo'ni-at'ed), p. a. Combined or prepared with antimony: as. antimoniated tartar.

an'ti-mo'ni-at'ed (an'ti-mō'ni-āt'ed), p. a. Combined or prepared with antimony; as, antimoniated tartar. an'ti-mon'tc (-mōn'fk), a. Chem. Pertaining to, or derived from, antimony;—said of those compounds in which antimony is pentavalent.

antimonic acid, any of three acids derived from antimonic acid (8b<sub>2</sub>0<sub>3</sub>) and distinguished, as in the case of the phosphoric acids, as orthoantimonic acid (HSb0<sub>2</sub>0<sub>3</sub>) repairimonic acid (HSb0<sub>2</sub>0<sub>3</sub>) and pyroantimonic acid (HSb0<sub>2</sub>0<sub>3</sub>); specif., the ortho acid. According to a less proper, but still common, usage the acid HSb0<sub>2</sub> is called specif. antimonic acid, and the acid H<sub>2</sub>8b<sub>2</sub>0<sub>7</sub>, metantimonic acid, thus causing some confusion. All three acids are obtainable in the free state as white powders.—a. anhydride, antimony pentoxide.—a. chloride, antimony pentachloride.

an'ti-mo-nide (an'ti-mō-nid; -nid), n. Also-nid. Chem. A binary compound of which antimony is one constituent. an'ti-mo'ni-ous (-mō'ni-us), a. Chem. Pertaining to, or derived from, antimony;—said of those compounds in which antimony is trivalent.

an'ti-mo-inde (an'ti-mo-ind ;-nid), n. Also-ind. Chem. A binary compound of which antimony is one constituent.

an'ti-mo'ni-ous (-mō'ni-ws), a. Chem. Pertaining to, or derived from, antimony; as aid of those compounds in which antimony is trivalent.

antimonious acid, the acid H3sbO<sub>3</sub>, obtained as a white precipitate by treating tartar emetic with dilute sulphuric acid; also, the acid H3sbO<sub>3</sub>, obtained from the former as white powder by loss of water, and distinguished as metanimonious acid.—a. anhydride, antimony trioxide.—a. chloride, antimony trichloride.

an'ti-mo-nite' (an'ti-mō-nit'), n. a Chem. A salt of antimonious acid. b Min. Stibnite.

an'ti-mo'ni-u-ret'ed ) (-mō'ni-ū-rēt'ēd; -mō-ni'ū-rēt'ēd),

an'ti-mo'ni-u-ret'ed a. Chem. Combined with or containing antimony; as, antimoniuvated hydrogen, or stiblne.

an'ti-mo-ny (an'ti-mō-ni), n. [LL. antimonium, of untary-moving, current of the atmosphere over a monsoon.

an'ti-mo-ny (an'ti-mō-ni), n. [LL. antimonium, of untary-moving, current of the atmosphere over a monsoon.

an'ti-mo-ny (an'ti-mō-ni), n. [LL. antimonium, of untary-moving. 2. An element of metallic appearance and crystalline structure, tin-white in color, hard and brittle. Symbol Sb (Stibium); at wt., 120.2. Antimony occurs in the free state, also in the minerals stibnite, kermesite, valentinite, senarmonitie, etc., and in the ores of lead and other metals. Metallic antimony has been known since the 15th century. It is prepared chiefly from its sulphide stibnite, by roasting and reducing with charcoal or by reducing directly with iron in crucibles. Meting point 630° C. (116° F). Sp. gr., 6.72-6.36. Weight per cu. ft. 419.2 lbs. Its chief imparts hardness and the property of expanding on solidification. Chemically, antimony is classed sometimes as a metal, sometimes as a nonmetal. Its prominent valences are three and five, and it is placed with introgen, phosphorus, arsenic, etc., in the periodic system. Compounds of antimony are used in medicine and the arts. See below.

an'ti-mo-ny' ('an'ti-m

antimony potassium taxirate, or tariar enetic.
antimony pother. Native antimony oxide, esp. cervantite.
antimony pentachioride. Chem. A compound, SbCl<sub>5</sub>,
obtained by the direct union of antimony and chlorine as
a colorless fuming liquid which combines with water to
form the crystalline hydrates SbCl<sub>5</sub>'H<sub>2</sub>O, SbCl<sub>5</sub>'4H<sub>2</sub>O,
antimony pentoxide. Chem. A compound, Sb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, obtained as a pale yellow amorphous powder by heating antimonic acid.

tained as a pale yellow amorphous powder by heating antimonic acid.

antimony rubber. An elastic durable red variety of vulcanized caoutchouc. It contains antimony sulphide.

antimony trichloride. Chem. A compound, SbCl3, obtained as a soft, white, fuming crystalline mass by dissolving antimony trisulphide in hydrochloric acid and distilling; — called also butter of antimony.

antimony trioxide. Chem. A compound, Sb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> or Sb<sub>4</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, formed as a white powder when antimony burns or when antimonious acid is carefully heated, and occurring native as valentinite and senarmonitie.

antimony trisulphide. Chem. A compound, Sb<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub>, occurring native as stibnite, and obtained as an orange-red precipitate by passing hydrogen sulphide into a solution of antimony trichloride.

precipitate by passing hydrogen sulphide into a solution of antimony trichloride.

antimony vermilion. A fine vermilion pigment prepared by treating antimony chloride or tartar emetic with a thiosulphate, in solution.

antimony white. Antimony trioxide, Sb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.

an'ti-ne-phritric (-nē-fritrik), a. Med. Counteracting diseases of the kidneys.—n. An antinephritic remedy.

an'ti-neu-ral'gic (-nū-rāl'jik), a. Med. Relieving neuralgia.—n. A remedy for neuralgia.

an'ti-node' (án'ti-nō'd), n. Physics. That point of a vibrating body which lies midway between two adjacent nodes.

an'ti-no'mi-an (án'ti-nō'mi-ān), a. [Sea Antinony.] Of or pertaining to the antinomians; opposed to the doctrine that the moral law is obligatory.

Rhet. Fig. Repetition of the same words or ideas in transposed order.

antime'ster, n. [Gr. dv7t-like + \(\mu \) \( \text{Arthorough} \) (Framiliony \( \text{Fidelian} \) (Framili

Rhet. Fig. Repetition of the an'ti-mo-nous. Var. or analyses are words or ideas in transposed order. Another sis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. αντιμετάθεσις.] Rhet. Fig. Repetition in inverse order of the members of an antithesis. — an'ti-met'a-thet'ic, α. an-tim'e-ter, n. [Gr. αντι- like antimony yellow. a = NAPLES YELLOW. 

\*\*PETPOV measure: A modification of the particular order of the proportion of the proporti

an'ti-no'mi-an (an'ti-nō'mi-an), n. Eccl. Hist. One who holds that, under the gospel dispensation, the moral law is of no use or obligation, on the ground that faith alone is necessary to salvation. The term was applied to Johann Agricola and his followers, with whom the doctrine was rather a theory of salvation than a rule of ethics; but the term has been applied to others actually or supposedly justifying immoral practices by such a theory, as certain Genostics of the 2d and 3d centuries A.D., the Davidists, Familists, etc.—an'ti-no'mi-an-ism'(12'm), n.
an-tin'o-my (an-tin'o-mi), n.; pl.-mies (-miz). [L. antinomia, Gr. avruoqua; avr. tagainst + νόμος law.] 1. Opposition of one law or rule to another law or rule.
Different commentators have deduced from it the very opposite doctrines. In some instances this apparent antinomy is doubtful.
A brooding, analytic, modern mind, conscious of the awful antinomies of existence, yet hanging on to a shred of hope, courageous in the face of an apparently heartless fate. K. Burton.
2. An opposing law or rule of any kind.
As it were by his own antinomy, or counterstatute. Milton.
3. Metaph. A contradiction between two principles each of which is taken to be true, or between inferences correctly drawn from such principles. A genuine antinomy does not involve any logical fallacy. Kant held that natural antinomies ensue when reason endeavors to apply the categories of the understanding, suitable to empirical experience, to the transcendental and absolute. He distinguishes: first, the antinony of the conceptions of a finite and an infinite world in space and time: second, of the divisibility and indivisibility of matter; third, of freedom and necessity; fourth, of the existence of necessary being, or God.
an'ti-no'mi' (an'ti-no'm'), n. A yellowish poisonous substance derived from cresol, used as a fungicide.
An-tin'o-tis (an-tin'o-is), n. [L, fr. Gr. 'Arrivoos.]
1. A beautiful youth born at Claudiopolis in Bithynia, the favorite of Hadrian, who enrolled him among the gods afte

cidan kings of Syria, who usually bore the name Antiochus. Antiochian era. See ERA.—A. school, Theol., the system of doctrinal views taught in the 4th and 5th centuries in Antioch in Syria, whose peculiarities consisted in the assertion of the freedom of the will, opposing Augustinanism on this point; of the conjunction of the human and divine natures in Christ, opposing the Athanasian doctrine of their union; and in interpreting the Scriptures grammatically rather than allegorically, as the Alexandrian school did.—A. text. See TEXT.

their union; and in interpreting the Scriptures grammatically rather than allegorically, as the Alexandrian school did.—A. text. See Text.

an'ti-o'don-tal'gio (-ō'dōn-tal']ik), a. Med. Efficacious in curing toothache.—n. A remedy for toothache.

An-ti'o-pe (An-ti'ō-pē), n. [Gr. 'Arrion,] Gr. Myth. 1. A. Theban princess carried off by Epopeus, king of Sicyon, and rescued by her uncle Lycus. She became mother of Amphion and Zethus, who were left to be brought up by herdsmen. Maltreated by Direc, the wife of Lycus, she fied and unknowingly took refuge with her sons. Direc ordered the young men to the her to the horns of a wild bull, but, discovering that Antiope was their mother, they so treated Direc instead.

2. An Amazon, mother of Hippolytus, by Theseus.

An'ti-pæ'do-bap'tist, or -pe'do-bap'tist (āu'li-pē'dō-bāp'-tīst), n. [auti--pæ'dō-bap'tist]. One of a sect of Anabaptists in Switzerland and Southern Germany originating about 1523, led by Balthazar Hübmaier.—An'ti-pæ'dō-bap'tism, or -pe'do-bap'tism (-tīz'm), n.

an'ti-par'a-be'ma (-pār'd-be'mā), n.; L. pl. -BEMATA (-tā).

Arch. Either of the two chapels opposite the parabemata.

an'ti-par'al-lel(-pār'd-lēl), a. 1. Runing parallel in a contrary direction.

2. Geom. Having the relative position of two straight lines (or planes) which form with a third straight line

an'ti-par'al-lel'o-gram (-lēl'ō-grām), n. Geom. A quadrilateral having two sides parallel and two antiparallel.

an'ti-par'al-lel'o-gram (-lēl'ō-grām), n. Geom. A quadrilateral having two sides parallel and two antiparallel.

an'ti-par'al-lel'o-gram (-lēl'ō-grām), n. Geom. A quadrilateral having two sides parallel and two antiparallel.

an'ti-par'al-sid'ic (-pār'd-lēl')trik), a. Med. Remedial or preventive of paralysis.

an'ti-par'al-sid'ic (-sīt'īk), a. Destroying, or hindering the growth of, parasites.—n. A medicine for paralysis.

an'ti-par'al-rel' -sīt'le (-sīt'lk), a. Destroying, or hindering the growth of, parasites.—n. An antiparasitic agent.



an'ti-par'a-sit'ac (-sit'ik), a. Destroying, or hindering the growth of, parasites. — n. An antiparasitic agent.

charm supposed to protect the bearer from harm. Phil. 1.
an'ti-Nices' an, or an'ti-Ni-ce' an, n. Eccl. Hist. One of any sect opposed to the downtine anti-Ni-ce anti-Ni-ce and the Nices an or an'ti-Nices' an'ti-Nices' an or an'ti-Nices' an'ti-Nice

an-tiph'o-nal (an-tif'o-nal), n. A book of antiphons or an-

Anti-pa-tha'ri-a (an'ti-pa-tha'ri-a), n. pl. [NL. See Antiparhy.] Zool. An order or suborder of Zoantharia in which the tentacles and mesenteries are few and the axial coral is usually branched and hornlike. It includes the black corals.—an'ti-pa-tha'ri-an'. an. & n.
an'ti-pa-thet'ic (-the'th'k) an. I. Having a natural conan'ti-pa-thet'ic (-the'th'k) an. I. Having a natural conan'ti-pa-thet'ic (-the'th'k) an. I. Having a natural conan'ti-pa-thet'ic-al (-t-kāi) trariety, or constitutional aversion, to a thing; marked by antipathy;—often with to. Perhaps we may distinguish between the impulse to inflict pain and the series of the control the the series of the control the thing and the series of the control the series of the seri

theory of phlogiston. —an'ti-phlo-gis'tian, α. an'ti-pho-gis'tic (tik), α. 1. Chem. Opposed to the doctrine of phlogiston.

2. Med. Counteracting inflammation. —n. Med. Any medicine or diet which tends to check inflammation.

An-tiph'o-lus of Eph'o-sus \ ((\begin{array}{c}\) (\begin{array}{c}\) (\begin{a

Antip'a-ter (&n-t'p'd-ter). Antip-an

anti-Par's politic (phr'neliti), antip'ointip, antip'airis).

A member of that faction of file.

It lish party in Parliament which deposed Charles Parnell the firsh party in Parliament which deposed Charles Parnell the firsh party in Parliament which deposed Charles Parnell the firsh party in the Vars. of ANTIPACODAPTIST.

TSM
an'ti-pe-dun'cu-lar, a. Bot.
Opposite to a peduncle.
anti-pen'dium. Corrupt. of
ANTIPENSIOUS.
an'ti-per'i-stat'i-cal-ly, adv. of
ANTIPENSTATIC.-ICAL.
an'ti-per'i-stat'i-cal-ly, adv. of
ANTIPENSTATIC.-ICAL.
an'ti-pet'al-ous, a. Bot. Having stamens opposite, or in front
of, the petals.
an'ti-phig'mic (-fär'm'k), a.
[anti-phig'mic (-fär'm'k), a.
[anti-phig'mic (-fär'm'k), a.
an'ti-phig'mic (-fär'm'k), a.
[anti-phig'mic (-fä

2. Opposed to phonetic spelling; unphonetic.
unphonetic.
(\*\*Ton'Tk), an'ti-phon't-lan'.

\*\*Antiphonal.

\*\*antiphon't-sal-ly, an'.

\*\*antiphon't-sal-ly, an'.

\*\*antiphon't-sal-ly, an'.

\*\*antiphon't-sal-ly, an'.

\*\*antiphon't-sal-ly, an'.

\*\*antiphon't-nat' (an'ti-pla'net').

\*\*an't-lan't (an'ti-pla'net').

\*\*an't-lan't-lan't (a. Se an'.

\*\*an't-pla't-lan't (a. S an'.

\*\*see An'i-lan't-pod'.

\*\*an't-pla't-lan't (a. S an'.

\*\*See An'i-lan't-pod'.

\*\*an't-pod'.

an'ti-pol'e-mist, n. [anti-+ Gr. môkenos war.] An opponent of war.

Daff. E. D.

an'ti-polit'i-tal, a. See anti-b.
an'ti-polit (in'the polit), n. (Tagalog, Visayan.] The bread-truit. Phil. I.
an'ti-pol'e-ry (-pôp'e-r), n. See anti-b.
an'ti-pol'e-ry (-pôp'e-r), n.
See anti-b.
an'ti-pol'u-lar, a. See anti-b.
an'ti-pol'u-lar, a. See anti-b.
an'ti-po-sal'tion (-pô-z'sh'ān), n. See anti-co-tan'tial, a. Math. Lit., opposite to potential: - u-sed to designate a group of cyclic substitutions (3, b, c, . . . .), formed from a given group of substitutions (5, 5, . . . ) so that the product of any by the inverse of the following is constant, thus \$a, \( \lambda\_{a+1} = K \). an'ti-podag'ric, a. a. See Anti-b. an'ti-pod'a-gron (an'ti-pôd'a-gron (an'ti-pôd

an-tiph'o-nal (an-tif'o-näl), n. A book of antiphons or anthems; an antiphonary.

an-tiph'o-na-ry (-nā-rl), n.; pl. -ribs (-riz). [LL. antiphonarium.] A book containing a collection of antiphons; the book in which the antiphons of the breviary, with their musical notes, are contained. — an-tiph'o-na-ry, a.

an-tiph'o-ny (-o-ni), n.; pl. -ribs (-niz). [See antithen.]

1. A musical response; also, antiphonal chanting or singing.

2. An anthem, psalm, or musical composition sung alternately by a choir or congregation divided into two parts.

Ol never more for me shall winds intone,

With all your tops, a vast antiphony.

3. Greek Music. Accompaniment in the octave.

an-tiph'ra-sis (-rā-sis), n. [L., fr. Gr. ἀντιφράζειν to express by antithesis.] Rhel. The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning; as when a court of justice is called a court of vengeance.

an'ti-phras'tic (an'tī-frās'tik) } a. [Gr. ἀντιφράστικός.]

an'ti-phras'tical (-tī-kāi) } Of or pertaining to antiphrasis. — an'ti-phras'tical-tī-kāi) } Of or pertaining to antiphrasis. — an'ti-phras'tical-tī-kāi) } of or pertaining to anan'ti-phys'i-cal (-tī-kāi) } a.

A medicine for phhisis. — an'ti-phisis.— n.

A medicine for phhisis. — an'ti-phisis.— n.

A medicine for phhisis. — an'ti-phisis.— n.

A medicine for phhisis. — an'ti-phisis-tial-ty, adv.

an'ti-phys'i-cal (-tī-kāi) } trary to nature; unnatural.

Conan'ti-phys'i-cal (-tī-kāi) } trary to nature; unnatural.

An'ti-phys'i-cal (-tī-kāi) } trary to nature; unnatural.

Conan'ti-phys'i-cal (-tī-kāi) } trary to nature; unnatural.

Conan'ti-phys'i-cal (-tī-kāi) } a.

1. Pertaining to the antipostic (-plās'tīk), a.

1. Diminishing plasticity.

2. Mcd. Preventing or checking the process of healing, or granulation.— n. An antiphastic agent.

2. Diametrically opposite.

There was nothing so antipoda; or two opposite points an'ti-qua-ry (an'ti-kwā-r), n.; pl.-bies (-riz). 1. A very old man. Obs.

2. An official custodian of antiquities. Obs.

3. A student of old times through their relics, as monuments, remains of ancient habitations, statues, coins, manuscripts, etc.; one who collects or studies antiquities.

4. Obs. a A grotesque figure; antic. b Antiquity. Oxf. E. D. an'ti-quate (an'ti-kwāt), v. t.; an'ti-quat'en (-kwāt'ed); an'ti-quate (an'ti-kwāt), v. t.; an'ti-quat'en (-kwāt'ed); an'ti-quate (an'ti-kwāt) in to due new laws, and antiquate or abrogate old ones.

1. The statut of the state of the statut of the state of the st Old Janet, for so he understood his antiquated attendant was denominated.

Syn.—See old.

an'ti-qua'tion (-kwā'shūn), n. [L. antiquatio.] Act of making, or state of being, antiquated.

an-tique' (ān-tēk'; formerly ān'tīk), a. [F., fr. L. antiquatious, old, ancient, fr. ante before. See antra; cf. antic.] 1. Old; ancient; belonging to antiquity, esp. the flourishing ages of Greece and Rome; as, an antique statue.

For the antique world excess and pride did hate. Spenser.

2. Old, as respects the present age or modern time; antiquated; as, an antique robe. "Antique words." Spenser.

3. Belonging to the style or fashion of antiquity; old-fashioned; also, made in imitation of antiquity; as, the antique style of Thomson's "Castle of Indolence."

4. Specif.: a Bookbinding. Embossed, but without gilt. b Print. Designating a kind of type. See antique, n., 2. c Of silk, having an indistinct design woven, printed, or watered after old processes.

5. Odd; fantastic. Obs. [In this sense, now written antic.]

Syn.—Ancient, antic, old-fashioned. See old.—a. crown, Her., a crown composed of a circular band with pointed rays, indefinite in number.

Antique (ān-tēk'), n. [F. See antique, a.]

Antique chan-tēk'), n. [F. See Antique, a.] band with pointed rays, indefinite in number.

an-tique' (An-tēk'), n. [F. See antique, a.]

1. In general, anything very old; esp.: a A crown.
piect of ancient art; collectively, the antique, the remains or
style of ancient art, as busts, statues, paintings, and vases.

Misshapen monuments and maimed antiques. Byron.

2. Print. A style of display type. See Type.

This is 6-point ANTIQUE. In tale or history your beggar is ever the just antipode to your king.

The English singular forms antipod, antipode, with the plurals antipods, podes (pronounced an'ti-pôdx, -pôdx), were formed from the Latin pl. antipodes (pronounced an-tip'ô-dêz), which has no singular form.

an-tip'o-dez, which has no singular form.

an-tip'o-dez in (an-tip'ô-dêzi, 'an'ti-pô'dê-din), a. Of or pertaining to the antipodes or an antipode; antipodal.

an-tip'o-des (an-tip'ô-dêz; formerly, as Eng., an'ti-pôdx; see note under antipodes, n.pl. In senses 2 & 3 sometimes erroneously used as a sing. Cf. antipode. [L. pl., fr. Gr. avrinovs with the feet opposite, pl. oi drumôes; avri against + nois, noès, foot.] 1. Those who live on the side of the globe diametrically opposite.

2. The country of those who live on the opposite side of the globe.

3. Anything exactly opposite or contrary.

Can there be a greater contrariety unto Christ's judgment, and the stable the sith bitterto been cospel? Misshapen monuments and maimed antiques. Byron.

2. Prini. A style of display type. See Type.

3. This is 6 — point ANTIQUE.

antiques and horribles, fantastic impersonations sometimes forming a part of civic or festive parades; — a custom and name said to be orig. in burlesque of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, Mass. U. S.

an-tique, v. l.; An-tiqued (-tekt'); An-tiquus (-tekt'ing). Bookbinding. To emboss without gilding.

an-tiquity (in-tikw-tt), n., pl. -Ties (-tiz). [F. antiquite, L. antiquitas. See antiquit.] 1. Quality of being ancient; ancientness; great age; as, the myths of antiquity; a family of great antiquity.

2. Old age; also, an old man. Obs.

1. Is not your voice broken? ... and every part about you blasted with antiquity if you are a shrewd antiquity, neighbor Clench. B. Jonson.

3. Ancient times; times long since past; former ages, esp. those before the Middle Ages.

4. The ancients; the people of ancient times.

That such pillars were raised by Seth all antiquity has avowed. Raleigh.

5. Usually in pl. A relic, monument, etc., of ancient times, as a coin, a statue, etc. "Heathen antiquities." Bacon.

an'ti-rac'er (an'ti-rās'ēr), n. Marine Engin. A device to prevent the racing of a propeller.

an'ti-rac'ntic (an'ti-rās'ēr), n. A mechanical device to prevent the racing of a propeller.

an'ti-ran'tier (-rāv'lēr), n. One opposed to remonstrance; specif. [cap.], one of the Dutch Calvinistic party that opposed the Remonstrants or Arminians.

an'ti-rent' (-rēnt'), a. Opposed to the payment of (land) rent; specif. [cap.]: a Designating a political party (1839-47) in the State of New York, that supported those tenants of the patroons who resisted the collection of rents. b Designating a movement or agitation in Ireland against the payment of rent to absentee landlords, as in 1843 and in 1881.—an'ti-rent'er (-rōn'n.m., n. an'ti-ren'sm. (-rōn'n.), n. an'ti-ren' old on the payment of this genus.

An'ti-rain' an internet of rent of a besiness of the orthodox Protestant party of abou Can there be a greater contrariety unto Christ's judgment, a more perfect antipodes to all that hath hitherto been gospel?

Hammond. an'ti-pope' (an'ti-pōp'), n. One elected, or claiming to be, Pope in opposition to the Pope canonically chosen;—esp. applied to the Avignonese Popes.
an'ti-prim'er (-prim'ër), n. Steam Boilers. A steam separator.
an'ti-prim'ing (-Yng), a. Designating a device for preventing priming in steam boilers; as, an antipriming pipe.
an'ti-prism (\$an'ti-priz'm), n. Physics. An auxiliary prism whose refractive edge is in reversed position.
an'ti-pu'tre-fac'tive (-pū'trē-fāk'tīv) } a. Counteracting, an'ti-pu-tres/cent (-pū-trēs/čent)

| The fac'tine antiantic. an't-pu'tre-lac'rive(-pu'tre-lak'riv) (a. Counteracting, an'ti-pu'tres'cent (-pū-trēs'ent) or preserving from, putrefaction; antiseptic.

an'ti-py'c(-pi'lk), a. [anti-+Gr. πύον, πύος, pus.] Med.

Preventing suppuration.—n. An antipyic medicine.

an'ti-py-re'sis (-pī-rēv'is), n. [NL: anti-+Gr. πυρέσσευν to be feverish.] Med. The treatment of fevers by use of antipyretics.

an'ti-py-ret'io (-pī-rēt'lk), a. Med. Efficacious in preventing or allaying fever.—n. A febrifuge.

an'ti-py'rine, an'ti-py'rin (a'v'i-py'rin), n. [antipyretic + -ine, -in.] Pharm. A white, crystalline, basic substance, C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>12</sub>ON<sub>2</sub>, used as an antipyretic, analgesic, and antirheumatic. It is a derivative of pyrazole.

an'ti-qua'ti-an (-kwā'ri'an), a. [See antiquary.]

A drawing paper of large size. See PAPER, n.

an'ti-qua'ri an-ism (-lz'm), n. Character of an antiquary; study or love of antiquities.

an'ti-qua-ry (ān'ti-kwā-rī'), a. [L. antiquarius, r. antiquary study ancient. See antiqua.] Of or pertaining to antiquity.

Rare. "Instructed by the antiquary times." Shak. dragon. Also [l. c.], a plant of this genus.

an'tip-sor'ic (ān'tip-sōr'ik), a antique: † ANTIC.

Med. Of use in curring the itch.

— n. An antipsoric remedy.

artique: [s. c.] antique: † ANTIC.

Antique: Antique: antique: [s. c.] [s. c.] antique: [s. c.] antique: [s. c.] [s. c.] antique: [s. c.] antique: [s. c.] antique: [s. c.] [s. c.] 2. Opposed to phonetic spelling; | sn'ti-pol'e-mist, n. [anti-+ Gr. Med. Good for Dunney per ... An antipyrotic agent.
antiq. Abbr. Antiquarian; antiquities.
antiquali. n. [F. antiquaille antiquity, it. antiquaille. See ANTIQUE.] Old age. Obs.
antique.] Old age. Obs.
antique. Trian. Ize. n. i. To act the part of an antiquary. Collog.
antique. Trian. Iz. and Old ANTIantiquari-

an'ti-Sab'ba-ta'ri-an (ăn'ti-săb'ā-tā'rī-ăn), n. Eccl. One who denies the moral obligation of observing the Sabbath day.—an'ti-Sab'ba-ta'ri-an, α. an-tis'cians (ăn-tish'āns), an-tis'ci-i (-I-i), n. pl. [L. antisci, Gr. arricĸιο, pl.; arri + σκιά shadow.] Inhabitants of the earth living on different sides of the equator and casting shedows at noon in opposite directions

nantas of the earth hving on different sides of the equator and casting shadows at noon in opposite directions.

an'ti-scor-bu'tic (an'ti-skör-bu'tik), a. Med. Counteracting scurvy.—n. A remedy for scurvy.

an'ti-scor-bu'ti-cal (-ti-kāl), a. Antiscorbutic.

an'ti-Scom'titsm (-scin'tiz'm), n. Opposition to, or hatred of, Semites, esp. Jews.—an'ti-Scom'tic (-it), n.

—an'ti-Scom'ti'c (-sc-m'ti'k), a.—an-ti-Scom'ti'-cal
in'ti's bu'ti'c (-sc-m'ti'k), a.—an-ti-Scom'ti'-cal
in'ti's bu'ti'c (-sc-m'ti'k), a.—an-ti-Scom'ti'-cal
in'ti's bu'ti'c (-sc-m'ti'k), a.—an-ti-Scom'ti'-cal-

hatred of, Semites, esp. Jews. — an'ti-Sem'tte (-it), n. — an'ti-Sem'tte (-sē-mitrik), a. — an-ti-Sem-tr'-cally ('I-kāl-I), adv.

an'ti-sep'sin (ān'tī-sēp'sīn), n. Pharm. A derivative of acetanilide said to be a valuable antiseptic.

an'ti-sep'sis (-sīs), n. [NL. See ANTI-; sepsis.] Prevention of sepsis by excluding or destroying microorganisms.

an'ti-sep'tic (-tīk), a. 1. Tending to prevent or arrest putrefaction, pus formation, and other effects of the growth of bacteria by destroying or arresting the growth of the bacteria;—used esp. of substances producing this result without much toxic or irritating effect on the living body.

2. Med. & Surg. Using, or of or pertaining to the use of, such substances to prevent or minimize the harmful effects of bacterial growth; as, antiseptic surgery; an antiseptic dressing; antiseptic precautions, etc. In modern surgical practice the aim is rather to prevent the introduction of bacteria into the wounds by scrupulous cleaniness and previous sterilization of instruments, etc., than to depend on the subsequent destruction of bacteria by the use of antiseptics. This is distinguished as aseptic surgery, but since some use is made of antiseptics, as in the sterilizing processes, antiseptic is generally applied to all surgical operations where precautions are taken against the growth of bacteria. Cf. Asseric.

anti-sep'tic, n. An antiseptic substance; that which may be used to destroy bacteria with little or no hermful effect.

the growth of bacteria. Cf. ASEPTIC.

an'ti-sep'tic, n. An antiseptic substance; that which may be used to destroy bacteria with little or no harmful effect on the living body. Very common antiseptics are aqueous solutions of carbolic acid and of corrosive sublimate.

an'ti-sep'ti-cism(-ti-siz'm), n. Med. The systematic practice of antisepsis.— an'ti-sep'ti-cist (-siz), n. t.

an'ti-sep'ti-cize (-siz), n. t. To treat with antiseptics.

an'ti-si-al'a-gogue (-si-al'a-gog), n. Med. Checking the flow of saliva.— n. A remedy against excessive salivation.

an'ti-slav'er-y (-slav'er-I), n. Opposed to slavery.— n.
Opposition to slavery.— an'ti-slav'er-y-ism (-iz'm), n.
American Antislavery Society, the national antislavery so-Opposition to slavery. — an'ti-slav'er-y-ism (-12'm), n. American Antislavery Society, the national antislavery society organized at Philadelphia in 1833, with William Lloyd Garrison as its president. It was dissolved after the adoption of the 15th Amendment. The New England Antislavery Society was founded in 1832 at Boston by Garrison.

tion of the 15th Amendment. The New England Antislavery Society was founded in 1822 at Boston by Garrison.

an'ti-so'cial (-so'shil), a. Tending to interrupt or destroy social intercourse; averse to society, or hostile to its existence; as, antisocial principles; crime is antisocial.

an'ti-so'cial-ist, n. One opposed to doctrines and practices of socialists or socialism.— an'ti-so-cial-is'tic (-1s'tlk), a.

an'ti-so'lar (-so'lar), a. Opposite to the sun; —-said of the point in the heavens 180° distant from the sun.

an'ti-spas-mod'ic (-späz-möd'ik), a. Med. Having a sedative effect upon the nervous system; preventing or allaying spasms or convulsions.— n. An antispasmod agent.

an'ti-spas (ān'tī-spāst), n. [L. antispassus, Gr. aντίσπαστος, fr. αντίσπαν to draw the contrary way. See anti-spasms [Pros. A foot of four syllables, in quantity and order short-long-long-short (---).

an'ti-spie-net'ic (-spiē-nēt'īk; -spišn'ē-tīk), a. Useful in diseases of the spleen.— n. An antisplenetic medicine.

an-tis'tro-pie (an-tis'trō-fē), n. [L., fr. Gr. αντιστροφή, fr. αντιστρόφων to turn to the opposite side; ἀντί against + στρέφων to turn. See stroppe.] 1. In the Greek choral dance, the returning of the chorus, exactly answering to a previous strophe, or movement from right to left; hence, the corresponding part of the choral song. See ode.

2. An inverse relation or correspondency. De Quincey.

3. Rhet. a Repetition of words in an inverse order; as, the master of the servant and the servant of the master.

2. An inverse relation or correspondency. De Quincey.
3. Rhet. a Repetition of words in an inverse order; as the master of the servant and the servant of the master. b
The retort or turning of an adversary's plea against him.
an'ti-stroph'ic (an'ti-strof'ik), a. [Gr. αντιστροφωές.]
Of or pertaining to an antistrophe.— an'ti-stroph'ic, n.
— an'ti-stroph'i-cal-ly ('1-kāl-l'), adv.
an'ti-stroph'i-cal-ly ('1-kāl-l'), adv.
an'ti-stroph'i-cal-ly ('1-kāl-l'), adv.
Millon.
an'ti-stru'mous (an'ti-stroo'mus), a. Med. Relieving scrofulous disorders.

scrofulous disorders. an'ti-syph'l-lit'ic (-sif'Y-lit'Yk), a. Med. against syphilis. — n. A remedy for syphilis. a. Med. Efficacious

an'ti-te-tan'io (an'tī-tē-tān'īk), a. Med. Preventive or curative of tetanus.—n. An antitetanic agent.
an'ti-the'ism (+thē'īz'm), n. Doctrine opposed to theism,—usually in the narrow sense of theism (which see).
an'ti-the'ist, n. An adherent of antitheism.—an'ti-the-is'tic (+thē-īs'tīk), a.—an'tī-the-is'tīc (+thē-īs'tīk), a.—an'tī-the-is'tīc (+thē-īs'tīk), a.—an'tī-the-is'tīcal-ly, adv.
an-tīthe'esīs (ān-tīth'ē-sīs), n.; pl. -ses (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. arribeau, fr. arrın'be'sat os et sagainst, to oppose; arriagainst + τιθε'ναι to set. See THESIS.] 1. Rhet. An opposition or contrast of words or ideas, esp. one emphasized by the positions of the contrasting words, as when placed at the beginning and end of a single sentence or clause, or in corresponding positions in two or more sentences or clauses; as in "Measures, not men;" "The prodigal robs his heir; the miser robs himself."
2. The second of two sentences or clauses in an antithesis.
3. Opposition; contrast; an opposite; a direct opposite; a contrary; as, the staid German temperament is the very antithesis of the excitable Italian.
4. Music. Any analogous part in the structure of a composition, as the second phrase of a period, the answer in a fugue, a countersubject.

an'ti-the'to (ān'tī-thēt'īk) | a. [Gr. ἀντιθετικόs.] Of or

A Music. Any analogous part in the structure of a composition, as the second phrase of a period, the answer in a fugue, a countersubject.

an'ti-thet'ic (an'ti-thet'i'k) { a. [Gr. ἀντιθετικός.] Of or an'ti-thet'ic (an'ti-thet'i'k) } a. [Gr. ἀντιθετικός.] Of or an'ti-thet'i-cal (thet'i-kal) | pertaining to antithesis; containing, or of the nature of, antithesis; opposing; contrasted.—an'ti-thet'i-cal-ly, adv.

an'ti-tox'in (-sin), n. Also-ine. [anti-+ toxin, toxine.]

Any of certain complex soluble chemical compounds, probably of a proteid nature, occurring in the blood (either normally or under certain special conditions), that have the power of neutralizing some specific poison; esp., a compound capable of neutralizing one of the specific poisons produced in the body by pathogenic bacteria, and hence conferring immunity, or conducing toward recovery, from the disease caused by the bacteria. In many cases anti-toxins are gradually developed as a result of the presence in the body of bacterial poisons; and injections of the blood serum of animals rendered immune to a particular disease by previous inoculations will confer temporary immunity from that disease, or have a curative effect. This method of treatment is highly successful in diphtheria, and more or less effective in lockjaw and certain other diseases. The serum is usually obtained from immunized horses. In a loose sense the term antitoxin is extended to other blood constituents, as bacteriolysins, which contribute toward protection against disease. Cf. side.—Alinether blood constituents, as bacteriolysins, which contribute toward protection against disease. In [NL, fr. Gr. ἀντίτραγος.] Anat. A prominence on the lower posterior portion of the concha of the external ear, opposite the tragus. See Ear.—an.tit'ra.gus (ʿan-tit'rā-gūs), n. [NL, fr. Gr. ἀντίτραγος.] Anat.—Arin'-taa'lan (ʿan'ti-tri'n'-ta'n), a. Denying the doctrine of the Trinity.—n. One who denies it.—an'ti-Trin'-ta'rian-ism ('Iz'm), n.

an'ti-trop'(-al'(-trōy'), n. Jan'stropse.

an'ti-trop'(-

ti-Trin'i-ta'ri-an-ism ('Iz'm), n.
an'ti-trope (an'ti-trōp), n. Zoöl. An antitropic part or appendage; — opposed to syntrope.
an'ti-trop'ic ('trōp'Yk) | a. [anti-+-tropic.] 1. Bot. = an'ti-trop'ic-(i-trōp'Yk) | a. [anti-+-tropic.] 1. Bot. = an'ti-trop'i-cal ('i-kāl) | sinistrioriss.

2. Zoöl. Repeated and reversed symmetrically, as are the corresponding limbs on the right and left sides of a vertebrate; — opposed to syntropic.
an-tit'ro-py (an-tit'rō-pi), n. Zoöl. The condition or quality of being antitropic.
an'ti-trust' ('an'ti-trūst'), a. Opposed to trusts, or combinations made to control or centralize industries, trade, etc. an'ti-type' (an'ti-tip'), n. [Gr. âvrīrwoc of corresponding form. See anti-; type.] 1. That of which the type is the pattern or representation; that which is represented or shadowed forth by the type or symbol.

2. Zoöl. an antitrope.

2. Zool. An antitrope. Syn. — See PROTOTYPE.

an'ti-typ'ic (an'ti-tip'ik) | a. 1. Of or pertaining to an an'ti-typ'i-cal (-tip'i-kāi) | antitype; explaining the type. 2. Zoöl. = antity-py (an-tit'i-pi), n. [Gr. ἀντιτυπία resistance of a hard body.] Passive resistant force, esp. as manifested in impenetrability.

Impenetrability.

Motions of antitypy, commonly called motion opposing penetration of dimensions.

an'ti-ve'nin (·ve'nin), n. Also -nene, -nine. [anti-+
L. venenum poison.] Physiol. Chem. An antitoxin produced in the serum of blood by repeated injections of venom; also, the antitoxic serum thus obtained.

an'ti-sy-mot'ic (an'ti'-zi-mōt'ik), a. Med. Preventing fermentation or decomposition. — n. An agent so used. ant king. Any of several South American ant birds of the genus Grailaria. They have rather long legs and are about as large as a jay.

ant'ler (ant'ler), n. [ME. auntelere, OF. antoiliter, andoiller, endouiller, F. anassumed LL. antocularis, fr. L. ante before + oculus eye. See ocular.] The entire horn, or any branch of the horn, of an animal of the horns of other ruminants in being solid, generally branched bony outgrowths shed and renewed annually. Usually they are present only in the male, but also in the female in the reinder and caribou. When growing they are soft and covered with a downy, vascular covering, the valvet, which afterwards wears or is rubbed off. The main stem is called the beam; the branches, the tinse or points. The latter are generally more numerous in older animals, horns of young bucks being simple spikes. In the red deer the first time (a in illust.) is called the brow antier; the next (b), the bay-antier, or bez-antier; the next (c), the royal ander; the terminal ones (d), the sur-royal, or crown, antiers. Cf. Horn, 1.
ant'lered (ant'lêrd), a. Furnished or decorated with antiers. antiered comb. See COMB.

antier moth. A European moth (Cerapteryz graminis),



tocci, fr. Gr. pl. Δεντοικο: ἀννί opposite + οἰκος house.] Those who live under the same merdian, but on opposite parallels of latitude, equidistant north and south of the equator. — an-to-clan (-shān), a. pl.; sing. Antoninus (-ini). The Roman emperors Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius Antoninus (136-180), the one a man of simple virtue, whose reign was uneventfully peaceful, the other a Stoic philosopher, whose reign was marked chiefly by minor wars with the Germans and persecution of the Christians.

An-to-ni-mas and persecution of the Christians.

An-to-ni-o (Δn-tδ'nl-ō), n. The "Merchant of Venice" in Shakespeare's play of that name, who pledged a pound of his fiesh to Shylock for a loan for Bassanio. See Portia.

an'to-no-ma'sl-a (Δn'tō-nō-mā'zlnl-d; ¾n-tōn'ō-; 277), n.

[L., fr. Gr. ἀντονοματα, fr. ἀντονομάςτε to name instead; ἀντί + ὀνομάζευ to name, sovρα name.] Rhet. The use of epithet, official title, or the like, instead of the proper name of a person; as when his majesty is used for a king, or when, instead of Aristotle, we say, the philosopher; or, conversely, the use of a proper name instead of an appellative, as when a wise man is called a Solomon, or an orator a Cicero. — an'to-no-mas'tic (-mās't'ik), an'to-no-mas't-t-cal (-t'-kāl), a.— an'to-no-mas'tic-cal-ly, adv.

an'to-nym (¾ntō-n'nm), n. [Gr. ἀντωνυμά a word used in place of another; ἀντί + ὁνομα, δνυμα, word.] A word of opposite meaning; a counterterm; — contr. with synonym.

ant pipit. Any of certain South American clamatorial passerine birds constituting the family Conopophagide.

an'to-farc's an'to-no-mas'tochamatorial passerine birds constituting the family Conopophagide.

an'tre (an'ter), n. [F., fr. L. antrum.] A cavern; cave. Obs. or Archaic.

venom; also, the antitoxic serum thus obtained.

antistro-fs. Antistrophe. Ref.
[a. Antistrophe.]
[a. Collect. pl. The theory of contrast.]
[a.

posite.

2. Collect. pl. The theory of contrast.

an'ti-to-bac'co, a. See anti-b.

an'ti-to-bac'co, a. See anti-b.

an'ti-trade', a. See anti-b.

an'ti-trad

Obs. or Archaec.

an'ti-typ'i-cal-ly, adv. of anti-typic, i-cal. See -i.y.
an-tit'y-pons (an-tit'y-pos), a.
[Gr. an'ti-vavos.] Impenetrable:-said of matter. Obs. or R.
Antonia (an'tō-nyēt'ā);
an'ti-u-tonist, n. See anti-b.
an'ti-u-tonist, n. See anti-b. an-tit'y-pons (an-tit'\tops), a. [Gr. avrictrons.] Impenetrable: -said of matter. Obs. or R. an'ti-un'lon-ist. n. See ANTI-b. an'ti-un'lon-ist. o. Opposing gouty deposits, as of urates. an'ti-un'li-ta'ri-an, a. See ANTI-b. —an'ti-vac'ci-na'tionist, n.—an'ti-vac'ci-na'tionist, n.—an'ti-vac'ci-lous, a. See ANTI-b. an'ti-va-n'ci-lous, a. See ANTI-b. an'ti-va-n'ci-an' a. Antisphilitic.

navi-u-tilvi-ta'ri-an, a. See Anti-u-tilvi-ta'ri-an, a. See Anti-b. An

anti-syph'.lit'io (-sit'-lit'l'k), a. Med. Efficacious against syphilis.—n. A remody for syphilis.

anti-sac'en-d'tal(-sit's'en-d'tal), a., anti-sim'-ni's-cal, a. See anti-tal-sac'en-d'tal(-sit's'en-d'tal), a., anti-sc'en-d'tal(-sit's'en-d'tal), a., anti-sc'en-d'tal(-sit's'en-d't

an'th-vi braining an aversariation al, a. Checking vibration.
an'th-viv'i-sec'tion, n. See
ANTI-b. — viv'i-sec'tion-ist, n.
an'th-war'like, a. See ANTI-b.
an'th-viv', n. See ANTI-c.
an'th-viv', n. See ANTI-c.
an'th-viv', n. See ANTI-c.
an'th-viv', n. See ANTI-c.

philus and allied genera.

ant 's'—wood'. n. A sapotaceous shrub (Bumelia angustifolia) of the West Indies and the southern United States, frequented by ants.

ant thrush. a Any ant bird of the Sonth American family Formicarlidæ. b Any species of the Old World genus Pitta or its allies. See ANT BRD, PTTA.

ant tree. The South American polygonaceous tree Triplaris schomburgkiana, in which ants make their nests.

Ant'werp (Snt'wërp), n. A city of Belgium. See Gaz.

Antwerp (Snt'wërp), n. A city of Belgium. See Gaz.

Antwerp blus. A variety of Prussian blue containing admixed alumina.—A Polygiot. See Folygiot.

ant wren. Any of various small ant birds of the genus Formichora and allied genera.

Anu (8'nōō), n. [Assyrian Anu, Anum, prop., opposite (the upward gazing eye.] Babylon. Myth. The god of the sky, or heavens, one of the most ancient deities. He was the first god of the supreme triad, the other two members of which were Bel and Ea. His consort was Antum, Anatum, or Anat.

Anu'bis (â-nū'bis), n. [L.] Egypt. Myth. A jackal god of the neoropolis, usually represented as a son of Osiris. He shared with Thoth the office of conductor of the dead to the judgment hall in Amenti (which see), where he weighed their heartst against the feather of truth and right.

Anu'ra (a-nū'ra), n. pl. [NL.; an-not + Gr. obja' tail.] Zoōl. An order comprising the majority of existing Amphibia, characterized by absence of the tail in the adult state. The hind legs are long and usually fatted for jumping. It includes the feather of truth and right.

Anu'ra (a-nū'ra), n. [NL.; an-not + -uria.] Med. Absence, or defective secretion, of urine.—a-nu'ra(-c-rik), a. Anubis (from an Having no tail, as the frogs and toads.

Anus (a'nūs), n. [L.] Anat. & Zoōl. The posterior opening of the alimentary canal.

an'vil (%n'vil), n. [ME. anvelt, anfelt, anefelt, AS. anfilt, onjūt; of uncertain origin; cf. OHG. anafalz, D. aanbeld.]

1. Ablock, usually of iron, steel-faced, and of characteristic shape, on which metal is shaped, as by

an'vil (an'vil), n. [ME. anvelt, anfelt, anefelt, AS. anfilt, onfilt; of uncertain origin; cf. OHG. anafalz, D. anabeld.]

1. A block, usually of iron, steel-faced, and of characteristic shape, on which metal is shaped, as by hammering or forging.

2. Anything resembling an anvil in slape or use. Specif.: a Anal. The incus. See INOUS. D In metallic cartridges, the sup, cone, plate, or bar, against which the percussion composition is exploded by the blow of the Swage Blocks, etc. firing pin upon the head of the case or primer. C The lower contact of a telegraphic key. a small lance pennon. Obs. or Hist. 6 The fixed jaw in a measuring instrument, as in a micrometer caliper. I in a railroad track, a spot or place harder than the rest, resulting in increased wear of the rolling stock.

1. About the contract of a telegraphic key. In a railroad track, a spot or place harder than the rest, resulting in increased wear of the rolling stock.

1. About the contract of a telegraphic key. In a railroad track, a spot or place harder than the rest, resulting in increased wear of the rolling stock.

1. About the contract of the contract of the case or properties of the contract o

to be on the anvil, to be under discussion or in preparation, as a scheme or measure forming but not matured. Swift.

anvil, v. t.; anvinled (anvild) or anvillab; anvilling or anvillab; anvilling or anvillab; anvilling or anvillab; anvilled armor. Often fig. Beau. & Fi.—v. i.

To work at an anvil.

anvil block. The anvil for a power hammer.

anvil cupper. A machine for making the fulminate cup in cartridges.

anvil dutter. Shears operated by the blow of a hammer.

anvil dross. Metal. Iron scale. See scale.

anvil dross. Metal. Iron scale. See scale.

anvil vise. A vise in which an anvil forms one jaw.

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anvil vise. A vise in which an anvil forms one jaw.

3. Eager desire.

3. Med. A pathological condition occurring in nervous and mental diseases; as: a A state of restlessness and agitation, with a distressing sense of oppression about the heart, called precordial anxiety, or anxietas pracordiorum. B A painful restlessness, causing the patient continually to change the position of his legs, called anxietss tibiarum.

Syn.—Concern, dread, fear, foreboding, misgiving, worry, solicitude, uneasiness, disquiettude. See Care.

Removal of the walls of an an- includes the whipporwill and trum see the restriction of the walls of an an- includes the whipporwill and trum see the restriction of the walls of an an- includes the whipporwill and trum see the restriction of the walls of an an- includes the whipporwill and trum see the restriction of the walls of an an- includes the whipporwill and true see the restriction of the walls of an an- includes the whipporwill and true see the restriction of the walls of an an- includes the whipporwill and

Removal of the walls of an antrum, esp. the mastoid antrum, an-tri'tis (in.-tri'tis), m. [NL.; antrum+ritis] Med. Inflammation of an antrum.

an'tro-tis (in'tro-sell, n. [antrum + -cele.] Med. The presence of serous fluid in the maxillary antrum.

an'tro-proving (in'tro-vert'\(in'\), v. t.

See ANRO. See CARE.

includes the whippoorwill and chuck-will's-widow.

an'tro-proving the mastoid antrum and the tympanic cavity.

See ANRO. See CARE.

illary antrum.

An tro-phore, n. [antrum +
-phore.] Surg. A form of soluble medicated bougie.

antrors'-form (in-tror's yform), a. [antrorse + -form.]

Zool Increasing in height toward the head;—said of certain

nusry antrum.

an' tro-phore, n. [an trum + phore.] Sury. A form of soluble mediested bougie.

an-trors' 1-form. (ān-tro's' - ant's' brood. The pupe of auts, used for feeding birds.

2001 Increasing in height toward the head; — said of certain fishes.

an' tro-acope. n. [an trum + an' tro-acope.] Med. An apparatus for illuminating and inspecting the maxillary antrum.

An-troe' to-mus (ān-tro's' to anty on the fishes).

An-troe fishes, n. [an trum + ant's' brood. The pupe of auts, used for feeding birds.

ant'ship, n. Sec s-HIP.

An'tum (ān'to-m), n. Baby.

ant'smin n. ANTHEM.

ANTHEM.

ANTHEM.

ANTHEM.

Antroe' to-mus (ān-tro's' to anty on the fishes).

ant'smin n. Sec s-HIP.

An'tum (ān'to-m), n. Baby.

ant'smin n. How to m'to-m'to-m' to-m' t

ant rice. A grass (Aristida oligantha) cultivated for its seed by the agricultural ants of Texas.

21. trorse' (ἄn-trôrs'), a. [L. ante+versum turned: apparently in imitation of retrore.] Biol. Directed forward or upward. — an-trorse'ly, adv.

21. Disquieted over a possible or impending ill; concerned for robreve.] A cavern or cavity; esp., Anal., a cavity or sinus antrum (fin'tròm), n.; L. pl. antal., a cavity or sinus antrum of Highmore [after Nathaniel Highmore (1613-85), Eng. physician], Anal., a large cavity in the superior maxillary bone communicating with the middle meatus of the nose.

22. Accompanied with or causing anxiety; worrying; — applied to things; as, anxious labor.

23. Accompanied with or causing anxiety; worrying; — applied to things; as, anxious to preserve and at those who are anxious to please. He sneers alike at those who are anxious to please. He sneers alike at those who are anxious to please. He sneers alike at those who are anxious to preserve and at those who are anxious to please. He sneers alike at those who are anxious to please. He sneers alike at those who are anxious to please. He sneers alike at a revival meeting, among some denominations, a seat, usually near the altar, occupied by persons folial of the West Indies and the southern United States, frequented by ants.

23. Accompanied with or causing anxiety; worrying; — applied to things; as, anxious to please. He sneers alike at those who are anxious to please. He sneers alike at those who are anxious to preserve and at those ware ager for efform.

24. Accompanied with or causing anxiety; worrying; — applied to things; as, anxious to please. He sneers alike at those who are anxious to preserve and at those ware ager of the west long. A anxious to preserve and at those ware ager of the west long. A anxious bench and mourners bench. — anx'ious-long, and allied genera.

25. Accompanied with or causing anxiety; worrying; — applied to things; as, anxious to preserve and at those who are ager of all anxious to preserve and at tho

pain, choke; akin to Gr. ayxen to choke. See ANGER.

1. Disquieted over a possible or impending ill; concerned or solicitous, esp. respecting something future or unknown; being in painful suspense; — applied to persons; as, anxious for the issue of a battle. Followed by for, about, concerning, formerly of, etc., before the object of solicitude.

2. Accompanied with or causing anxiety; worrying; — applied to things; as, anxious labor.

3. Earnestly desirous; as, anxious to please.

He succers alike at those who are anxious to preserve and at those who are easer for reform.

3. Earnestly desirous; as, anxious to preserve and at those who are easer for reform.

3. Earnestly desirous; as, anxious to preserve and at those who are easer for reform.

3. Earnest ly desirous; as, anxious to preserve and at those who are easer for reform.

3. Earnest ly desirous; as, anxious to preserve and at those who are anxious to preserve and at those who are anxious to preserve and at those who are anxious as each, at a revival meeting, among some demoninations, a seat, usually near the altar, occupied by persons concerned about their spiritual condition. Sometimes called anxious bench and mourners' bench.

— anx'outs 1y, adv.— anx'outs—ness, n.

any' (6n'1), a. d. pron. [ME. æni;, æni, eni, ani, oni, AS. ænig, fr. ān one. It is akin to OS. ēnig, OHC. eninc, G. ening, D. eenig. See ONE.] One indifferently out of a number; one (or, as pl., some) indiscriminately of whatever kind or quantity; esp.: a In general interrogative and conditional expressions; as, "If there be any in this assembly, any dear friend of Cæsar's."

5 has sentions and denials, often with emphasis on its unlimited scope; one, no matter what one; as, any school-boy would know that; forbidden to enter any house. Neither knoweth any man the Father, save the Son. Matt. xi. 27.

6 With special reference to quantity: One or some, however great or small in quantity or number; as, any surviving patience would be worn out by this renewed annoymence; have you any money? d.

Syn.—See some.

Any he, any person. Archaic & Poet.—any more. A Anything or something additional or further; as, I do not need any more. D Adverbially: Further; beyond a certain time; as, do not think any more about it.—at any rate, whatever may be the state of affairs; at all events; any how.—in any case. By any means. Obs. D = AT ANN RATE.

Before you go any farther.

Before you go any farther.

Steele.

an'y-bod-y (-böd-1), n. & pron. Any person; any one;—corresponding to any (which see) in uses and senses of which the more important are: 1. Any person out of an indefinite number; as, did you ask anybody to come?

His Majesty could not keep any secret from anybody. Macaulay.

2. With a qualitative force: a A person of consideration or standing. Colloq.

nite number; as, did you ask anybody to come?

His Majestycould not keep any secret from anybody. Macaulay.

2. With a qualitative force: a A person of consideration or standing. Colloq.

All the men belonged exclusively to the mechanical and shop-keeping classes, and there was not a single banker or anybody in the list.

Depreciatively: A person of no account; as, anybody could do that; failing of a guest who was somebody, he asked two or three anybodies.

For Formerly written as two words, any body; but in this case body now has its ordinary sense.

an'y-how (-hou), adv. & conj. In any way or manner whatever; at any rate; in any event.

Anyhow, it must be acknowledged to be not a simple self-originated error.

an'y-one (-win), n. One taken at random rather than by selection; anybody. [Commonly written as two words.] an'y-thing (-thing), n. 1. Any object, act, state, event, or fact whatever; thing of any kind; something or other; anybit as, I would not do it for anything.

Did you ever know of anything so unlucky? A. Trollope.

They do not know that anything is amiss. W. G. Sunner.

2. Expressing a comprehensive comparison; — with as or like. Colloq.

I fear your girl will grow up as proud as anything. Richardson.

Anything (as two words) now usually puts stress on thing as distinguished from person; but this was not formerly the case. "Necessity drove them to undertake anything and venture any thing." It has a proper anything but secure." Haunthorne.—a. like, in any respect, at all; as, I cannot give anything tall quality and hearty affection towards you is not anything, at all or in any respect, at all; as, I cannot give anything at all quality. "Robinson (More's Utopia).

Any-thing, at. In any measure; anywise; at all.

Mine old good will and hearty affection towards you is not anything at all quality.—Anything, at all quality.—Anything, and anything, all all quality.—Anything, anything, and all quality.—Anything, and anything, and all quality.—Anything, and all quality.—Anything, and anything, and anything

Mine old good will and hearty affection towards you is not anything at all qualied.

an'y-thing-a'rl-an (-\(\bar{a}\)'rl-\(\bar{a}\)'n), no me who holds no particular creed or dogma. —\(\bar{a}\)'rl-\(\bar{a}\)'n ing-a'rl-\(\bar{a}\)'n ing-a'rl-\(\bar{

A-o'ni-an (3-o'ni-an), a. [L. Aonius, fr. Gr. Aorios, fr. danning fr. dr. Aorios, fr. danning fr. dr. Aorios, fr. danning fr. dr. Aorios, fr. dr. dr. dr. dr. dr. dr. dr. dr.

'Aovia.] Of or pertaining to Aonia, the region of the mountains Helicon and Cithæron, in ancient Bosotia, or the Muses, who were supposed to dwell there.

Or Cephalus with lusty Theban youths
Against the wolf that angry Themis sent
To waste and spoil the sweet Aonian fields. Marlowe.

To waste and spoil the sweet Aonian fields. Marlows.

Aonian fount, the fountain of Aganippe, at the foot of
Mount Helicon (the Aonian mount), near Thebes, sacred to
the Muses.

a'o-rist (ā'ō-rist), n. [Gr. ἀόριστος indefinite; ἀ- not +
ὑρίζειν to define, ὑρος boundary, limit.] Gram. A tense of
the Greek verb which denotes simply that an action or occurrence took place in an indefinite past time; also, a tense
of like form or meaning in other languages, as Sanskrit.

The aorist takes its name ἀόριστος; unlimited) from its denotive simple not converse.

ing a simple past occurrence, with none of the limitations (οροι) as to completion, continuance, repetition, etc., which belong to

of like form or meaning in other languages, as Sanskrit. The aorist takes its name (aópsoros; unlimited) from its denoting a simple past occurrence, with none of the limitations (õpea as to completion, continuance, repetition, etc., which belong to the other tenses.

a'Oris'tic (a'ō-ris'tik), a. [Gr. aopsorusos.]

1. Indefinite; undetermined.

2. Of or pertaiuing to the aorist tense.

a oria (a'ō-ris), n. [NL., fr. Gr. aopsorusos.]

1. Indefinite; undetermined.

2. Of or pertaiuing to the aorist tense.

a oria (a'ō-ris'), n. [NL., fr. Gr. aopsorusos.]

a oria (a'ō-ris'), n. [NL., fr. Gr. aopsorusos.]

Anal. & Zoöl. The great artery which carries the blood from the heart to all parts of the body except the lungs; the main trunk of the arterial system. In fishes and the early stages of all higher vertebrates the aorta divides near its origin into several branches (the aorite arches) which pass in pairs round the esophagus and unite to form the systemic aorta. One or more pairs of these arches persist in the adult in amphibia and reptiles, but only one arch in birds and mammals, this being on the left in the mammals. In man the aorta of the heart and arches back over the root of the left lung, then descends in the thorax along the left side of the spinal column, passing through the diaphragm, and dividing opposite the fourth lumbar vertebra into the common iliac arteries. See innominal Aorta), which shows the Coronary Arteries branching from leover the surface of the heart, and the stumps of the following arteries: r Right Carotid, s S Right and Left Subclavian, t Left Carotid, g Gastric, h Hepatic, i Splenic, k k Right and Left Subclavian, t Left Carotid, g Gastric, h Hepatic, i Splenic, k k Right and Left Renal, l l Right and Left Splenic, and the sumps of the following arteries: r Right Carotid, s Right and Left Renal, l l Right and Left subclaviant of the aorta.

a orities (año discue d

ap. Assimilated form of AD.

form of ADap-. See Aro-.
ap-. [W., fr. OW.
map son, W. mab]
akin to Ir. & Gael,
mac.] Prefix signifying son of.
adv. [a- on +
pace; Mk. apas.]
At a quick pace;
quick; fast;
speedily.

speedily.



Acutal (over tragetaputs).

His dewy locks did drop with brine apace. Spenser.

A visible triningh of the gospel draws on apace. I. Taylor.

A-pa'ohe (ā-pā'chā; commonly ā-pāch'ē), n. Any Indian of a group of warlike tribes of Athapascan stock originally found in New Mexico and Arizons, where their principal reservations are still located. The Apaches, in their natural state, were nomads of a low order of culture.

Apache plume. The rosaceous shrub Fallugia paradoxa of Mexico and New Mexico;—so called because of the elongated plumose styles of its achenes.

gated plumose styles of its achenes.

any'-kyn, n. [See ANY, KIN.]
Any kind. Obs. [Obs.]
Any what, pron. Anything.
A. O. Mobr. a Freemasonry.
Anno Ordinis, L., in the year of the Order (subtract Ill8 from present year). D Army Order.
A/O. Abbr. Account of.
A/O. (A'O), n. See INDO-CHINESE
LANGUAGES. [Corps.]
A. O. J. Abbr. Army Ordanace
A. O. D. Abbr. Army Ordanace
A. O. D. Abbr. Army Ordanace
A. O. F. Abbr. Army Ordanace
A. O. F. Abbr. And CONLACH.
A'O. Abbr. Army Ordanace
A. O. F. Abbr. And CONLACH.
A'O. Abbr. Army Ordanace
A. O. T. Abbr. Army Ordanace
Abr. Abbr. Amorican Professional Abbr. Apostle; and Abr. Armor-pierce.
A. O. T. Abbr. Army Ordanace
Abr. Abbr. Amorican Professional Abbr. Abbr. Amorican Professional Abbr. Amorican Professional Abbr. Abbr. Abbr. Amorican Professional Abbr. Abbr. Amorican Professional Abbr. Abbr

APADANA

aya-go'ge (ἄρ'ἀ-gö'jē), n. [Gr. ἀπαγωγή aleading away, fr. ἀπάγειν to lead away; ἀπό from + ἄγειν to lead.] Logic. a = ABDUCTION, 2. Obs. b = REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM.
aya-gog'ic (-gö'j'īk) | Δ. Pert. to or involving an apagoge.
aya-gog'ic-al (-1-kâl)) - aya-gog'ic-al-ly, αὐapagogical reduction, Logic, a reduction in which one of the premises and the conclusion are contradictories of the conclusion and one of the premises of the reduced syllogism;
—contrasted with ostensive reduction.
A'pa-la'chee | (ĕ'pā-lā'chē), n. Any Indian of a tribe of A'pa-la'chee | (ĕ'pā-lā'chē), n. Any Indian of a tribe of A'pa-la'chee | (ĕ'pā-lā'chē), n. Any Indian of a tribe of A'pa-la'chee | (ĕ'pā-lā'chē), n. Any Indian of a tribe of A'pa-la'chee | (ĕ'pā-lā'chē), n. Any Indian of a tribe of the English with Indian allies in the first decade of the 18th century, and are now extinct.
a'par (ā'pār'ā) | n. [Native name apara.] Zoöl. The a-pa'ra (ā-pār'ā) | three-banded armadillo (Tolypeutes tricinctus) of South America.
a'pa-re'jo (ā'pā-rā'hō), n.; pl. -Jos (-hōz; Sp. -hōs; 189).
[Sp.] A kind of pack saddle of stuffed leather or canvas used in the American army and among Spanish Americans.
a-part' (ā-pār't), ddv. [F. à part; à (L. ad) + part part.
See rART.] 1. Separately in regard to space or company; in a state of separation as to place; aside.
Others apart sat on a hill retired.

The Lord hath set apart him that is godly for himself. Ps. iv. 3.
2. In a state of separation, exclusion, or distinction as to purpose, use, or character, or as a matter of thought; separately; independently; as, take the two propositions apart.
3. Aside; away; as, jesting apart.

Wherefore lay apart all filthiness.

Let Pleasure go, put Care apart.
4. In two or more parts; asunder; to pieces; as, to take a piece of machinery apart.
a part'ment (-měnt), n. [F. appartement; cf. It. appartamento, fr. appartare to separate; all fr. L. ad + pars, par-rits, part. See APART.] I. A. suite or set of rooms; esp. in the United States, a number of rooms with ne

3. A compartment. Obs.
Syn. — See ROOM.
a-part/men'tal(-men't\til), a. Of or pert. to an apartment.
apartment house. A building comprising a number of suites designed for separate housekeeping tenements, but having conveniences, such as heat, light, elevator service, etc., furnished in common;—often distinguished in the United States from a flat house.
apas'tron (apastron), n. [Gr. ἀπό from + ἀστρον star.] Astron. That point in the orbit of a double star where the companion is farthest from its primary.
apa'a-thet'i-(ap'α-thēt'lk) | feeling; not susceptible of deep emotion; passionless; unemotional; indifferent.—apa'thet'i-cal-ly, adv.
Syn.—See Passive.
Syn.—See Passive.
Syn.—See Passive.

deep emotion; passionless; unemotional; indifferent.—
aya-they(1-cal-ly, adv.
Syn.—See Passive.
aya-thy (&p'a-th'), n.; pl. -thiss (-th'z). [L. apathia,
Gr. ἀπάθεια; ἀ not + πάθος, fr. παθείν, πάσχειν, to suffer: cf. F. apathie. See Pathos.] 1. Want of feeling; lack
of passion, emotion, or excitement; dispassion. "The
apathy of despair."

Maccurding to the Stoics, apathy meant the extinction of the
passions by the ascendency of reason. Fleming.
2. Indifference to what appeals to feelings or interest, or
prompts to action.
Syn.—Insensibility, unfeelingness, indifference, unconcern, stoicism, supineness, sluggishness.—APATHY, CALMMESS. APATHY always implies insensibility or indifference; CALMARESS (or calm) more frequently suggests selfence; CALMARESS (or calm) more frequently suggests selfmastery or self-restraint. See CALM, INDIFERENCE.
A certain apathy or sluggishness in his nature which led him
... to leave events to take their own course.

Ap'a-tite (-tit), n. [Gr. ἀπάτη deceit; it having been often
mistaken for other minerals.] Min. Calcium phosphatefluoride, CaCCa<sub>4</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>(), occurring variously in six-sided
prisms, granular masses, or remiform shape with fibrous
structure, etc. The crystallized varieties are usually green,
transparent to translucent. It is a source of phosphorus
compounds. H., 5 (cryst.). Sp. gr., 3.17-3.23 (cryst.).
Ap'a-tu'rla, (-tūl'-1a), n. pl. [L., fr. Gr. / Аπατούρια.] Gr.
Relig. An annual festival observed by most of the Ionian

\*pada'ns (& Pad-dă'na), n. [Avestan, prop., drying up.]
The great hall in ancient Per. Persam Muth. Broucht demon.

Greeks and by the Athenians, at which each phratry, or clan, held a banquet, sacrificed to its deities (at Athens to Zeus Phratrios and Athena Apaturia), and received into its fellowship the grown-up youths.

ape (āp), n. [As. apa; akin to D. aap, OHG. affo, G. affe, Icel. api, Sw. apa, Dan. abe.] 1. Zoöl. Any monkey;
— applied esp. to the larger tailless forms, which are confined to the Old World. Those most nearly related to man are called anthropoid apes. (See Anthropoid, a.) The apes of the Old Testament were probably the rhesus monkey of India and allied forms.

2. One who "plays the ape;" an imitator; as: a Depreciatively: A servile or spurious imitator; a mimic.

Every genius has his ape. Walpote.

5 Simply, or in a good sense: An imitator, Obs.

3. A dupe or fool. Obs. Chaucer.

ape, v. l.; Aped (āpt); Ap'ing (āp'Ing). To mimic, as an ape does human actions; to imitate or follow irrationally, servilely, or pretentiously. "How he apes his sire." Addison.

The people of England will not ape the fashions they have never tried.

Syn.—See initate.

does human actions; to imitate or follow irrationally, servilely, or pretentiously. "How he apes his sire." Addison. The people of England will not ape the fashions they have never tried. Syn. —See IMITATE.

apeak' (à-pāk'), adv. & a. [a-+peak: cf. F. à pic vertically.] Naut. In a vertical line. The anchor is apeak when the cable has been drawn in to a nearly vertical line, and the ship is then hove apeak; a yard is apeak when raised by one end until nearly vertical; oars are apeak when held vertically, or nearly so.

Ap'en.mine (âp'ê-nin), a. [L. Apenninus, perh. fr. a Celtic pen, or ben, peak, mountain.] Pertaining to, of, or designating, the Apennines, a chain of mountains in Italy.

Apep (ix'pé-pē), n. [Exypt. āpep, āpepi.] Egypt. Myth.

The great serpent who leads the onslaughts of the denons against the sun, by whom they are daily overcome, thus symbolizing the struggle of darkness with light.

a.pop'sia (ā-pēp'si-ā-; shā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. āmeţia, fr. āmerro; undigested. See A. not; dustrella, fr. āmerro; undigested. See A. not; dustrella, fr. āmerro; undigested. See A. not; dustrella, fr. āmerro; undigested see a. postrella, fr. āmerro; dustrella, fr. āmerro; dustrella

The Roman process of instituation, aperture, and publication fof a will.

2. An opening; an open space; a gap, cleft, or chasm; a passage perforated; a hole; as, an aperture in a wall.

An aperture between the mountains.

The back aperture of the nostrils.

3. Optics. The diameter of the exposed part of the object glass of a telescope or other optical instrument; as, a telescope of four-inch aperture. The aperture of lenses is often expressed in degrees, called also the angular aperture, which signifies the angle obtained by joining the edges to the principal focus; as, a lens of 50° aperture.

Syn.—See origing.

2. A place where apes are kept. Rare.

A-pet'a-law (d-pĕt'a-iē), n. pl. [NL. See APETALOUS.] Bot.

\*\*pass', v. t. § t. [OF. apasser..] ape'-hand, n. Med. An atro-

A division of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants embracing all destitute of petals. The Apetalæare subdivided into the Achlamydeæ, or those without perianth of any kind, as the willows, and the Monochlamydeæ, or those having only one perianth series, which is then called the calyx, even when bright-colored. The division is now used more for convenience in popular writings than as a category of classification, since most apetalous plants are included with the Choripetalæ in the division Archichlamydeæ. See Dicotyledomes, Archichlamydæs.

a-pet/al-ous (â-pēt/āl-ās), a. [a-not + petalous.] Bot. Having no petals, hence belonging to the Apetalæ.—a-pet/al-ous-ness, a-pet/al-y(-1), n.

Having no petals, hence belonging to the Apetalæ.—a-pet'-al-ous-ness, a-pet'al-y (-ĭ), n.

a'pex (ā'pēks), n. ; pl. Ē. AFĒKS (-pēk-sēz; -sīz), L. APICĒS (ā'pī'-sēz). [L., summit, specif., the small rod at the top of a flamen's cap, wound with wool.] 1. The tip, point, or angular summit of anything; as, the apex of a mountain, spire, or cone; the apex, or tip, of a leaf.

2. Mining. The end, edge, or crest of a vein nearest the surface. U.S.

2. Mining. The end, edge, or cleave, a surface. U.S.
3. a A projecting point on a Hebrew letter; hence, fig., a jot; tittle. b A diacritical mark of varying form (7, 7, etc.) often used in Latin inscriptions to indicate a long vowel; as, riccr. One form, -, the macron, adopted by grammarians, is still used to mark long vowels. In the imperial age the apex was written? Late inscriptions used the apex indiscriminately over both long and short vowels, apparently merely as a decoration.

Syn.—See CULMINATION.

used the apex indiscriminately over both long and short vowels, apparently merely as a decoration.

Syn.—See CLIMINATION.

apex of the earth's motion, Astron, that point of the heavens toward which the earth is moving in its orbit.—s. of the heart, Anal., the lower pointed end of the heart, in man situated opposite the space between the cartilages of the fifth and sixth ribs on the left side.—a. of a lung, which extends into the root of the neck.—a. of the sun's motion or way. Astron.—solar Apex.

a'pex, v. i.; A'PEXED (3'pēkst); A'PEX-ING. Mining. To present an apex or upper edge, whether as an outcrop or as a blind lode;—said of mineral deposits. Western U. S. apex beat. Physiol. The impulse of the heart felt or seen in the fifth left intercostal space.

aph.—[Gr. άφ-] A prefix denoting off, away. See Aroaphari-esis ά-Rörf-esis, n. [L., fr. a άφαιρετις, fr. άφαιρεῖν to take away; ἀπό + αἰρεῖν to take.] 1. The dropping of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word:—susually applied specif. to the loss of an unaccented initial vowel or, less often, an initial consonant; as mid for amid, lone from alone, etc. Cf. Arhesis.

2. Surg. An operation by which any part is removed. Obs. a-phar'eia (ἀ-fār'kī-ā), n. [NL.; α- not + Gr. φακός seed of a lentil.] Med. An anomalous state of refraction caused by the absence of the crystalline lens, as after operations for cataract.—a phak'fic (-fār'kī-līs), a. [NL.; Gr. ἀφανής obscure + πτροῦς wing.] Zoöl. A genus consisting of a large, long-billed rail, incapable of flight, which inhabited Mauritius. It was exterminated by man in recent times. aph'a-map'ter-yx (¾'a-nāp'tēr-līs), n. [NL.; Gr. ἀφανής obscure + πτροῦς wing.] Zoöl. A dents consisting of a large, long-billed rail, incapable of flight, which inhabited Mauritius. It was exterminated by man in recent times. aph'a-mir'to (-fār'lī-līs), n. [Gr. ἀφανής invisible; ἀ-not+φανία to appear.] Petrog. a A dark, heavy variety of diorite, of such close texture that its separate grains are invisible to the naked eye. b Any

- apria-mr to (-invis), α. — a-phian r usin (ω-isu-itz'in), α. — a-pha'si-a (ά-fa'zhī-ā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ἀφασία, fr. ἄφασος not spoken; ἀ-not + φάναι to speak: cf. F. αρλασία.] Med. Total or partial loss of the use or understanding of language, the vocal organs remaining intact. Any of the qualities or varieties of speech may be affected, both spoken and written. It results from injury or disease of the brain. a-pha'si-ac (-2i-āk), α. Aphasic. — n. A person suffering from anhasia.

from aphasia. **a-pha'sic**  $(\dot{a}$ -fa'sĭk; -zĭk), a. Of, pertaining to, or affected

a-pha'sic (ἀ-fa'efk; -zſk), a. Of, pertaining to, or affected by, aphasia; speechless.—n. An aphasiac. Aph'e-lan'dra (â'tê-lân'dra), n. [NL.; Gr. ἀφελής simple + ἀνῆρ, ἀνδρός, man:—so called from the one-celled anthers.] Bot. A large genus of tropical American acanthaceous plants having quadrangular spikes of handsome red flowers, the corolla broadly 2-lipped.
a-phel'lon (ἀ-fal'yön; -fa'l'-ŏn; 277), n.; L. pl. APHELIA (-yā; -ll-ā). [Gr. ἀπό + ἢλιος sun.] Astron. That point of a planet's or comet's orbit most distant from the sun, the opnosite point heigh perfiblion.

the opposite point being perihelion.

APPAIVÉ.
APPAYÉ.
APPAY

of a planet's or comet's orbit most distant from the sun, the opposite point being perihetion.

a per 8e. a'per-see' (ā'pēr-sē'), a'pexed (ā'pēkst), a. Having n. [L. per se by itself.] Obs. or Archaic. 1. The letter A by itself (per se), esp. as a word. 2. The first or clief; one that is "A l'"; a paragon. O fair Crescide, the flower and Aper see (Try and Greece. Chaucer. [a pert'de-month. adv. [Of Try and Greece. Chaucer. [a pert'de-month. adv. [Of Try and Greece. Chaucer. [a pert'de-month. adv. [Of Indian apph'a-reb' (at'f's'he't'), a. Of Pertain and Saprian and

Ap'a-th'ra (-tu'fr'-a), n. pl. [L., fr. Gr. 'Amaroiya.] Gr. Relig. An annual festival observed by most of the Ionian A'pa-da'na (ā'pā-dā'nā), n. The great hall in ancient Persian palaces, as the "Hail of Columns" of the palace of Artaxerxes Mnemon at Susa. [a pa-s'at (ā pā-ā'zē). [II.] With landscapes; — used of the decoration of tapestries (especially of the statement of the

Z. A place where apes are kept. Rare. Kingsley.
A-pet'a-lw (å-pet'a-lö, n. pl. [NL. See APETALOUS.] Bot.

a-pass', v. t. & i. [OF. a-passer.]
To pass on or by Obs.
a-pass', v. ba, a prep. Past.
Obs. -a-past'. Obs. or Dial.
A'pa-tan' (ά'pū-tān'). n. [Tās.]
See MEASURE.
A'p'-t-ten' sis (āp'ā-tēn' sis), n.
[NL.] Zoöl. A large genus of typical tiger moths, frequently having the fore wings velvety black with branching light-colored stripes, and red, pink, or yellow hind wings with black spots.
ap'a-tet'ic (āp'ā-tēt'īk), a. [Gr. anorty-tak's deceiving.] Zoöl.
Imitative in color or form.
apa'this' ti-cal, a.
ap's-thist (āp'ā-thyst), π. [Cf. F. aputhiste.] One who is devoid of feeling or emotion.
ap'a-thist (t-cal, a.
Ap's-tor'ini (āp'ā-tōr'nīs), n.
[NL.: Gr. anary deceit + opvics bird.] Paleon. A genus of birds from the Cretaceous of Kansas, related to fethiyornis.
a'pau'mé' (a'pō'mā'). Var. of APPAINE.
a-pay', apaye. † APPAI.
a'peys' (a'pēp'sī), n. Med.
a'peys', apaye. † APPAI.
a'peys' (a'pēp'sī), n. Med.
a'per, see later form APPEI.
ape', 'n. Med. An atrophic deformity of the hand. appe'hod, n. See -HOOD.
aπetρov. [NL. & Gr.] The indetending the philosopher hand indefinite benefit of all being, postulated by appelle. † A APPELL, A PPIEL.
apelle. † A APPAILA APPEL.
apay' - (a'pē'nās'). Var. of Appelle. † APPAIND.
apelle (a'pelle appelle. † APPAI

Apensia.

ap'er (āp'ēr), n. One who apes.
aper. For words beginning
aper., see later form Apper.
ape're. a (āpā'rā.), n. [Native name.] The restless cavy.
aperen. + Appear, Apron.
apert-od't-cally, adv. of Ape-

a-phe'ii-ot'ro-pism (ā-fē'll'-δt'rō-p'z'm), n. [See Aro-; HE-LIOTROPIC.] Plant Physiol. The property of bending away from the sunlight exhibited by many plant organs, as roots; negative heliotropism.—a-phe'li-o-trop'c (-δ-trōp'lk), α.—a-phe'li-o-trop'-cal-ly (-l-kāl-l), αdv.
a-phe'ni-a (ā-fē'ml-ā), n. [NL; α- not + Gr. Φήμη voice.] Med. Aphasia due to motor paralysis.—a-phem'ic (ā-fēm'll').

Med. Aphasia due to motor paralysis. — a-pholic workfilk, a.

aph'e-sis (8i'ē-sīs), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ἄφεσι; a letting go, fr. Gr. ἀφέσια to let go; ἀπό + ἰεναι to let go.] The gradual loss of a short unaccented vowel at the beginning of a word; — the result of a phonetic process; as, squire for esquire. Orf. E. D. Aphesis is a form of aphæresis.

aph'e-ta (&i'ē-tā), n. [L., the prætor who starts a chariot race, fr. Gr. ἀφέτης one who lets off a military engine, also an astrological term for certain heavenly bodies.] Astrol. The ruler or giver of life in a nativity. — a-phet'ic (ā-īēt'īk), a.—a-phet'ic (ā-īēt'īk), a.—phet'ic (ā-īēt'īk), a. [Gr. ἀφετικό letting go.] Pertaining to, or resulting from, aphesis. — a-phet'ical-ly, adv. aph'e-tism (δi'ē-tīz'm), π. An aphetized word form. aph'e-tism (δi'ē-tīz'm), π. An aphetized word form. aph'e-tism (δi'ē-tīz'm). To shorten by aphesis.

ing w, s. aph'e-tism (&'/ē-t/z'm), n. aph'e-tism (&'/ē-t/z'm), n. t. To shorten by aph aph'e-tize (-tiz), n. t. To shorten by aph a'phid (&'fld; &f'-t/z'm), n. [S e e APHIS.] Zoöt. A plant louse; any of numerous small bomopterous in-

of numerous small homopterous insects of the family A-phid'1-dæ (år fid'1-dē). The y are small sluggish insects that suck the juices of plants, and on account of their numbers often do great damage. In addition to the winged males, and the winged females which lay eggs, there are females, usually wingless, capable of producing living young parthenogenetically for many generations in rapid succession, thus forming the large colonies often seen on plants. Many species secrete a sweet fluid called honeydew, of which ants are very fond, from the alimentary canal. Aphids are preyed on by birds and many insects, esp. by the larvæ of the ladybugs. Among the most injurious aphids are the grapevine phylloxera (Phylloxera vastatriz), and the woolly root louse of the apple (Schizoneura laxivera).

A'phis (%fis), n. [NL., of unknown origin.] a Zoöl. A genus of plant lice, comprising many species injurious to fruit trees and vegetables. b [l. c.] pl. APHIDES (&ff-dez).

In popular usage,

genus of plant firet, comprising many species individue fruit trees and vegetables. b [l. c.] pl. APHIDES (Mid-dez). In popular usage, any aphid. See APHID.

APHID. 1 ion.
Any of numerous insect larvæ that feed on aphids, as those of the ladybugs, but esp. those of lace-winged files rope. a Larva; b Adult; c Eggs attached Chrysopidæ and Hemerobidæ; also, any adult fly of these families.

Aphile wolf. An aphis lion; esp., the curious spinose larva of neuropterous insects of the genus Hemerobius, which feeds on aphids and makes a shelter of their skins.

msects of the genus Hemerobius, which feeds on aphids and makes a shelter of their skins.

aph'lo-gis'tic (&t'lō-j'is't'Ik), α. [Gr. αφλόγοντος not infiammable; ά- not + φλογοντός. See PHLOGISTON.] Flameless; as, an aphlogistic lamp, in which a coil of platinum wire is kept incandescent by alcohol, without flame.

a-pho'ni-a (ά-tō'ni-a), n. [RL., fr. Gr. Aphis Wolf (Heme-άφωνία, fr. άφωνος voiceless; ά- not + robius) Larva. φωνή voice.] Med. Loss of voice or vocal utterance, due to disorder of the vocal cords.

a-phon'ic (ά-tōw'Ik), α. 1. Phon. Having no sound or pronunciation; also, voiceless or nonvocal.

2. Med. Pertaining to, or characterized by, aphonia.

a-phon'ic, n. An aphonic symbol.

a-pho'rism (&t'ō-riz'm), n. [F. aphorisme, fr. Gr. ἀφοροφος definition, a short, pithy sentence, fr. ἀφοροφος definition or statement of a principle, as in a science.

2. A pithy, compendious sentence, stating a general doctrine or truth. Loosely, a maxim; formerly, specif, a maxim of medical art.

The first aphorism of Hippocrates is, "Life is short, and the art is long."

Be a physician, Faustus, heap up gold,
And be eternized for some wondrous cure.

is long."

Be a physician, Faustus, heap up gold,
And be eternized for some wondrous cure.

Why, Faustus, hast thou not attained that end?
Is not thy common talk found aphorisms? Marlowe

Syn. — Adage, proverb, apothegm, saw. See AXIOM.

i Prob. a. not + Gr. φαινεσθαι γεί το αρφαπ+ \*\*cope.] A naphenge-scope.

A-pher'e-sis, aph'er-et'ic, etc. Vars. of APHÆRENS, etc. Aph'er't-a (Δ-fer'a). Bib.
A-phl'a (Δ-fer'a). pl. [NL.]
Zood. Syn. of APHIDID π.
aph 1-des (Δ-fer), π. pl. [NL]
The science of wealth; agroup equiv. to APHIDID π.
A-phd'd Δ-fer (Δ-fer), π. pl. [NL]. Zood. A family of homoperous insects consisting of the plant lice. See APHIN.
APHID - phd't-ous (Δ-fer'al). α.
APHID - phd't-ous (Δ-fer'al). β.
APHID - phd't-ous

Syn. — Adage, proverb, apothegm, saw. See Axiom.

Aph'e-lops (āf'ē-löps), n. [NL.; ris.), α. [aphis + vorous.] Gr. ἀφελής smooth + ὁψ (or 200! Feeding on aphids.

ωψ) face.] Paleon. A genus of fossil rhinoeroses of very robust build, and very short legs, found in the Miocene of America.

- phen'ge-scope (ἀ-fε'n', a. aphid-lan'thro-py (ἄ-f'f-lã n'-skôp), a. phen'ge-scope (ஜ̄-ð-skôp), n. [Gr. ἀφελγής without light + scope.] A magic lanteru for exhibiting opaque objects.

- phen'o-scope (-δ-skôp), n. aphis' for (ἀ-flæ'tôn), n.; L. γριο στον.] — an haphengescope.

aph'o-ris-mat'ic (ἄi'ō-riz-māt'Ik) } a. Pertaining to aphoaph'o-ris'mic (ἄi'ō-riz'mlk) } risms, or having the form of an aphorism. — ris'mi-cal (-ml-kāl), a. Rave. aph'o-rist (ἄi'ō-rist), n. A writer or utherer of aphorisms. aph'o-ris'tic (-ris'tik) { a. [Gr. ἀφορανικόs.] In the aph'o-ris'ti-cal (-tl-kāl) } form of, or of the nature of, an aphorism; as, an aphoristic style.—aph'o-ris'ti-cal-ly, adv. The method of the book is aphoristic. De Quincey. aph'o-rize (ἄi'ō-riz), v. i. To make aphorisms. a-pho'tic (ἀ-fō'tik), a. [Gr. ἀφως, ἀφωτος.] Without light. aphotic region Philacona a denth of water so great that

aphotic region, Phytogeog., a depth of water so great that only nonassimilating organisms can exist.

only nonassimilating organisms can exist.

a-pho'to-tax'is (ā-fō'tō-tāk's's), n. Bial. Negative photo-taxis. See fhoronaxis.— a-pho'to-tao'tic (-tīk), a.

a-pho'to-trop'ic (-trōp'fk), a. Plant Physiol. Bending away from the source of light, as certain plant organs.—
a-pho-to'tro-pism (āf'ō-tōt'rō-piz'm), n.

a-phra'si-a (ā-frā'zh'-ā; -zī-ā), n. [NL.; a-not + Gr.
pha'ots speech.] Med. a = DUMRMESS. b A disorder of speech in which words can be uttered but not intelligibly joined together.

speech in which words can be uttered but not intelligibly joined together.

aph'rite (āf'rīt), n. [Gr. ἀφρός foam.] Mín. A foliated or chalky variety of calcite, of pearly luster.

aph'ro-dis'l-a (āf'rīt-dīy'l-ά), n. [NL., fr. Gr. Αφροδίσιος pertaining to Aphrodite.] Sexual passion, esp. when violent; also, coition.

lent; also, coition.

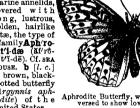
aphro-dis/1-ac (-šk), a. [Gr. ἀφροδισιακός pertaining to sensual love, fr. 'Αφροδίτη. See AphroDite.] Exciting venereal desire; provocative of, or inclined to, venery.—n. That which (as a drug, or some kinds of food) excites to



sensual love, fr. 'Aφροδίτη. See APHRODITE.] Exciting venereal desire; provocative of, or inclined to, venery.—n. That which (as a drug, or some kinds of food) excites to venery.

Aphrodi'te (-di'tte), n.

[Gr. 'Aφροδίτη.] 1. Gr. Relig. The goddess of love and beauty and of life as expressive of the cosmic power of love, probably originally an Oriental goddess of vegetation and the reproductive forces of nature;—identified by the Romans with Venus (which see). As Aphrodite of the Bemitic Astarte (which see), "queen of the heavens," but in later Greek literature, owing to the influence of Plato, is regarded as the embodiment of spiritual love, and as opposed to Aphrodite Pandsmos (pfin de mos) (originally a civic goddess, perhaps of marriage), personifying earthly or common love, aphrodite was also worshiped: (1) as a goddess of war (also Oriental), in Greece (chiefly in Sparta and Corinthic alled Aphrodite Argana (3-ri'a). According to Homer, Aphrodite is the dangther of Zeus and Dione. According to Hesiod, she arose from the foam of the sea, and landed either at Cythera or at Paphos in Cyprus; hence she was called both Cytherea and Cypris. The consort of Aphrodite, according to the Odyssey, is Hephæstus; other sources give Ares. She is accompanied by Erotes (see Eaos) and tended by the Charites and Hora. Sparrows and doves were especially sacred to her, and in various connections other animals, the rose, myrtle, and apple. Cf. Apple of Island, hairlike setæ, the type of a family Aph rodit'l-dæ (Af'rô-dit'l-dæ) (di'rō-dit'l-dæ) (di'rō-dit'l-dæ)



aph/ro-di'tous (-dī'tŭs), a. Med. Relating to, or sugges-

aph'ro-di'tous (-di'tŭs), a. Med. Relating to, or suggestive of, aphrodisia.
aph'tha (āt'thά), n. [Sing. of ΑΡΗΤΗΣ.] Med. a One of the specks called aphthæ. b The disease also called thrush.
aph'thae (-thē), n. pl. [L., fr. Gr. ἀφθα (mostly in pl. αβθα, Hipp.) an eruption, thrush, fr. ἀπτευ to set on fire, inflame.] Med. Roundish pearl-colored specks or flakes in the mouth, on the lips, and in the gastro-intestinal tract, due to the growth of minute parasitic fungi. They are commonly characteristic of thrush.

aph'o-nous (&f'o-nus), a. [Gr.

aph'o-nous (&f'o-nœs), α. [Gr. αφωνος.] Voiceless. sph'o-ny (-nt), n. = APHONIA. a-pho'rt-a (ά-tô'rt-ά), n. [NL., fr. Gr. αφορία.] Med. Sterility. sph'o-rism, v. f. § i. Το speak in aphorisms. Obs. — aph'o-rism (af'o-riz-mēr), n. Obs. aph'o-rism (af'o-riz-mēr), n. Obs. aph'o-rism (af'o-riz-mēr), n. Obs. aph'o-rism (af'o-riz-mēr), n. Obs. aph'o-riz-mēr (af'o-riz-mēr), n. Obs. aph'o-riz-mēr (af'o-riz-mēr), n. [Gr. αφρίζευ to foam: — from its hinck variety of tourmaline. aph'ro-di-af'a-cal (âf'fo-di-xī'-a-kxdl), α. = APHRONISIAC. aph'ro-dis'-lan (-diz''-in), α. [Gr. άφροδίσιος.] Pertaining to Aphrodite or Venus. Aph'ro-dis'-lon (-diz''-lon), n. [Gr. άφροδίσιος] A temple or holy place of Aphrodite. Aph'ro-dis'-lon (-diz''-lon), n. [Gr. άφροδίσιος] A temple or holy place of Aphrodite. aph'ro-ni'rto, α. Venereal R. aph'ro-ni'rto, n. [Gr. άφρος foam + nier-] Lit. foam of niter: — meaning do u bt'ful, perhaps native saltpteter. Obs. Aph'ass (fi'sēz). Bib. aph-thar' tal, α. [Gr. άφαρ-

Aph'ses (af'sez). Bib. aph-thar'tal, a. [Gr.  $a\phi\theta a\rho$ -

708.] Incorruptible. Obs. & R. Aph-thar'to-do-ce'tss (af-thar-to-do-se'ts). pl. [NL., fr. LGr. αφθαρτοδοκητα; Gr. αφθαρτοδοκητα; Gr. αφθαρτοδοκητα; Gr. αφθαρτοδοκητα; Gr. αφθαρτοδοκητα; Gr. αφθαρτος incorruptible + δο-κείν to think.] Eccl. Monophysites of the 6th century who maintained the incorruptibility of Christ's body prior to his resurrection, by virtue of its union with his divine nature. Cf. Phiharto-do-ce'lc (se't'k), α. — Aph-thar'to-do-ce'lc (se't'k), α. — Aph-thar'to-do-ce'lc (se't'k), α. — Aph-thar'to-do-ce'lc (se't'k), α.

Aph-thar'to-do-ce' tism (-se'-tism), aph-thar't-a (af-thenk's-a), aph-thenx'1-a (af-thenk'sr-a), n. [NL.; a-not + Gr, φθεγξιε speech.] A form of aphasia. aph'thong (af'thong), n. [Gr. αφθογγος voiceless.] A letter or combination of letters employed in spelling a word, but not sounded in the pronunciation, as ph in phthisis. Rare.—aph-thong al (af-thon'grl'a), n. aph-thon'gla (af-thon'grl'a), n. [NL.] Aphasia due to spasm of the tongue.

A'phuth-lies (af'füth-lis), n. nl.

of the tongue.

A phuth-ites (& füth-its), n. pl.

D. Bib.

A-phyl'ion (à-fyl'ōn), n. [NL.
See APHYLLOUS.] Bot. Syn. of
THALESIA.

APIS

| aph-thit'a-lite (af-th/l'd-lit), n. [Gr. ἀφθινος unchangeable (ά-not + φθίνειν to waste away) + άλς salt.] Min. A sulphate of potassium and sodium, (K,Na),SO4, occurring in white rhombohedral crystals or massive.
| aph'thoid (af'thoid), a. [aphtha + orid.] Med. Of the nature of aphthæ; resembling thrush.
| aph'thous (af'this), a. Med. Pertaining to, caused by, or characterized by, aphthæ.
| aph'thous (af'this), a. Med. Pertaining to, caused by, or characterized by, aphthæ.
| aphy-dro-trop'ic (aphi-dre-trop'fk), a. [See Apo-; hydrotro-pism (-droft'rô-pix'm), n.
| a-phy-dro-trop'ic (aphi-dre-trop'fk), a. [See Apo-; hydrotro-pism (-droft'rô-pix'm), n.
| a-phy-dro-trop'ic (aphi-dre-trop'fk), a. [hydrotro-pism (-droft'ro-pism (-droft'ro-pism), a. [hydrotro-pism (-droft'ro-pism), and (-dr

bees.—n. An apiarist. Rare.

a/pi.a-rist (B/pi.a-rist), n. One who cares for an apiary; one who tends bees.

a/pi.a-ry (-ā-ri), n.; pl. arist (-ryz). [L. apiarium, fr. apis bee.] Place where bees are kept; beehouse; a collection of hives or colonies of bees kept for their honey.

ap'i-cal (âp'i-kāl), a. [L. apex, apicis, tip or summit.]

1. At or belonging to an apex, tip, or summit.

2. Phon. Of, pertaining to, or formed with the aid of, the tip of the tongue.

apical cell, Bol., the single cell which terminates the vegetative cone in many cryptogamous plants; the initial point of longitudinal growth. See vegetative cone, Illust.

-a. cone. Bol. = Vegetative Cone.—a growth, Bol., growth in the line of the axis, or toward the apex.—a. plane, Bol., a group of specialized cells of nervous and sensory function, at the anterior end of certain invertebrate larvæ. See CEPHALOTROCHA. Illust.—a. system. Zööl., in echinoderms, a set of plates about the apex or center of the aboral surface, when (as in sea urchins) they exhibit regularity.

A. pl'ciam (a-pish'ān), a. [L. Apicionus.] Belonging to or resembling Apicius, a notorious Roman epicure under Tiberius; hence, having dainty and expensive cookery; epicurean. "Lucullan and Apicion banquats." Miman.

a. pio'u-late (-lāt), a. [See APICULAR.] Bol. Terminated abruptily by a small, distinct point, as a leaf.

a'pi-oul'ture (a'pi-kūl'tār), n.

[L. apis bee + E. culture.]

abruptly by a small, distinct point, as a leaf.

a'pi-cul'ture (ā'p'-kūl'tūn', n.

[L. apis bee + E. culture.]
Rearing of bees - a'pi-cul'.

tur-ist (kūl'tūr-ist), n.

a-picce' (ā-pēs'), adv. [a-core.]
To or for each by itself; each;
as the share of each; as, these melons cost a shilling apiece.

"Fined . . a thousand pounds apiece." Hume.

Syn.—See DISTRIBUTIVELY.

ap'-old (ā'p'-oid), n. [Gr. amostofis pear-shaped; āntop pear + előos form.] A pear-shaped figure of equilibrium assumed by a rotating liquid mass subject to the force of gravitation.

pear + ettos, to m., assumed by a rotating liquid mass subject to the force of gravitation.

2/pi-01 (2/pj-3); &p/1.; -5l), n. [L. apium paraley + 2d -ol.] 1. Med. An oily liquid obtained from paraley seed.

2. Chem. A crystalline substance, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, contained in oil of paraley

2/pi-01/o-gy (&p/1-01/o-jY), n. [L. apis bee + logy.] The scientific study of honeybees. — a/pi-01/o-gist (-jist), n.

Ap'1-os (&p'1-0s; &'p1-)n. [NL. fr. Gr. amos a pear; — so called from the shape of its tubers.] Bol. A small genus of American and Asiatic twining fabaceous herbs, having pinnate leaves and rather large purple flowers, the corolla with a twisted keel, the stamens diadelphous. A. apios, the groundaut, is frequently cultivated.

A/pis (3/pis), n. [L., bee.] Zoöl. The genus including the common honeybee and related species.

a-phyl'lose (-ōs), a. Bot. Apphyllous. Bot. Apphyllous. Bot. Apphyllous.

aphyl'lose (-5s), a. Bot. Aphyllous.
a-phyr'le (d-fir'fk), a. Petrog.
Not porphyritie.
A'pla-cas' (a'p)-ä-käz'), n. pl.
A Carib tribe of central Brazil;
also, a Tupi tribe of northern
Brazil.
[a pla-ce're (ä pyä-chä'rä).
[ll.] Music. At pleasure (as to
time and style); ad libitum.
ap'-l-cad (ap'-l-käd), adv. [See
arex. i ls. A.D.] Toward the
ap'-l-cal-ly, adv. of APICAL.
ap'-l-cal-se'ez), n. pl. of APEX.
ap'-l-da-ly, adv. of APICAL.
ap'-l-da-ly, adv. of APICAL.
ap'-l-da-ly, adv. of APICAL.
ap'-l-da-ly, adv.
ap'-l-da-le'l-ly, adv.
ap'-l-da-ly, adv.
ap'-da-ly, apricular, ab-locular,
ap'-l-da-ly, adv.
ap'-da-ly, apricular, ab-locular,
ap'-da-ly, ap'-da-ly, n. pl. [Nl.,
Ap'-l-da-ly, n. pl. [Nl.,
ap'-l-da-ly, n. pl. [Nl.,
fr. l. apis bee.] Zool. A family
of Hymenoptera including bees
having the glossa and basal
joints of the labial papi elon-

gara, as, as, as the common honcybec.

plec'es (à-pēs'&z: -Yz), adv.
(a on, in + nucces] In pieces
or to pieces. Obs.

|| à pied' (à pyr). [F.] On foot.

|| à pied' (à pyr). [F.], n. [1.]

|| a pied' (a pyr). [F.] On foot.

|| a py

lip suppressed or wanting;—said of a bilabiate corolla.

apille. + APPLE.

A pl'na (app'na), n, pl. [NL.,
fr. L. apis bee.] = APOIDEA.

apinch (app'nch'), ade.

Pinching.

ap'ing (ap'ng), p. pr. 4 vb. n.

of APE.

ap'ing (ap'noid), a. [Gr.

anv'ns without dirt + oid.]

Med. Clean; free from dirt.

ap'i-o-lin (a-p'i-o-lin), n. Med.

An emmenagogue and antiperiodic obtained from paraley.

ap'i-o-noi (ap'y-i-o-noi); noi), n.

Org. Chem. A hypothetical

tetrahydroxy benzene (1, 2, 3, 4)

of which apiol is a derivative.

A/pis (#pis), n. [L., fr. Gr. \*Anis, Egypt. Hapi.] A sacred bull supposed by the Egyptians to be an embodiment of Ptah of Memphis and worshiped as early as the 4th dynasty and as late as the time of the Emperor Julian. Apis was supposed to be engendered by a moonbeam, and was recognized by various characteristic marks, a new Apis being supposed always to be born upon the death of the old. The dead Apis was embalmed and buried in the rock-cut Serapeum in the necropolis of Memphis, his soul passing to the world beyond as Ostirs Apis. It was from this form that the Greek populations of Egypt developed the deity Serapis, whose worship was carried throughout the Roman empire.

apish (#pis), n. [NL.; a-not + Gr. \pivoi, \pivoid, or not + Gr. \pivoid, \pivoid, \pivoid \text{or ap-noc'al} (-2i), \partial \pivoid \text{or apn-noc'al} (-2i), \partial \pivoid \text{or asunder}, \text{detached}, \text{ap'o. (ap'7-). [Gr. \pivoid, \pivoid

worship was carried throughout the Roman empire.

ap'ish (āp'īsh), a. Having the qualities of an ape; prone
to servile imitation; hence, fantastically silly; foppish;
affected; triffling.—ap'ish-ly, adv.—ap'ish-ness, n.
The apish gallantry of a fantastic boy.

A'pl-um(ā'pl-ām: āp'l-ām), n. [L., parsley.] Bot. A genus
of herbs, type of the Apiaceæ, with pinnate or pinnately
compound leaves and white or greenish yellow flowers in
compound umbels. They are natives of southern Europe and
mountainous tropical regions. As gravelens, the garden
celery, is found wild from the Canaries to British India.

a-niy'o-rous (ā-ly'o-rūs), a. [L. apis bee + - xrous.]

celery, is found wild from the Canaries to British India.

a-piv'o-rous (ā-piv'ō-rūs), a. [L. apts bee + -vorous.]

Zoöl. Feeding upon bees; — said of certain birds.

ap'la-cen'tal (āp'lā-sēn'tāl), a. a Having or developing
no placenta. b Belonging to the Aplacentalia.

Ap'la-cen-ta'll-a (-sēn-tā'l'-ā)) n. pl. [NL.] Those mamAp'la-cen-ta'ta (-sēn-tā'l'-ā) and mals (the monotremes
Ap'la-cen-ta'ta (-sēn-tā'l'-ā), n. pl. [NL.] Those mamAp'la-coph'o-ra (-kōph'tō-rā), n. pl. [NL.] a-not + Gr.

πλακούs a flat cake + φέρεν to bear.] Zoöl. A subclass
or order of Amplineura in which the body is without shelly
plates.—ap'la-coph'o-ran (-rān), a. ἀ n.—ap'la-copho-rous (-rūs), a.

ap'la-nāt'), n. [G.] A kind of aplanatic lens.

plates.—apla-coph'o-ran (-ran), a. α n.—apla-copicorous (-rūs), a.
apla-nat' (āp'lā-nāt'), n. [G.] A kind of aplanatic lens.
apla-nat' (āp'lā-nāt'lk), a. [a-not+Gr. πλανατικός wandering.] Optics. Free from spherical aberration; as, an aplanatic lens, which is composed of two or more parts of different curvatures.—apla-nat'l-cal-ly (-l-kāl-l), adv.
aplanatic focus (of a lens), Optics, the point or focus from which rays diverging pass the lens without spherical aberration. In certain lenses there are two such foci; and it is by taking advantage of this fact that the best aplanatic object glasses of microscopes are constructed.

--alana's atom (ā-nīkn'ā-tīz'm). r. Freedom from spheri-

a-plan'a-tism  $(\dot{a}$ -plan' $\dot{a}$ -tiz'm), n. Freedom from spheri-

cal aberration.

a-plan'o-spore' (-ō-spōr'), n. [a-not + plano- + spore.]

Bol. A nonmotile asexual spore formed by rejuvenescence in Acetabularia and other genera of the Chlorophyceæ, or green algæ. Cf. AKINETE.

Bol. A nonmotile asexual spore formed by rejuvenescence in Acetabularia and other genera of the Chlorophyceæ, or green algæ. Cf. AKINETE.

a-pla'si.a (ā-plā'zhī-ā; -21-ā), n. [NL. See A- not; -PLA-sta.] Med. Incomplete or faulty development.

a-plas'tic (ā-plās'tlk), a. 1. Not plastic or easily molded.

2. a Med. Pertaining to aplasia. b Biol. Not plastic; not exhibiting growth or change in structure.

ap'lite (āp'lit), n. [Gr. āπλόος simple + -ide.] Petrog. A fine-grained variety of granite, consisting almost entirely of quartz and feldspar, and generally occurring in dikes.

-ap-lit'le (āp-lit'lk), a.

The form aplite is preferred in usage, but haplite is better etymologically.

|| a'plomb' (ā'plōn'), n. [F.; à to + plomb lead. See PLUME.] Lit., perpendicularity; hence, assurance of manner or of action; self-possession.

Syn.—See considence.

Ap-lit'da (āp-lit'da), n. [L., chaff.] Bot. A genus of grasses consisting probably of one species, A. mutica, widely distributed in Asia, Africa, and Australia. It has creeping or climbing stems with small fascicled racemes. In Australia it is a valued forage grass.

Ap-lys'l-a (āp-lit's'l-ā), n. [NL, fr. Gr. āπλυσίας a dirty sponge, fr. āπλυτος unwashed; ā-not + πλύνεν to wash.] Zoöl. A genus of large marine gastropods, type of a family Ap'lys's'.

Joras a di

not + πλυνειν to Wasn.] Zool.
A genus of large marine gastropods, type of a family Ap'ly-si'idae (äγ'li-si'i-dē), of the order
Tectibranchiata; the sea hares.
The shell is rudimentary; the animal is often conspicuously colored. Some of the species when disturbed throw jut a
deep purple liquor.

West. mettle. (ἄγινῆτηθέτει), α [Gr ἐρινμίνασος not

ap'neu-mat'ic (ap'nū-māt'ik), a. [Gr. ἀπνεύματος not blown through. See A- not; preumatic.] 1. Med. Devoid of air; free from air; sa, an apneumatic lung; also, effected by or with exclusion of air; as, an apneumatic operation.

2. Nonspiritual.

Ap-neu'mo-na ) (% p-Ap-neu'mo-nes ) n ū'mō-nā; -nēz), n. pl. [NL.; α- not + Gr. πνεύ-

Northwestern U. S.

A-plsh'a-pa for-ma'tion (ä-plsh'a-pa). [From Apishapa, town and river in Colorado.]

Geol. A Cretaceous formation in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado.



μου, -μους στ. πνευ-μου, -μους, a lung.] One of the Apneumona (Chiro-Zool. An order of holo-thurians in which the internal respiratory organs are want ing. See Holothuroidea. — ap-neu/mo-nous (-nĕs), a. 

apocamphoric apomorphine aposafranine
3. Petrog. A prefix used in naming lavas, usually geologically ancient and now holocrystalline, whose structures now show original glassy states; as, aporhyolite, etc.
a.poc/a.lypse (Δ-pōk/Δ-lps), n. [L. apocatypsis, Gr. ἀποκάλψις, fr. ἀποκάλψις, fr. ἀποκάλψις, fr. ἀποκάλψις. The last book of the New Testament, otherwise called The Revelation of St. John the Divine.
2. Any writing professing to reveal the future; esp. such a writing in early Christian, or its contemporary Jewish, circles.

3. Anything viewed as a revelation; a disclosure.

The new apocalypse of Nature.

Carlyle.

Apocalypse of Baruch. See APOCRYPHA.—A. of Peter. See APOCRYPHA.

The new apocalypse of Nature. Carlylle. Apocalypse of Baruch. See APOCRYPHA.—A of Peter. See APOCRYPHA.—A of Peter. See APOCRYPH.—A of Peter. See APOCA-1yp'tic (-lip'tik) | a. [Gr. ἀποκαλυπτικός.] Of a-poc'a-1yp'ti-cal (-ti-kāl) } or pertaining to a revelation, or, specif., to the "Revelation of St. John;" containing, of the nature of, or having to do with, prophetic revelation. There is an apocalypite side in the Synoptical portraiture of the kingdom. There is a goal in the future, a consummation, or Second Advent of the Christ to judgment. Of P. Fisher. apocalypite literature, or simply, apocalyptic, a class of Jew ish and Christian writings beginning about 20 s. c. and continuing into the opening centuries A. D. They aimed to comfort the faithful in their suffering condition, and reconcile it with God's righteousness by prefiguring the future triumph of Israel or the Messianic kingdom. The chief apocalyptic writings besides the Revelation of St. John are: Baruch, (Ethiopic) Book of Enoch, (Slavonic) Book of Enoch, or the Book of the Secrets of Enoch, Ascension of Issiah, Book of Jubilees, Assumption of Moses, Testaments of the XII. Patriarchs, Psalms of Solomon, Sibylline Oracles.

The Apocalyptic short of the character and purposes of God and His kingdom. ... but differ in the following respects: (1) Prophecy believes that God's goodness will be justified in this world: Apocalyptic almost wholly despairs of the present, and its main interests are supramundane: ... Hence (2) its adoption of pseudonymous authorship; (3) its indefinitely wider view of the world's history.

—a. number, the number 666, mentioned in Rev. xiii. 18.

of the world's history.

—a. number, the number 666, mentioned in Rev. xiii. 18.

It has been variously interpreted, plausibly as a designation of Nero by means of gematria, in reference to the popular belief that Nero would return to life as Antichrist.

popular belief that Nero would return to life as Antichrist. **a-poc'a-lyp'tic**, n. 1. The writer of the Apocalypse. **2.** Apocalyptic literature or teaching. **a-poc'a-lyp'ti-cism**(-ti-siz'm), n. 1. Theol. Millenarianism. See APOCALYPTIC LITERATURE. **2.** The practice of, or addiction to, interpreting or applying prophetic revelation. **a-poc'a-lyp'tist**, n. The writer of the Apocalypse.

a-poc'a-lyp'tist, n. The writer of the Apocalypse. ap'o-carp (ap'ō-karp), n. Bot. An apocarpous ovary or

a-poc'a-typ'fist, n. The writer of the Apocalypse.
ap'o-car'p (ap'ĉ-kärp), n. Bot. An apocarpous ovary or
gynœcium.
ap'o-car'pous (-kär'pŭs), a. [apo- + -carpous.] Bot.
Having the carpels of the gynœcium separate, as in the
buttercup; — opposed to syncarpous.
ap'o-ca-tay'ta-sis (-kā-tšs/tā-sis), n. [L., fr. Gr. ἀποκαπάστασις complete restoration.] Lit., restitution; restoration; specif.: a Med. Subsidence of a tumor or abscess.
b Theol. The doctrine of the final restoration of all sinful
beings to God and to the state of blessedness. The doctrine was formulated by Origen (about 185-254 A. D.) Cf.
RESTORATIONISM. C Astron. Periodic return of a planet.—
ap'o-cat'a-stat'ic (-kā'd-ātk'lk), a.
ap'o-chto-mat'ic (-kā'd-ātk'lk), a.
ap'o-chto-mat'ic (-kā'd-ātk'lk), a.
ap'o-chto-mat'ic (-kā'd-ātk'lk), a.
ap'o-chto-mat'ic (-kā'd-ātk'lk), a.
ap'o-chto'ma-tism (-kā'd-ātl'n), n.
ap'o-chto'ma-tism (-kā'd-ātl), n. [apo-+codeine.]
Chem. An artificial alkaloid, C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>19</sub>O<sub>2</sub>N, prepared from
codeine. In its effects it resembles apomorphine.
a-poc'o-pate (a-pōk'ĉ-pāt), v. t. [LL apocopatus, p. p. of
apocopare to cut off, fr. L. apocope. Sea Arocorne.] Gram.
To cut short by apocope.—a-poc'o-pa'tion (-pā'shiùn), n.
a-poc'o-pate (d-pāt'éd) { apocopate form
a-poc'o-pate (d-pāt'éd) { apocopate form
a-poc'o-pate (a-pāt'éd) { apocopate form
a-poc

of these trees.

\*\*apit'pat. adn. Pitapat.

\*\*api'pat. adn. Pitapat.

\*\*api'phntte (\$p'|50-1t). n. | After Dr. J. Apjohn (1794-1869).

\*\*Min. A manganese alum, Mn
\*\*S0,'A]2(\$O\_0,^24H\_2O, occurring in crusts or fibrous masses.

\*\*api'. Apple. Ref. So.

\*\*apiace'. adn. in place.

\*\*api'a.net'.lo.var. of AFLANATIC.

NET.

Ap'lo-pap'pus (ăp'lō-pāp'ūs),

n. [NL.; aplo. (= haplo.) +
pappus.] Bot. A genus of asteraceous plants, the species of
which are now generally transferred to other genera, as Stenotus, Pyrrocoma, Eriocarpum.

2. Med. A cutting off; amputation; abscission.

| a plomb' (à plôn'). [F.] Perpendicularly; fig., directiv.
| ap'lome (àp'lôm), m. [Gr. ἀπλός
| os simple. Min. A dark brown or green variety of andradite containing manganese. See GARNET.
| NET. | Ap'lo-pap'pus (åp'lô-pāp'ds), m. [NL.; aplo (= haplo) + pappus.] Bot. A genus of asteraceous plants, the species of which are now generally transferred to other genera, as Stenotus, Pyrrocoma, Eriocarpum.
| ap'los pap'dis (åp-lig'tik), α. [Gr. ἀπνευστος breathless.] and habry Abogee.
| ap new 'ma-to'sis (åp-na'tik), α. [Gr. ἀπνευστος breathless] and habry Abogee.
| ap lus'tre (àp-lig'tre), n.; pl. -TRA(-trd) or -TRIA(-tri-α); [L., q. daλαστον.] Class. Annotation of the stenotic st

ferred to other genera, as Stenotus, Purrocoma, Ericcarpum.

aprlo-per'i-stom'a-tous (-per'i-stom'a-tous), aprob-ot'ic (Rp'6-bi-6't'Y), Apogee.

apo. Abbr. Apogee.

apo. Abbr. Apogee.

apo-bi-ot'ic (Rp'6-bi-6't'Y), apo-bi-bi-ti-y), apo-bi-bi-ti-y.

privalent in the peristome.

aplit'o-my (a-plo'f'-o-m), n.

(aplo (= haplo) + -tomy.)

Agr. Simple incision.

aplinek', adv. [a on + pluck.]

Abor. Abor. Apocalypse; A-pocrypha, Apocrypha,

ap'o-cris'i-a-ry (ἄp'ō-krĭs'i-ā-rǐ; -krĭz'-) n.; pl. E.-RIES
| ap'o-cris'i-a'rī-us (-ā'rī-ūs) (-rī-z), L.-RII
(-rī-i). L. apocrisiarius, apocrisarius, fr. Gr. απόκρισε
answer, fr. ἀποκρίνεσθαι to answer; ἀπό from + κρίνειν to
separate.] Lit., one having to do with answers; —formerly applied to various delegatory officials, esp. the representative or secretary of the Pope or a chief see at Constantinople or later at the Carolingian court, called a legale or nuncio after the title apocrisiarius came to be given
to a court official holding no commission from the Pope.
A-poc'y-pha (α-ρδk'rī-tā), n. pl., but often erroneously
used as sing, with pl. ΑΡΟCRYPHAS (-fāz). [L. apocryphus
apocryphus], Gr. ἀπόκρυφοs hidden, spurious, fr. ἀποκρυπτευ
to hide; ἀπό from + κρύπτευ to hide.] [l. c.] Writings or
statements of doubtful authorship or authority. Specir.
1. Certain writings (see list under Old Testament) which
are found in the Septuagint version (see Septuagint), the
Greek version of the Old Testament in current use in New
Testament times, and are quoted as Scripture by the early to hide; \$\frac{a}\tilde{n}\$ from \to kpimzev to hide.] \$\llot\$ its unturge of statements of doubtful authorship or authority. Speciff.:

1. Certain writings (see list under Old Testament) which are found in the Septuagint version (see Settuagint), the Greek version of the Old Testament in current use in New Testament times, and are quoted as Scripture by the early Church, and by the Eastern Church of all periods, also by the Western Church, as they were translated in the Italia and in Jerome's version called the Vulgate (see Vulgate). But, as they are not part of the Hebrew Bible, Protestants reject them as inspired sources of doctrine or as reliable history. They were formerly printed between the Testaments in Frotestant Bibles and were revised by the Revision Common of Holydays in the Churches of the Anglican Communion.

2. A body of other writings to which a fictitious authorship was attributed, including a number belonging to the Old Testament division and others (known as New Testament Apocrypha) produced in the early Church purporting to emanate from apostles and their contemporaries and to be gospels, histories, epistles, and apocalypes similar to those in the canon. These with few exceptions have never had any standing, as they have always been considered spurious. The titles of the more important of these Apocrypha and the nature of their contents are here given:

OID TESTAMENT APOCRYPHA.—3 & 4 Maccabes. 11. The story of the deliverance of the temple and of Jevish captives from the deliverance of the temple and of Jevish captives from the deliverance of the temple and of Jevish captives from the deliverance of the temple and of Jevish captives from the time of Moses in the Mount.—Testament of the Twelve Patriarchs, last words of Jacob's sons, each giving a history of himself, a moral discourse, and a prophecy.—Ascension of Isalah, accounts it is a superior of the series of Asconomy: two Visions of the Flood, the history and superior of Messiah. It includes the Episte of Baruch.—Book of Enoch, vision o

a-poc'ry-phal (&-pök'f-fal), a. 1. [cap.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, the Apocrypha.

2. Not canonical. Hence: Of doubtful authority; mythic; fictitious; spurious; false.

The passages... are, however, in part from apocryphal or fletitious works.

Apocryphal Gospels are uncanonical Gospels: but all uncanonical Gospels are not necessarily apocryphal in the bad meaning which adheres to the word. A Gospel may be neither spurious nor heretical, though it... is uncanonical.

Syn.—Doubtful, unauthentic, spurious. See FABULOUS.

—a-poc'ry-phal-ly, adv.—a-poc'ry-phal-ness, n.

a-poc'ry-phal-ly, adv.— a-poc'ry-phal-ness, n.

apocal'fe-in, n. See Apo. 2.
a-poc'a-lyps. Apocalypse. Ref.
Sp.
a-poc'a-lyps (d-pōk'd-lypst),
n. A writer or interpreter of apocal-ypst (d-pōk'd-lypst),
n. A writer or interpreter of apocal-ypst (l-pt),
n. A writer or interpreter of apocal-ypst (l-pt),
n. A writer or interpreter of apocal-ypst (Ref. l-poc'a-lypst (l-pt),
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n. A writer or interpreter or apocal-ypst (Ref. l-pt),
n. A writer or interpret \*\*spoc\*\*alyps. Apocalypse. Ref. spoc\*\*alyps. Apocalypse. Ref. spoc\*\*alypst. (a-pōk\*/a-lipst), n. A writer or interpreter of apocalypses. Rare. a-poc\*\*alypt (-lipt), n. The apocalyptist. Rare. a-poc\*\*alyptist. Rare. a-poc\*\*alyptist. Rare. a-poc\*\*alyptist. Rare. a-poc\*\*alyptist. Rare. apoc\*\*alyptist. Rare. apoc\*\*alyptist. Rare. apoc\*\*alyptist. Rare. apoc\*\*alpha\*\*al

Apocynaces (apocynaces), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. aracuvov dogbane; από from + κύων, κυνός, dog.] Bot. A family of plants (order Gentianales), the dogbane family, embracing about 130 genera and 1100 species. They are chiefly tropical herbs, shrubs, or trees having a milky juice, simple opposite or whorled leaves, pentamerous, often showy, flowers, and a fruit consisting of 2 follicles or drupes. The oleander (Verium) and the periwinkle (Vinca) are cultivated species. Most of the plants are poisonous some have edible fruit. — apocy-nacosus (shūs), a.
Apocy-num (nūm), n. [NL. See Arocynaces.] Bot. A genus of chiefly American perennial herbs, type of the family Apocynaces. They have opposite leaves and small white or pink flowers in corymbose eymes. Some species, esp. A. cannabinum, the Indian hemp, yield a strong fiber. ap'cd (āp'ōd), ap'ode (āp'ōd), n.; pl. -ons (-ōdz) or -onze. (-ōdz). [Gr. arous, aποδος, footless; d- not + πού, ποδός, foot.] One of certain animals that have no feet or footlike organs; esp., one of certain fabulous birds said to have no feet. A bird of paradise has the name Paradisea apoda, being formerly supposed to have no feet, as these were wanting in the specimens first obtained from the East Indies. Ap'o-da (āp'ō-da), n.p. [NL.] 2001. Any of several different groups of animals which have been so named from their lacking limbs or feet; esp.: a An order of holothurians (equivalent to Apneumona) which lack tube feet and radial ambulacral vessels. b The Apodes, a group of fishes without pelvic fins. o The cæcilians. d A group of parasitic cirripeds. e Certain worms without appendages, as the leeches. f The cetaceans.

ap'o-dai (-ddi), a. 1. Without feet; footless.

2. Zoöl. Destitute of pelvic fins, as the cells.

ap'o-dei'tle d-dik'tik), ap'o-dic'tle d-dik'tik) are solved for the swell of the service of

L. fr. Gr. ἀποδυτηρίου, fr. ἀποῦνεσθαι to strip one's self.]
An undressing room in an ancient Greek or Roman bath or in the palestra.

ap'o-ga-lac'te-um (-gā-lāk'tē-ŭm), n. [NL.; apo- + Gr. γάλα, γάλακτος, milk. Cf. αλλΑΥ.] That point of the hypothetical orbit of the sun (or a star) at which it is most remote from the Milky Way.

a-pog'a-my (ā-ρōg'ā-mǐ), n. [apo- + -gamy.] 1. Evolution. Interbreeding of a segregated group of individuals not having any common character differentiating them from those from which they are segregated.

2. Bot. a The development of buds in place of orules. b The absence of sexual function: growth of the normal product of fertilization directly from the female sexual organ. Cf. parthenogenesis.

-ap'o-geam'tc (āp'ō-gām'lk), a-pog'a-mous (ā-pōg'ā-mous), a. -a-pog'a-mous-ly, adv.

ap'o-ge'an (āp'ō-jē'ān), a. Of or connected with the apogee; as, apogeam (neap) tides, which occur when the moon has passed her apogee.

Ap'o-ge'an (āp'ō-jē'ān), a. Of or connected with the earth; ārōfrom + γαῖα, γη, earth: cf. F. αροφέe.] 1. Astron. That point in the orbit of a heavenly body at the greatest distance from the earth was the center about which the other bodies revolved), said of the sun, moon, and planets, but now properly said only of the moon. Opposed to perigee.

S Fig.: The farthest or highest point: culmination.

ap'o-ge'o-trop'ic (-jē'ō-trōp'ik), a. [See Aro-; geotropic.] Bot. Bending up or away from the ground; - of certain plant organs. -ap'o-ge'o-trop've-l-al-ly (-l-kāl-l), adv. spogeotropic roots, short roots that push upwards above the ap'o-cy'ne-in (āp'ō-st'ne-l'n), n. One of the processes of the body chem. A glucoside from the wall, which project inwards, in

soil. They are commonly found in certain trees like the mangrove (Rhizophora) and the black mangrove (Avicennia). Being composed of loose cellular tissue, they are supposed to function as aërating roots.

ap'o-ge-of'ro-pism (āp'ō-jē-ōt'rō-piz'm), n. Bot. State of being apogeotropic; enegative geotropism.

ap'o-jove' (āp'ō-jōv'), n. [apo- + Jove.] Astron. That point in the orbit of each of Jupiter's satellites which is farthest from the planet.

ap'o-laus'tic (āp'ō-lôs'tīk), a. [Gr. ἀπολαυστικός, fr. απολαύεν to enjoy.] Devoted to enjoyment.

A-pol'li-na'ri-an (ā-pōl'f-nā'rī-ān), a. [L. Apollinaris.]

1. Pertaining to or like Apollo; done or being in honor of Apollo; as, the Apollinarian games.

2. Of or pertaining to Apollinaris of Laodicea, or his doctrines. See Apollinarianisms.

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trines. See Apollinarianism. **A-pol'II-na'ri-an**, n. An adherent of Apollinarianism.

Apollo; as, the Apollmarian games.

2. Of or pertaining to Apollinaris of Loodicea, or his doctrines. See Apollinaris not Loodicea, or his doctrines. See Apollinaris not Loodicea, or his doctrines. See Apollinaris not Loodicea, or his doctrines. Apollinarianism.

A-pol'li-na'ri-an. ism (-Iz'm), n. The doctrine that both a divine and a human nature cannot exist in one personality; —so called from its author, Apollinaris the Younger, bishop of Laodicea (d. 390), who argued that identity both with God and man could not be attributed to the nature of Christ, since that would produce two sons of God, one real son and the other by adoption, and that as sin is inherent in humanity the son thus adopted would have sin in him; and therefore that in Christ there was only one nature—the divine Logos occupying the place of the rational soul—but that this single nature had a divine and a human side so perfectly united that the attributes of each could be applied to the other.

A-pol'li-na'ris wa'ter (-ris). An effervescing alkaline mineral water used as a table beverage. It is obtained from a spring in Apollinarisburg, near Bonn, Germany.

A-pol'line (a-pòl'lo), n. [L. Apollo, -linis, Gr. 'Aπόλλων.]

1. Gr. Reity. One of the most important of the Olympian gods, especially conspicuous as the god of manly youth and beauty, of poetry and music, and of the wisdom of oracles. In his primitive character he was fosterer of herds and flocks, guardian of youth, leader of colonies, and protector of the village and its streets; he was perhaps also a god of vegetation, esp. in the Peloponnesus, where he was associated with Hyacinthus and a part of the Hyacitathus was consecrated to him. The Athenian harvest and explation festival of Thay gelia was also his; and at of the Hyacitathus was consecrated to him. The Athenian harvest and explation festival of Thay gelia was also his; and at of the phychoreans was celebrated each spring by the Theophania, while his victory over the Python was commemorial purification, but he was the sender as

a-pol'o-get'is (ἀ-pŏl'δ-jŏt'lk) \ a. [Gr. ἀπολογητικός, fr. a-pol'o-get'i-cal (-t-kži) \ ἀπολογείσθαι to speak in defense of; ἀπό from + λόγος speech, λόγειν to say. See Logic.] Defending by discourse; said, written, or done in defense or by way of apology; regretfully excusing or acknowledging; as, an apologetic essay. "To speak in a subdued and apologetic tone." Macaulay.—a-pol'o-get'-t-cally.

acknowledging; as, an apologetic essay. "To speak in a subdued and apologetic tone." Macaulay.—a-pologetic-ical-ly, adv.

The earliest writings of a theological cast were naturally apologetic. Christian truth was defended against assaults without and within the Christian truth was defended against assaults without and within the Christian rold.

a-pologetic. 1. A formal apology or justification; an apology. "A stately apologetic." R. North.

2. Apologetics.

a-pologetics.

a-pologetics.

a-pologetics.

a-pologetics.

chylogetics.

a-pologist (a-pölö-jist), n. [Cf. F. apologiste.] One who makes an apology; one who speaks or writes in defense of a faith, a cause, or an institution; specif., one who argues in defense of Christianity, esp. one of the authors of the early apologies, as Justin Martyr or Tertullian.

a-pologize (jiz), v. i.; λ-pologize (-jizd); -apline (-jizling). To make an apology, or defense. Dr. H. More.

2. To make an apology, or excuse; to make acknowledgment of some fault or offense with expression of regret for it by way of amends; — with for.

To apologize especially for his insolent language. Froude.

a-pologize, v. l. To make an apology for. Obs.

The Christians... were apologized by Plinie. Dr. G. Benson.

a-pologize of (-jiz) for how who apologizes.

apologize of (-jiz) for how who apologizes.

apologize of (-jiz) for how who apologizes.

apologize of (-jiz) for how who apologizes.

A story or relation of flectitious events intended to convey some moral truth; a moral fable.

Syn.—See Fabile.

a-pologic for (-jiz) for his pologizes.

A story or relation of fictitious events intended to convey some moral truth; a moral fable.

Syn. — See FABLE.

a-pology (a-pôl/ō-jǐ), n.; pl.-GES (-jǐz). [L. apologia, Gr. aroλογια; aπό from + λόγος: cl. F. apologie. See APOLOGETIC.] 1. Something said or written in defense or justification of what appears to others wrong, or of what may be liable to disapprobation; justification; as, Tertulian's Apology for Christianity.

It is not my intention to make an apology for my poem: some will think it needs no excuse, and others will receive none. Dryden.

2. An acknowledgment intended as an atonement for some improper or injurious remark or act; an admission to another of a wrong or discourtesy done him, accompanied by an expression of regret.

3. What serves as an excuse for the absence of something; a poor substitute; a makeshift.

Devising apologies for window curtains. Dickens.

4. [cap.] One of the earliest and most famous of Plato's works. It purports to give Socrates's speech in his own defense at the trial in which he was condemned. It is characterized by rare ethical nobility, and of all Plato's works is supposed to be truest to the teachings and spirit of Socrates.

Syn. — Explanation, acknowledgment, justification, vin-

defense at the trial in which he was condemned. It is characterized by rare ethical nobility, and of all Plato's works is supposed to be truest to the teachings and spirit of Scorates.

Syn.—Explanation, acknowledgment, justification, vindication.—Aroncove, excuse. An Aroncover (as here compared) implies that one has been, at least apparently, in the wrong; it may bring forward palliating circumstances, ot ender a frank acknowledgment of error, with an expression of regret, by way of reparation. An apology is in place when one has been gullty of a breach of propriety or decorum; as, "Pardon us the interruption of thy devotion.—My lord, there needs no such apology" (Shak). An apology may involve humiliation or self-abasement; as, "No nation ever apologizes except on her knees" (Lowell). An excuse implies some neglect of duty which it explains or extenuates; it may be impersonal, whereas an apology is always personal; as, an excuse for absence from a required exercise; "Achilles will not to the field to-morrow.—What 's his excuse?" (Shak). See excuss, Pretense.

apoly-sin (d-pöl'-sin), n. [Gr. ἀπόνσις a loosening.] Pharm. A yellowish white powder (paraphenetidine citrate) used as an antipyretic and analgesic.

ap'o-mor'phine (%p'd-mör'ffin; -fen), ap'o-mor'phia. (.mb'rff.d), n. Also-phin. [gno+morphine, morphia.] Chem. An artificial crystalline alkaloid obtained from morphine by dehydration. It is a powerful emetic.

ap'o-neu-ro'sis (-nit-rō'sis), n.; pl. -acosss (-sēz). [Gr. απονεύρωσις, fr. ἀπονεύρουν to pass into a tendon. Sec. Neurosis.] Anal. Any of the thicker and denser of the deep fasciæ which cover, invest, and form the terminations and attachments of, certain muscles. They often differ from tendons only in being flat and thin. See FASCIA.

ap'o-neu-rot'its (-nit'rō-siv'lk), a. Anal. Of or pertaining to an aponeurosis.

Aponeurosis.

Aponeurosis (-nit'rō-siv'lk), n. [NL., of uncertain origin; the analyse of the deep fasciæ which cover, invest, and form the terminations and an aponeurosis.

Apo-neu-roria (-nu-10th), n. [NL., of uncertain origin; an aponeurosis.

A/po-no-ge'ton (-nō-jē'tŏn), n. [NL., of uncertain origin; perh. an imperfect anagram of Potamogeton.] Bot. A genus of Old World aquatic herbs typifying the family Aponogetonaceæ, having small spicate bracted flowers and apocarpous ovaries. Several species, comprising the former genus Ouvirandra, are cultivated for their handsome lacelike foliage, being called lattice plants.

apo-pemp'tic (-pēmp'tik), a. [Gr. ἀποπεμπτικός, fr. ἀποπέμπειν to send off or away.] Sung or addressed to one departing; valedictory; as, apopemptic songs.—apo-pemp'tic, n.

pemp'tic, n.
a-poph'a-sis (a-pŏf'a-sis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ἀπόφασις denial,

An old form of chamber organ.

An old form of chamber organ.

An old form of chamber organ.

Apol'lo-nis' tic (d-p5l'c-nis', k0m'c-ter), n. [apo-+ Gr.

ik), a. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, Apollo.

Ap'ol-lo-nisu (sp'c-lo'ni-zs).

Ap'one-com'e-ter), n. [apo-e-ter), at loss times of objects.

-ap'o-me-com'e-ter), an instrument for measuring element actions of objects.

-ap'o-me-com'e-ter), n. instrument for measuring element actions of objects.

-ap'o-me-com'e-ter), n. instrument for measuring element for measuring element.

-ap'o-me-com'e-ter), n. instrument for measuring element.

-ap'o-me-com'e-ter), n. instrument.

-ap'o-me-com'e-ter), n. instru

DEICTIC. a pod's-ma(d-pöd's-ma), ap'o-deme (kp'o-dem), n.; L.pl. аро-DEMATA(kp'o-dem'd-ta). [NL.; apo- + Gr. бе́µas body.] Zoöl.

Apodal.

ap'o-m'bry-o-ny (Em'bry-o-ny), n. [See APo-: EMBRYO.]

Bot. The suppression of the embryo stage.

ap'o-ga'ic (-j8'xk), ap'o-ga'ic (-ga'xk).

ap'o-ge'al (-j8'dl), a. Apogean.

fr. ἀποφάνω to speak out, to deny.] 1. Rhet. A formal declining to make a favorable point, done in such a manner as to insinuate it. [For example, see Mark Antony's oration. Shak. (Julius Cæsar, III. ii.).]
2. Logic. A negative judgment or proposition.
ap'o-phat'ic (āp'ō-fāt'īk), a. [Gr. ἀποφατικός. See Afoffiasis.] Negative. Rare.
God is transcendent. He is exalted above the positive qualities ascribed to Him in the "cataphatic" 'theology and the denials of them in the negatives of the "αρομλατίς." G. P. Fisher.
a-poph'y-ge (ἀ-pöf'f'-jē), n. [Gr. ἀποφυγή escape, in arch. the curve with which the shaft escapes into its base or capital, fr. ἀποφείγευ to flee away; ἀπό from + φείγευ to flee.] Αrch. The small hollow curvature given to the top (as in a Doric column) or bottom (as in an Ionic or Corinthian column) of the shaft of a column where it expands to meet the edge of the fillet. Cf. coved. 6, Scapz.

the curve with which the shaft escapes into its hase or capital, fr. arodeview to fiee away; and from + deviewed fiee.] Arch. The small hollow curvature given to the top (as in a Doric column) or bottom (as in an Ionic or Corinthian column) or the shaft of a column where it expands to meet the edge of the fillet. Cf. covaé, 6, scarz.

Apophy'l-lite (ā-pōfl'-lit; āp²-fill'it), n. [apo- + Gr. φōλλον leaf, from its foliated structure or easy cleavage.] Min. A hydrous slicated of potassium and calcium, closely related to the zeolites, usually in transparent square prisms or white or grayish masses. H., 4.5-5. Sp. gr., 2.3-2.4.

Apo-phy'l'Jous (āp²-fill'ās), a. [apo-+-phyllous.] Bot. Having the parts distinct;—said of a whorl of the perianth. Apo-physe-al (-fil'ā-cīl), apo-physe-al (-fil'ā-cīl'), apo-physe-al (-fil'ā

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(Apostasy)... is of three kinds: that from the Christian faith; that from ecclesiastical obedience; and that from a religious profession, or from holy orders.

a-po8'tate (a-po8'tāt), n. [L. apostata, Gr. amorrārys. See Arostasy.] L. One who has forsaken the faith, principles, or party, to which he before adhered; esp., one who has forsaken his religion for another; pervert; renegade.

2. R. C. Ch. One who, having taken sacred orders, renounces his clerical profession without lawful dispensation.

Syn.—See Frenker.

a-po8'tate (-tāt), a. Petaining to, or characterized by, apostasy; faithiess to moral allegiance; renegade.

Milton.

A wretched and apostate state.

Steele.

Apo-Stat'ic (a'p'5-stat'ik) } a. [L. apostaticus, Gr. amo-ap'0-Stat'ica (-i-kā)] oranuoc.] Apostate.

A-pos'ta-tize (a'p'5-stat'ik); ] a. [L. apostaticus.] To commit apostasy; to renounce one's faith, party, principles, etc.

He apostatized from his old faith in facts, took to believing in semblances.

A po-Ste't-I-o'ti (ā p'5-tē'rī-ō'rī). [L.; a (ab) + posterior

semblances. Carlyle. a **poste**'ri-o'ri ( $\bar{a}$  poste'ri-o'ri ( $\bar{a}$  poste'ri-o'ri). [L.; a (ab) + posterior latter.] 1. Logic. Characterizing that kind of reasoning which derives propositions from the observation of facts, or by generalizations from facts arrives at principles and definitions, or infers causes from effects. This is the re-

a poster 1-071 (a pos-ter'1-071). Li, a (20) + posterior latter.]

atter.] 1. Logic. Characterizing that kind of reasoning which derives propositions from the observation of facts, or by generalizations from facts arrives at principles and definitions, or infers causes from effects. This is the reverse of a prior reasoning.

2. Metaph. Applied to knowledge which is based upon or derived from facts through induction or experiment; having its source in empirical experience.

a-pos'till (à-pōs'til), n. [F. apostile. See rostil.] A a-pos'tille (apos'til), n. [ME. apostile. See rostil.]

a-pos'till (à-pōs'l), n. [ME. apostie, postile, OF. apostie, apostele (also apostre, F. apôtre), L. apostolus, fr. Gr. amborolos, one sent forth or away, fr. amortolos, in Gr. amborolos, one sent forth or away, fr. amortolos, one sent forth or measenger. Specif: One of the twelve disciples of Christ, specially chosen as his companions and witnesses, and sent forth to preach the gospel.

He called unto him his disciples, and of them he chose twelve, whom siso he named apostles.

The apostles were: Simon Peter, his brother Andrew, the brothers James and John (sons of Zebedee), Philip, Bartholomew, Matthew (or Levi), Thomas (or Didymus), James (son of Alpheus), fiss on or brother Jude (identified with Thaddeus), Simon the Cananaæan (also called the Zealot), and Judas Iscariot. The title of apostle with a frame and proper sent by a papiled to others, who, though not of the number of the Twelve, yet were equal with them in office and dignity; as, "Paul, called to be an apostle of Seuas Christ." Cor. 1.1. In Heb. iii. 1, the name is given to Christ almostory and proper sent by a company and archolosomy of the world; also, one who in

cis Xavier (1506-52), a Jesuit missionary who labored for temyears in the East Indies. b Bartolome de Las Casas (1474-1566), a Dominican missionary in Spanish America. — Aposte of the North. a Ansgar or Anscharius (201-265), who introduced Christianity into Denmark and Sweden. b Bernard Gilpin (1517-83), an English reformer, the first to preach Protestantism to the borderland Scots.—A. of the Picts, St. Ninian, a British missionary to the Picts about the 5th century.—A. of the Scots, John Knox (1513-72), also called Aposte of the Scottish Reformation.—A. of the Blavs, St. Cyril (829-869), who preached to the Slavs and translated the Bible into Slavic.

Apostle fug. A jug with raised figures of anostles on it

Profestantism to the Borderland Scots.—As of the Tutter St. Nimian, a British missionary to the Picts about the 5th century.—A of the Scots. John Knox (1513-72), also called Apostle of the Scottish Reformation.—A of the Slavs and translated the Bible into Slavic.

\*\*apostle Tug.\*\* A jug with raised figures of apostles on it.

\*\*Apostles\*\* Croed (6-756-712). A creed of unknown origin, formerly ascribed to the apostles, and orig. a baptismatory of the state of the state

of apophiegmatics. b An apophiegmatic. Obs.
ap'o-phiegmatic. Obs.
ap'o-phiegmat'-i-sant mid'-i-zont), n. Med. An apophiegmatic. Obs.
a-poph'o-ny (a-p 5f'o-n'), n.
[Gr ano off + φωνη sound.]
Phon. Ablaut. V. Henry.
ap'oph-thegm (ap'o-them), n.,
ap'oph-thegm (ap'o-them), n.,
ap'oph-thegmatic. (-theg-mat'ik), a., etc. Vars. of ApoTHEOM, etc. [Apophyseal.
a-poph'y-sal (a-p5f'i-sal), a. a-poph'y-sal (a-p5f'i-sal), a. Anat.
Apophyseal. Rare.

Gr. αποφαντικός (sc. λόγος) a poph'y-sate (-sāt), α. Bot. proposition.] Logic. The doc-trine of judgment; — a term adopted by Sir Wm. Hamilton. sp'-phleg-mat'ic (-fāg-mat') and prophleg-mat'ic (-fāg-mat') and prophleg-mat ret'i-cal (-I-kdl), a. [Gr. ἀπο-ρητικός. See ΑΡΟΒΙΑ.] Skep-tical. Obs.—ap'o-ret'ic, n. Obs. a'pora. † ΑΡΒΟΝ.

John Eliot (1664-90), missionary among the Indians in the Massachusetts Bay Colony.—A. of the Indies. A St. Fran-Ap'o-ro-bran'chi-a. (8p'ō-rō-bran'ki-a), n. pl. [NL. See alons.] Bot. Polysepalous. APORIA; - SRANCHIA.] Zoōl. A pro-bran'ki-a. Ap'o-ro-bran'chi-a. Ap'o-

as: a The Apostolic Brothers. b The Apostolici.

2. Sp. Hist. A member of the Apostolic party.

a-pos'ta-tate, v. i. [L. apostatare.]
To apostatize. Obs.
The Apostolic apostatize.
The Apostolic apostation.
The Apostolic apostatize.
The Aposto

APOSTOLICALNESS

Apostol'1-ci (apostol'1-si), n. pl. [L. See Apostolic.]

Eccl. Hist. a The members of an ascetic sect of the 3d and 4th centuries in Phrygia, Gilicia, and Pamphylia, who sought apostolic purity of life by renouncing marriage and private property. Also called Apotactici, Apotactics, etc. b A 12th-century sect in Rhineland and France, which denounced the corrupt condition of the hierarchy, and rejected church ceremonies and papal authority. c The Apostolic Brothers. See under Apostolic.

apostolic-licity (a-postolicity. application of the hierarchy, and rejected church ceremonies and papal authority. c The Apostolic Brothers. See under Apostolic.

The Church... is recognized by four marks:—unity, holiness, catholicity, and apostolicity.

The Church... is recognized by four marks:—unity, holiness, catholicity, and apostolicity.

a-postro-phe (a-postro-fis), n. [(1 & hence 4) L. fr. Gr. aποστροφή a turning away, fr. aποστροφων turn away; aπό from + στρέφευν to turn. (2 & 3) F., fr. L. apostrophus apostrophe, the turning away or omitting of a letter, Gr. aπόστροφος.]

1. Rhet. A sudden breaking off from the second person, some person or thing, absent or present; as, Milton's apostrophe to Light ("Paradise Lost," III. 1-55).

2. Gram. Omission of a letter or letters from a word. The place of their omission is marked by the character [']; as in call'd for called, a' for all.

3. Punctuation. The mark ['] used: a To indicate an omission of one or more letters or figures, as in ne'er for never, can'l for cannot, '16 for 1776, etc. b To denote the possessive case, in which use it originally marked an omission of one or more letters or figures, as in ne'er for never, can'l for cannot, '16 for 1776, etc. b To denote the possessive case, in which use it originally marked an omission of letters and figures; as, two a's and three 7's.

4. Plant Physiol. The position of the chloroplasts when they have abandoned the superficial face of the cell wall; —called positive when caused by intense light, and negative

ap os-troph'ic (ap'os-tro'/k), a. Oi, pertaining to, or employing, an apostrophe.

a-pos'tro-phize (a-pos'trô-fiz), v. t. & i.; A-pos'Tro-PHIZED (-fizd); A-pos'Tro-PHIZ'ING (-fiz'Ing).

1. To address by or in apostrophe.

2. To contract by omitting a letter or letters; also, to mark with an apostrophe.

(-fizd); A-Pos'Trac-Phiz'ing (-fiz'Ing). 1. To address by or in apostrophe.

2. To contract by omitting a letter or letters; also, to mark with an apostrophe [\*] or apostrophes.

2. To contract by omitting a letter or letters; also, to mark with an apostrophe [\*] or apostrophes.

2. Astrol. To casting of a horoscope.

2. Astrol. The casting of a horoscope.

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2. As

States.]—ap'o-theg'ma-tist (-thég'ma-tist), n.

Syn.—See Axiom.

ap'o-theg matric (-thèg-mātrik) | a. Also ap'oph-theg-ap'o-theg-matric (-thèg-mātrik) | a. Also ap'oph-theg-ap'o-theg-matrical-ing apothegm; sententious; pithy.—ap'o-theg-matrical-ing abothegm; ab

ap/os-tol'i-cal-ness, n.

See Nortactic.] Eccl. = Apostotici (in sense a).

Ap's-tac'tite (-ti), n. [LL.pl. deals ap's-tac'tite (-ti), n. [LL.pl. ontic.]

ontic. ap's-tac'tite (-ti), n. [LL.pl. ontic.]

f. anortactiae, Gr. anortactirat, fr. anortactirat, -NESS. ap'os-tol'ics (ap'os-tol'Yks), n. Practical theology that deals with the propagation of religion. a-pos'to-lize, v. l. è i. To pro-mulgate; to act as an apostle. Rare. apostota. † APOSTATE. [Sp.]
a-pos'tro-fe. Apostrophe. Ref. [Sp.]
Ref. Sp. Ref. Sp.
a-pos' tro-phal (\alpha-pos' tro-fal),
a. Of or pertaining to an apostrophe. Rare. a postico-phal ((a-pös'trō-fai), a fare.

a for pertaining to an aposto-phal (a post-fai), a fare.

a for pertaining to an aposto-phal (a post-fai), a fare.

a postheo-phal (a fai), n a fare.

a postheo-phal (a fai), n a faire and fair

2. Glorification; exaltation, as of a person, principle, or ideal. "The apotheosis of chivalry." Prescott. The noisy apotheosis of liberty and machinery. F. Harrison. apo-the'o-size (Δρ'δ-thē'δ-siz), v. t. To exalt to the dignity of a deity; to declare to be a god; to deify; glorify. a-pot'o-me (ἀ-ρδι'δ-mē), n. [Gr. ἀποτομή α cutting off, fr. ἀποτέμνειν to cut off; ἀπό from + τέμνειν to cut.] 1. Math. The incommensurable difference between two quantities, as a number and a surd, that are commensurable in higher integral powers.

The incommensuration with the second property of the two half-step integral powers.

2. Pythagorean Music. The greater of the two half-step intervals into which the whole step is divided; —represented by the vibration ratio of two tones at this interval, or \$\frac{2}{3}\frac{2}{3}\frac{2}{3}\cdot (pron. \( \frac{3}{2}\frac{5}{2}\cdot \frac{1}{3}\) \( \frac{7}{3}\frac{1}{3}\) \( \frac{7}{3}\) \

ap'o-typ'ic (ap'o-tip'ik), a. [apo- + typic.] Biol. Vary-

ap of the parting from a type.

Appa-lach'i-an (&p'a'-làch'i-ăn; -lā'ch'i-ăn), a. Of, pertaining to, or designating, a system of mountains in the eastern United States, also incorrectly called Allegheny, from its western range. The mountains were called Appalachian by the Spaniards under De Soto, after the Apalachie Indians.

from its western range. The mountains were called Appalachian by the Spaniards under De Soto, after the Apalachee Indians.

Appalachian coal field, the great coal-producing area extending from Pennsylvania to Alabama, in and adjacent to the Appalachian Mountains.—A. revolution. Geol.—Post-Paleozoic Revolution.—A. river, Geol., an ancient river believed to have flowed south-southwest along the southern Appalachians to the Gulf of Mexico. The upperpart of the Tennessee River corresponds, in position, with the upper course of the old river.—A. tea a The leaves of Ilex glabra and I. vomitoria, shrubs of the eastern United States, locally used as a tea; also, a plant of either species. In the witherod of the same region (Viburnum cassinoides).

[OF. apalir to grow pale, make pale; a (L. ad) + pale pale, F. pale. See Pale, a.; c. Pall to become vapid.]

1. To make pale; to blanch. Obs.

Hath so appalled my countenance.

Wyatt.

2. To weaken; enfeeble; reduce; to cause to lose color; as, an old appalled wight. Obs.

Wine.—will not congeal and freeze, only it will lose the strength, and recongeal and freeze, only it will lose the strength, and recongeal and freeze, only it will lose the strength, and recongeal and freeze, only it will lose the strength, and recongeal and freeze, only it will lose the strength, and recongeal and freeze, only it will lose the strength, and recongeal the strength of the summary as the signt appalled the stoutest heart.

The house of peers was somewhat appalled at this. Clarendon.

Syn.—See Dismay.

appall'ing, p. a. Such as to appall; as, an appalling accident.—ap-pall'ing, dav.

Syn.—See Frankell.

2. To lose flavor or become stale.
ap-pail/ing, p. a. Such as to appall; as, an appalling accident. — ap-pail/ing-ly, adv.
Syn.—See Frangul, adv.
apyn-ange, ap'a-nage (Kp'à-nāj), n. [F. apanage, fr. OF. apaner to nourish, support, fr. LL. apanare to furnish with bread, to provision; L. ad + panis bread.] 1. The provision made, as among the early French kings, by a sovereign or prince for the younger members of his family by a grant of lands, offices, state revenues, or money.
The createm of hestoning appragases was fixty sets blished under.

The custom of bestowing appanages was first established under the dynasty of the Capets. From the time of Louis VIII. appanages were held subject to the condition that they should revert to the crown on the extinction of heirs male. Encyc. Brit. revert to the crown on the extinction of heirs male. Enèque Brit. The corresponding provision [to appanage] in England is an annual income voted by Parliament out of the imperial taxes(e.g. in 1889 for the Queen's grandchildren). A similar course is followed in Italy. In many German states the appanage is often a mere rent charge on crown lands. Dict. of Polit. Econ.

in 1889 for the Queen's grandchildren). A similar course is toilowed in Italy. In many German states the appanage is often a mere rent charge on crown lands.

2. A territory or province in the dependent condition of an appanage; a dependency; loosely, any property appropriated to or by a person as his share or perquisite.

The religious supremacy became a kind of appanage to the civil sovereignty.

The religious supremacy became a kind of appanage to the civil sovereignty.

3. That which belongs to one by custom or right; a natural adjunct or endowment. "Wealth... the appanage of wit."

It is partly the contrast of beauty, which is the natural appanage of happiness, that renders her tears so pathetic.

ap'pa-ra'tus (ap'ā-rā'tūs), n.; pl.-ratus, -ratusse (-tūs-ēz; -iz). [L., fr. appanare, appanatum, to prepare; ad +panare to make ready.] 1. A making ready. Obs.

2. Things provided as means to some end.

3. Hence: A collection or set of implements, or utensils, for a given work, experimental or operative; any complex instrument or appliance, mechanical or chemical, for a specific action or operation; machinery; mechanism.

4. Physiol. A collection of organs all of which unite in a common function; as, the respiratory apparatus.

| ap'pa-ra'tus bel'li (bēl'f) [L.], Lnu, munitions of war.—a.

| ap'pa-ra'tus bel'li (bēl'f) [L.], Lnu, munitions of war.—a.

| ap'pa-ra'tus bel'li (bēl'f) [L.], Lnu, munitions of war.—a.

| ap'pa-ra'tus bel'li (bēl'f) [L.], Lnu, munitions of war.—a.

| ap'pa-ra'tus bel'li (bēl'f) [L.], Lnu, munitions of war.—a.

| ap'pa-ra'tus bel'li (bēl'f) [L.], Lnu, munitions of war.—a.

| ap'pa-ra'tus bel'li (bēl'f) [L.], Lnu, munitions of war.—a.

| ap'pa-ra'tus bel'li (bēl'f) [L.], Lnu, munitions of war.—a.

| ap'pa-ra'tus bel'li (bēl'f) [L.], Lnu, munitions of war.—a.

| ap'pa-ra'tus bel'li (bēl'f) [L.], Lnu, munitions of war.—a.

| ap'pa-ra'tus bel'li (bēl'f) [L.], lnu, munitions of war.—a.

| ap'pa-ra'tus bel'li (bēl'f) [L.], lnu, munitions of war.—a.

| ap'pa-ra'tus bel'li (bēl'f) [L.], lnu, mu

ap-par'el (a-par'el), n. [ME. apparet, aparett, VF. aparett, aparett, deparett, very special problems (a-poth'e-sa, n. t. To anotheosize. \*\*Rare.\*\* apoth'e-sis (a-poth'e-sis), n. t. To anotheosize. \*\*Rare.\*\* and is now in the Vatican in 1849 hack or away.] 1. \*\*Arch.\*\* a In early churches. a place on the south side of the chancel for books, vestments, etc. b A dressing room at a public bath.
2. \*\*Swq.\*\* The setting of a fractured limb. †\*ApotHezcary.\*\* and \*\*Capta.\*\* [I. \*\*apozama, Gr. archivel.\*\* apotiquare. \*\*+ApotHezcary.\*\* archive.\*\* appr.ador.\*\* aparett. \*\*ApotHezcary.\*\* archive.\*\* archive.\*\*

F. appareil, preparation, provision, furniture, OF. apareillier to match, prepare, F. appareiller; OF. a (L. ad) + pareil like, similar, fir. LL. parciulus, dim. of L. pare equal. See PAIR.] 1. Preparation; things prepared; equipment.
2. External clothing; vesture; garments; dress; garb; external habiliments or array.

Fresh in his new apparel, prond and young. Denham. At public devotion his resigned carsiage made religion appear in the natural apparel of simplicity.
3. Appearance. Obs. or R.

That she had puzzled the acutest hinters, Without the apparel of being circumspect. Byron.
4. A small ornamental piece of embroidery worn on albs and some other ecclesiastical vestments. See Alb, Illust.

For some inscrutable reason a distinction is drawn in name between the embroidered ornaments of the ab and amice and those of the remainder of the ecclesiastical dress. The former are called apparels, the latter orphreys. R. A. S. Macalister.

5. Naul. The equipment of a ship, as masts, sails, rigging, anchors, guns, etc.

Syn. — Dress, clothing, vesture, garment, raiment, garb, costume, attire, habiliments.

costume, attire, habiliments.

ap-par'el (&-par'el), v. '. AP-PAR'eled or elled (-ëld); AP-PAR'elen or -elled (-ëld); AP-PAR'elen or -elled (-eld); AP-PAR'elen or -elled (-eld); AP-PAR'elen or -elled (-eld); AP-PAR'elen or -elled (-eld); to prepare.

To furnish with apparatus; to equip; to fit out.

Ships . appareled to fight.

Hayward.

To dress or clothe; to attire.

They which are gorgeously appareled, and live delicately, are in kings' courts.

Luke vii. 25.

To dress with external ornaments; to cover with some-

in kings' courts.

Luke vii. 28.

1. To dress with external ornaments; to cover with something ornamental; to adorn with apparels; to deck; embellish; as, trees appareled with flowers.

Appareled in cleastial light.

Wordsworth.

The Salisbury Missal, for example, forbids the appareled alb to be worn on Good Friday.

Appareled: A. S. Macalister.

Appareled-oy (&-pār'&n-sī; &-pār'-), n. [L. apparentia.]

1. A coming into view; appearance. Obs.

2. Apparentness; state of being apparent.

3. The position of being heir apparent.

The status of apparency... ceased to be part of the law of Scotland on 1st October, 1874.

appar'ent (&-pār'eti; &-pār'-), a. [M.E. apparant, OF. apparant, p. pr. of oparoir: cf. F. apparent, L. apparent, e-nits. See Appare, 1. Capable of being seen, or easily seen; open to view; visible to the eye; within sight or view; as, apparent defects.

The moon... apparent queen.

2. Clear or manifest to the understanding; plain; evident; obvious; known; palpable; indubitable.

It is apparent foul play.

3. Appearing as actual to the eye or mind (distinguished from, but not necessarily opposed to, actual, true, or real); bearing, or supported by, such evidences of reality as lead to belief in the existence of the thing evidenced; seeming; as, the apparent motion or diameter of the sun; often specif, Lave, having such an appearance of reality as reasonably to appear true under the circumstances; as, the goods were in apparent good condition.

A period of apparent splendor rather than of real prosperity. The oppear of the sun; often specif, Lave, having such an appearance of reality as reasonably to appear true under the circumstances; as, the goods were in apparent good condition.

A period of apparent splendor rather than of real prosperity methods were in apparent good condition.

To live on terms of civility, and even of apparent friendship.

To live on terms of civility, and even of apparent friendship.

A period of apparent splendor rather than of real prosperity. To live on terms of civility, and even of apparent friendship. What Berkeley calls visible magnitude was by astronomers called apparent magnitude.

Syn. — Visible, distinct, plain, obvious, clear, certain, evident, manifest, indubitable, notorious; seeming.

apparent authority, Law of Agency, that authority which an agent appears to have by reason of his actual agency or by such acts or conduct of the principal as estop the latter from denying the authority.—a danger, Law, with reference to the right of homicide in self-defense, that danger which appears from such overt actual demonstration, by conduct and acts indicative of a design to take life or inflict great personal injury, as makes the homicide appear necessary to self-preservation.—a. easement or servitude, Law, one which involves in its nature, or as a means of its existence, as the bed of a stream, an overhanging root, a water pipe, etc.;—distinguished from a nonapparent easement or servitude, which is one not involving any permanent visible sign of its existence, as an easement of a way, of drawing a net upon a shore, etc.—a. her:—HEIR AFPARENT.—a. horizon.—HORIZON, I.—a. magnitude, Optics, the magnitude of an object viewed, as measured by the angle which it subtends at the eye of the observer.—a. power. See WATT.—a. resistance.—IMPEDANCE.—a. servitudes. eapparent easement, above.—a. time, the time of day reckoned by the diurnal motion of the true sun, or so that 12 o'clock at the place is the instant of transit of the sun's center over the meridian.—a. watts. See WATT.—a. paparent. [d-par'ent, id-par'ent, id-par

ble; appearance.

The sudden apparition of the Spaniards.

The day of Lawyer Clippurse occasioned much speculation in that portion of the world.

Millon.

Prescott.

Scott.

2. Astron. 2 The first appearance of a star or other luminary after having been invisible or obscured; — opposed to occultation. b Visibility.

3. [cap.] The Epiphany. Obs.

4. Demonstration; display; also, semblance; aspect. Obs.

5. The thing opearing; visible object; form.

Which apparition, it seems, was you. Tatler.

Which apparition, it seems, was you.

appairelle. † APPAREL.
appale. Var of APPALL.
APPa-lach's ans. (&p'd-lach's appared. Obs. & R.
Appa-lach's ans. (&p'd-lach's appared. Obs. & R.
Appa-lach's ans. (&p'd-lach's appared. Obs. & R.
Appale's property of the Indian tribes of the eastern United States south of the Ohio;
vaguely applied by Schoolcraft.
appale's property of the Indian tribes of the eastern United States south of the Ohio;
vaguely applied by Schoolcraft.
appale's property of the Indian tribes of the eastern United States south of the Ohio;
papel of the Indian tribes of the eastern United States south of the Ohio;
vaguely applied by Schoolcraft.
appale's property of the Indian tribes of the eastern United States on the Indian tribes of the Indian Indian

6. A preternatural or unexpected appearance; a ghost,

6. A preternatural or unexpected appearance; a gnost, specter, or phantom.

[Zoroster] Met his own image walking in the garden.

That apparition, sole of men, he saw. Shelley.

Syn.—Specter, phantom, shade. See Gnost.

appa-ri/tion-al (&p'ā-rish/din-āl), a. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an apparition or apparitions; spectral. apparitional soul, the soul conceived as a human image capable of disembodiment and objective visibility.

ap-par'-lor (ā-pār'-lor), n. [L., fr. apparere. See AF-FRAR.] 1. Formerly, an officer who attended magistrates and judgest to execute their orders.

Before any of his apparitors could execute the sentence, he was himself summoned away by a sterner apparitor to the other world.

world.

De Quincey.

2. Eccl. Law. An officer whose duty is to execute orders

PARI. J. Formerly, an omcer was attended magatraces and judges to execute their orders.

Before any of his apparitors could execute the sentence, he was himself summoned away by a sterner apparation. On the care, 2c. Eccl. Law. An officer whose duty is to execute orders and decrees of the court, chiefly by serving summoness.

3. A beadle in an English university. See BEADLE, 3.

\*\*Rappar'mé\*, or appar'méé\* (&'pō'mā'), a. [F. epparmé; à (L. ad) + paane the paim, fr. L. palma.] Her. Opened out so as to show the palm; — said of the hand. appay (A-pā'), v. L. [OF. apaier, LL. appacare, appagare, fr. L. ad + pacare to pacify, pax peace. See Par, APPEASL.] To satisfy; to pay; to appease. Obs. Sir P. Sidney. appeach'(ā-pēch'), v. L. [ME. apechen, for empechen, OF. empechier. See IMPRACE.] To impeach; accuse; asperse; to inform against; to reproach; also, to hinder. Obs.— appeach'er. Ree IMPRACE.] To impeach; accuse; asperse; to inform against; to reproach; also, to hinder. Obs.— appeach'er. Ree impeach; to appeal, accuse, OF. apeler, F. appeler, (2-pēl'), v. L.; AP-PEALED (-pēld'); AP-PEAL'ING. [ME. appelen, apelen, to appeal, accuse, OF. apeler, F. appeler, fr. L. appellare to appeal, accuse, OF. apeler, F. appeler, fr. L. appellare to appeal, accuse, OF. apeler, F. appeler, fr. L. appellare to approach, address, invoke, summon, call, name; akin to appealer to drive to; ad + pellere to drive. See PILEE; cf. PEAL.] I. To summon before a tribunal to make answer. Obs. Hence: Law. a To charge with a crime; to accuse; to institute a private criminal prosecution against for some helmous crime; as, to appeal aperson of felony. See APPEAL, n. Obs. or Hist.

B To take proceedings for the removal of (a cause) from an inferior to a superior court for a rehearing or review On account of alleged injustice in the trial below. See APPEAL, n. appeal of the control, and the period of the appeal of the control of the appeal of the control, and appeal of the control, and appeal of the control, appeal of the control, appeal of the see a

Every milder method is to be tried, before a nation makes an appead to arms.

2. A challenge. Obs.

appeal from the shar, Parliamentary Law, the act or privilege of a member of a deliberative body of demanding a vote of the body on a decision by its chairman.

Byn.—See Prayer.

ap-peal'ing, p. a. That appeals; imploring.—ap-peal'ing-ly, adv.—ap-peal'ing-less, n.

ap-pear' (a-per'), v. i.; Ap-Pearen' (-perd'); Ap-Pear'ing.

[ME. apperen, apperen, OF. aparoir (pres. ind. 3d pl. aperen), F. apparoir, fr. L. apparere to appear; ad + parere to come forth, to be visible. Cf. Apparent, Peer, v. t.]

1. To come or be in sight; to be in view; to become visible.

And God said, Let ... the dry land appear. Gen. i. 9.

2. To stand or attend in presence of some authority, tribunal, or superior, to answer a charge, plead a cause, etc.; to present one's self as a party or advocate before a court, or as a person to be tried; to enter an appearance. We must all appear before the judgment seat. 2 Cor. v. 10.

apparaetve. † APPERCENVE. | ap-peal'ant, n. An appellant.

apparsion. + Apperceive. | Appeal of the App

passion. Obs.
ap-past', n. (OF. appast, F. appear's nt. + APPARENT.
appaule † APPALL
appayed. | APPALL
appeare. † APPARENT.
appear's nt. + APPAREN

3. To come before the public; as, a great writer appeared

at that time.

4. To become visible or clear to the apprehension of the mind; to be known as a subject of observation or comprehension, or as a thing proved; to be obvious or manifest.

It dots not yet appear what we shall be. 1 John iii. 2.

Of their vain contest appeared no end.

Milton.

5. To seem; to have a certain semblance; to look.

They disfigure their faces, that they may appear unto men to fast.

Matt. vi. 16.

Eng.

Eng.

Sor. — Sor. ergs.

Syn. — See Seem.

ap-pear'ange (å-pēr'ans), n. [ME. aparaunce, apparence,
F. apparence, L. apparentia, fr. apparere. See Appearing.

1. Act of appearing.

F. apparence, L. apparentia, îr. apparence. See APPEAR.]

1. Act of appearing.

Will he now retire,
After appearance, and again prolong
Our expectation?

2. Law. The actual coming into court of either of the parties (the original sense); hence, the coming into court of a party summoned in an action either by himself or by his attorney, expressed by a formal entry by the proper officer to that effect; the act or proceeding by which a party proceeded against places himself before the court and submits to its jurisdiction, as by making the proper entry in the court records, and remaining within reach of its process.

3. Semblance, or apparent likeness; external show; pl., outward signs or circumstances fitted to make a particular impression or to determine the judgment as to the character of a person or a thing, an act or a state; as, appearances are against him.

There was upon the tabernacle, as it were, the appearance of fire. For man looketh on the outward appearance. 1 Sam. xvi. 7.

4. Perception; idea. Obs.

This that sheweth as bread to your appearance. Cov. Myst.

5. Manner of appearing; exhibition of the person; look; aspect; mien.

And now am come to see...

For man looketh on the outward appearance. Isam. xvi. i.

4. Perception; idea. Obs.

This that sheweth as bread to your appearance. Cov. Myst.

5. Manner of appearing; exhibition of the person; look; aspect; mien.

And now am come to see ...

Bacon.

And now am come to see ...

And now am come to see ...

Bacon.

And now am come to see ...

And now am come to see ...

Bacon.

And appearance ...

Bacon.

And appearance ...

Bacon.

And appearance ...

An appellant ...

An appellant ...

An appellant ...

An appellant ...

An appellative ...

An appellative ...

An appellation or title

2. An appenaion of the; a descriptive name. God has chosen it for one of his appellatives to be the Defender of them.

ap-pel/a-tive, a. [L. appellativus, fr. appellate: cf. F. appellatif.] 1. Of or pert. to a common name; serving as a distinctive denomination; denominative; naming.

2. Gram. Common, as opposed to proper; denominative of a class.

- ap-pel/la-tive-ly, adv. — ap-pel/la-tive-ness, n

ap-pea'a-bl. Appeasable. Ref. ap-pea'lan-(-dn-s'l), a Cappea'a-b'l), a. See -ABLE. ap-peas'a-b'e-ness, n. -ap-peas'a-ble-ness, ap-peas'er, n. One who appeases, ap-pea'sire (a-ps'rīv), a. Tending to appease. Rare. appeach + APPEACH. appeir. + APPEACH. appel. + APPEAL, APPLE. ap-pel'la-bil (a-ps'l'a-bil), a. Appealable. — ap-pel'la-bil'i-ty, n.

ap-pel'la-te-ry (ö-pēl'à-tō-rǐ), a. [L. appellatorius.] Containing, or relating to, an appeal.
ap'pel-lae' (äp'è-lō'), n. [F. appelé, p. p. See AppelAL.]
Law. The person against whom an appeal is taken; the respondent to an appeal; — opposed to appellant, appellor.
ap-pel'lor (ā-pēl'ōr; āp'ē-lōr'), n. [Of: apelcor.] Law. One who appeals; one who appeals another of a crime.
[37] This word is rarely or never used for the plaintiff in appeal from a lower court, who is called the appellant.
ap-pend'(ō-pēnd'), v. t.; Ap-pend'pel, Pepend'ine. [L. appendere or F. appendre. cf. ME. appenden, apenden, to belong, Of. apendre, F. appendre, fr. L. appendere, v. i., to hang to, appendere, v. t., to hang. See PENDANT.]

1. To hang or attach, as by a string, so that the thing is suspended; as, a seal appended to a record; the inscription was appended to the column.
2. To add as an accessory; to annex; as, notes appended to this chapter.

A further purpose appended to the primery one. I. Taylor.

to this chapter.

2. To add as an accessory; to annex; as, notes appended to this chapter.

A further purpose appended to the primary one. I. Taylor.

Syn.—Affix, annex, subjoin. See Attach.

append'age (ā-pēn'dāj), n. 1. Something appended to, or accompanying, a principal or greater thing, though not necessary to it, as a portico to a house; an appurtenance.

Modesty is the appendage of sobricty. Jer. Taylor.

2. Biol. A subordinate or subsidiary part or organ; an external organ or limb; esp., a limb of an articulate animal. Antennæ and other appendages used for feeling. Carpenter.

Syn.—Affernade, Affernatance, Accessory, Adjunct agree in referring to something regarded as additional, and at the same time as subsidiary, to another object (cf. Appendix). Appendage; the simaler borough is a mere appendage of the larger. Affernance of subordination; as, the caudal appendage; the simaler borough is a mere appendage of the larger. Affernances of palliasse, mattresses, etc. (Barham). An Accessory, as here compared (see Abstror), may be merely an accompaniment; more frequently it implies some contribution, however secondary, to a general effect. Additional and subordinate, often in service or office; as, an adjunct professor. Cf. Attach, Join.

Those graceful and useless appendages, called Directors. Scott. One of the subordinate figures in discord with the general tone of the incident—seeming just accessories, and no more. Scott. Those elements that only began to show themselves timidly, as adjuncts, in the novels of Walter Scott, have usurped ever more and more of the canvas.

append'aged (dājd), a. Furnished with, or supplemented by, an appendage.

append'aged (dājd), a. Furnished with, or supplemented by, an appendage.

append'ance (ā-pēn'dāns), n. [F.] 1. Something appendix.

append'ance (ā-pēn'dāns), n. [F.] 1. Something append

ap-pend'ance ( $\check{a}$ -pen'd $\check{a}$ ns), n. [F.] 1. Something append-

State or quality of being appendant.
 ap-pend'an-oy (-dăn-si), n. Quality or state of being ap-

ap-pendant.

ap-pendant.

ap-pendant.

[F. appendant, p. pr. of appendare. See Affend, v. l.]

1. Hanging; annexed; adjunct; concomitant; as, a seal appendant to a paper.

As they have transmitted the benefit to us, it is but reasonable we should suffer the appendant calamity.

2. Law. Annexed or belonging as a right; — said specif., in Eng. Law, of certain ancient immemorial rights in land, as an advayon common at which are appended to the

in Eng. Law, of certain ancient immemorial rights in land, as an advowson, common, etc., which are annexed to the land of the persons claiming them. Unlike rights appurtenant or in gross, rights appendant cannot now be created.

At a later time (than Bracton's day ] our law definitely laid down the rule that the freehold tenant of a manor is entitled to "common appendant," which is defined as "the right which every freehold tenant of a manor possesses, to depasture his commonable cattle, levant and couchant, on his freehold tenement anciently arable, in the waste of the manor." To entitle himself to this right, a man has merely to show that he is a freehold tenant of the manor.

of the manor. n. 1. Anything attached as incidental or subordinate to another; adjunct; specif., a dependency.

2. Law. An appendant inheritance or right.
appendecto.my (\(\frac{a}{2}\)\phi\_n\(\frac

ap-pend'-cal (&-pēn'dl-kāl), a. Of or like an appendix. ap'pen-di'cial (&p'ĕn-dl'sh'āl), a. Anat. Of or pertaining to the vermiform appendix. ap-pen'dl-di'tis (à-pēn'dl-si'tis), n. [NL. See APPENDIX; -iTis.] Med. Infiammation of the vermiform appendix. Appendicitis, which may be either acute or chronic, occurs in the following pathological varieties: catarrhal (the mildest form), ulceralive, perforative, and gangenous (the gravest form). Chronic appendicitis with frequent acute attacks is called relapsing appendicitis; with occasional acute attacks after intervals of appenentity perfect health, recurrent appendicitis in which there is a progressive obliteration of the lumen. Fulminating appendicitis is marked by sudden onset and rapid and usually fatal development. ap-pend'd-de (ā-pēn'dl-k'l), n. [L. appendicula, dim. of appendicil.] A small appendage. ap'pen-dic'u-lar (ap'ēn-dl'k'ū-lār), a. Of or relating to an appendice, or appendage; specif: a Anat. & Zoöl. Of or pertaining to an appendage or limb; as, the appendicular skeleton, the skeleton of the limbs, as opposed to the axiat skeleton. b Med. Pertaining to the vermiform appendix; as, appendicular inflammation.

Ap'pen-dic'u-lar'n-a (-lār'n-a), n. [NL.] Zoöl. A genus of small free-swimming pelagic Tunicata, shaped somewhat like a tadpole and remarkable for resemblances to the larva of other Tunicata. It is the type of a family, Ap'pen-dic'u-lar'l-de (-lār'l'-dē), of the order Larvacea.

French mathematician.] Math. || ap-pen'dl-ces op'p-plo'i-ces || (Pip'p-lo'1-sē), [Nl.] Andt. Cer-pen'dl-center of the propendice o

ap-pel'lan-cy (-an-si), n. Capability of appeal. [Obs.]
publity of appeal. [Obs.]
French mathematician.] Math. [ap-pen'di-ces or)-plo'scae
ap-pel'late, n. = APPELLEE, lay pellative (My & lati), v. t. To
call or name. Rare.
ap-pel'lativ. Appellative.
Appellativ. Appellative.
App

ap'pen-dic'u-late (kp'žn-d'k't-lat) \ a. [See AppenDicLe.]
ap'pen-dic'u-lat'ed (-lat'ëd) \ Having small appendages; forming an appendage.
ap-pen'dix (\(\alpha\)-pen'diks), \(n.; pl. \) E. -DIXES (-d'K-\(\text{e}\)\(\text{z}\); -\(\text{e}\)\(\text{z}\); (-d'K-\(\text{e}\)\(\text{z}\); -\(\text{e}\)\(\text{z}\); (-d'K-\(\text{e}\)\(\text{z}\); (-d

its completeness, as a body of explanatory notes, a table of statistics, etc.

3. Anal. & Zoöl. An outgrowth; a process; appendage. Specif., Anat., the vermiform appendix (which see). Syn. — APPENDIX, ADDENDIM, SUPPLEMENT come into comparison as applied to additional matter subjoined to a book (cf. APPENDAGE). APPENDIX is used of appended material which contributes, by way of linustration, amplification, oltation of documents, etc., to the effectiveness of a opposed to appendix, addendum and supplement agree in implying that the additional matter is essential to completeness of treatment, but differ in that ADDENDUM SURgests greater brevity and is frequently used of material added to supply the omissions of composition, while strepted added to supply the omissions of composition, while strepted added to supply the omissions of composition, while strepted added to supply the omissions of composition, while strepted to the comparison of the comparison of research. Cf. ATTACH, APPIN.

13. POPUTION OF THE (NOT MIS (NOT MIS 16 TM IS). [N.L.] Anal. The vermiform appendix (which see).

13. Popution (2. Poputis), n. [F. appentix. See APPEND; cf. PENTHOURS.] Arch. A penthouse, esp. one of some architectural importance, as the roof over an out-of-door staircase.

13. Popution (2. Poputis), n. [F. appentix. See APPEND; cf. PERRECEYES.] 1. To perceive; to comprehen.

2. Psychol. Broadly, to bring into clear attention; specif., to interpret or explain (new ideas) in terms of the old; to recognize, identify, interpret, subsume, or reject (an idea); hence, to adjust (new knowledge) to what is already known.

13. Peption. Psychol. a Perception involving self-consciousess. b Cognition through the relating of new ideas to familiar ideas. Apperception is distinguished from perception as being the internal act, or rather reaction, by which the mind adjusts the object present in perception to the have an object presented to our senses, but in apperception we identify the object or those features of it which were familiar to us here

perception includes perception which goes on at the same time while apperception brings to bear on it (perception) the entire prevent and the perception of experiment and the prevent and the perception of the perception and the perception are not accidentally and equivocally associated with the apperceived idea, but are related to it so that the feelings of effort or strain and the other feelings [constituting attention] that precede or accompany them are governed wholly by the nature of the apperceived idea; if it changes they change also."

(d) "The phenomena of apperception are such as coincide completely with action proceeding from an acting subject or self)."

(e) "The sensations and feelings which accompany the act of apperception give us the conception of an acting subject and are the sole source of our idea of an acting subject ... This notion of the permanent subject is expressed in language by the personal proceeding from the personal content of the permanent subject is expressed in language by the personal process." The personal process of the permanent subject is expressed in language by the personal process of the permanent subject is expressed in language by the personal process of the permanent subject is expressed in language by the personal process of the permanent subject is expressed in language by the personal process of the permanent subject is expressed in language by the personal process of the permanent subject is expressed in language by the personal process of the permanent subject is expressed in language by the personal process of the permanent subject is expressed in language by the personal process of the permanent subject is expressed in language by the personal process of the permanent subject is expressed in language by the personal process of the permanent subject is expressed in language by the personal process of the permanent

ap/per-cep'tive (ap/er-sep'tiv), a. Psychol. Relating to,

of the permanent subject is expressed in language by the personal pronoun, 1, ego, and thus the concept of the self arises "Op. cit. 234-255).

ap'per-cep'tive (Mp'ēr-sēp'tīv), a. Psychol. Relating to, or involved in, apperception.

ap'per-cipi-ent (-sīp't-ēnt), n. [ap- = cd- + L. percipiens, -entis, p. pr. of percipere to perceive.] Psychol. That which apperceives.—ap'per-cipi-ent, appertene, apretenen, OF. apartenir, R. apperteinen, apertenen, OF. apartenir, F. appartenir, fr. L. appertinere; ad + pertinere to reach to, belong. See Pertain.] To belong or pertain, whether by right, nature, appointment, or custom; to relate. Give hings appertaining to this life. Hooker. Give hings appertaining to this life. Hooker. Syn.—See Pertain.]

ap'pe-tence (Mp'ē-tēns), n. [Cf. F. appētence. See Appetence.) I conging desire; esp., ardent desire; appetency. ap'pe-tency (-tēn-sī), n.; pl. cies (-sīz). [L. appetentia, fr. appetere to strive after, long for. See Appettie, I. Fixed and strong desire; esp., natural desire; craving; appetite. Sir Wm. Hamilton used the word in a specific sense, "as a genus comprising under it both desires and volitions."

They had a strong appetency to reading. Merivale.

Specif.: An instinctive inclination or propensity in animals to perform certain actions, as in the young to suck in aquatic fowls to enter into water and to swim: the tendency of an organized body to seek what satisfies the wants of its organism.

These lacteals have mouths, and by animal selection or appetency they absorb such part of the fluid as is agreeable to their palate.

3. Of inanimate objects, natural affinity or attraction.

4. Biol. The doctrine, usually ascribed to Lamarck, that changes in the desires or needs of an organism result in adaptive modifications of its structure.

ap'pe-tent (-tēnt), a. [L. appetens, p. pr.] 1. Eagerly desirous;—with affer or of. Rare.

Appetent (-tēnt), a. [M. appetens, p. pr.] 1. Eagerly desirous;—with affer or of. Rare.

Appetent (-tēnt), a. [M. appetens, p. pr.] 1. Eagerly desirous;—

wished for; the object of will is that good which reason does lead us to seek.

To gratify the vulgar appetite for the marvelous. Macaulay. If God had given to eagles an appetite to swim. Mer. Taylor. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that the objects of experience are not primarily objects of knowledge, but objects of conation, i. e. of appetite and aversion.

Make a treaty according to the appetite and pleasure of his lighness.

Make a treaty according to the appetite and pleasure of his lighness.

Specif., one of the desires necessary to keep up organic life; esp., desire for, or relish of, food or drink.

Men must have appetite before they will eat. Buckle.

Two, having reference respectively to food and to sex, are often included together under the common names of appetites.

J. Martineau.

4. Tendenov: appetency. Obs.

Two, having reference respectively to food and to sex, are often included together under the common names of appetites.

4. Tendency: appetency. Obs.

In all bodies there is an appetite of union. Bacon.

5. An object desired. Archaic.

Power being the natural appetite of princes. Swift.

The In old authors, appetite is followed by to or of, but regularly it should now be followed by por before the object; as, an appetite for pleasure.

Syn.—Longing, hunger, desire, appetency, passion.

aype-ti'tion (ay'-t-flah'an), n. [L. appetitio.] Desire; a longing for, or seeking after, something.

Appe-ti'tive (ay'-t-flah'an), n. [L. appetitio.] Desire; a longing for, or seeking after, something.

Apype-ti'ze (ay'-t-flah'an), n. [L. appetitio.] Having or giving appetite; as, an appetitive faculty.

apype-tize (ay'-t-flah'an), n. [L. appetitis faculty.

apype-tize (ay'-t-flah, v. t.; Ap're-tized (-tizd); Ap're-tiz/na (-tiz'ng, p. a. [Cf. F. appetissant.] Exciting appetite; as, appetitive food.

apype-tize'n, o. apype-tizing-ty, adv.

The appearance of the wild ducks is very appetizing. Scott.

Apyl-an (ay'-t-an), a. [L. Appius, Appianus.] Of or pertaining to Appius, or to the gens of the Appii.

Appian Way, the great paved highway from ancient Rome through Capua to Brundussium, now Brindisi. Begun by Appius Claudius Caecus, about 312 s. c., it is the oldest and most famous of the Roman roads, and its pavement, 14 to 18 ft. wide, of large hexagonal blocks, is still in use in places.

apyla-tate (ap'la-nat), a. [L. ap-e ad to + planatus, p. p. of planare to flatten.] Bot. Flattened or expanded, as the thallus of most liverworts and many lichens.

ap-plaud' (a-plôd'), v. i.; Ap-plaud'z Ap-plaud're. (a d-plaudere to clash, to clap the hands: cf. applaudere; ad + plaudere to clash, to clap the hands: cf. applaudere; od + plaudere to clash, to clap the hands: cf. applaudere; of the plaudere to clash, to clap the hands: cf. applaudere; of the plaudere to clash, to clap the hands: cf. applaudere; of the plaudere to clash, to clap t

ap-plaud' (&-plôd'), v. l. 1. To show approval of by clapping the hands, acclamation, or other significant sign.

I would applaud thee to the very echo.

That should applaud again.

2. To praise; commend; approve.

Syn.—Praise; commend; approve.

2. Praise; commendation.

The brave man seeks not popular applause:

2. An object of applause. Obs.

Syn.—Acclaim, acclamation, plaudits; commendation.

3p-plau'sive (&-plô'slv), a. [LL. applausious.] 1. Expressing applause; approbative.

2. Worthy of or exciting applause. Obs.

3p'ple (\$p^il), n. [Ms. appel, eppel, AS. seppel, sepl; skin to Fries. & D. appel, OHG. aphul, aphol, G. apfel, Icel. phi, Sw. āpļe. Dan. soble, Gael. ubhali, W. afal, Arm. aval, Lith. obslys, Russ. publoko; of unknown origin.] 1. The well-known firm-fleshed, smooth-skinned, round or oblong pome fruit of trees of the genus Malus (which see), varying greatly in size, shape, color, and degree of acidity. Ordinary apples have probably descended from M. malus, while crab apples have been derived from M. boccatta. In Albemarle pippin, American golden russet, red astrachan, Baldwin, Ben Davis, blue pearmain, Duchess of Oldenburg, fameuse, gillyflower, Gravenatein, Janet, king, Lawver, maiden's blush, Missouri pippin, Newtown pippin, northern spy, Feck 's pleasant, Fennock, Rhode Isiand greening, fameuse, gillyflower, Gravenatein, Janet, king, Lawver, manden's blush, Missouri pippin, Newtown pippin, northern spy, Feck 's pleasant, Fennock, Rhode Isiand greening, fameuse, gillyflower, Gravenatein, Janet, king, Lawver, manden's blush, Missouri pippin, Newtown pippin, northern spy, Feck 's pleasant, Fennock, Rhode Isiand greening, fameuse, gillyflower, Gravenatein, Janet, king, Lawver, maiden, pippin, pipp

apple tree, a A tree which bears apples; any tree of the genus Madus. b The apple gum. Australia. c A myrtaceous tree (Angophora subvelutina). Australia. apple-tree sphis, any of several plant lice attacking the apple tree, esp. the woolly aphis (Schizoneura lanigera) infesting the roots and bark, and Aphis mali and A. sorbi in-

Appendix, v. t.; AP-PRN'p-pen'dix, v. t.; AP-PRN'politic ("Ham. and An. Psy... Wundt, Eng. tr. C. & T.). (b)\* Ap

ap-pen'dix, v. t.; AP-PRN'politic ("Ham. and An. Psy... Wundt, Eng. tr. C. & T.). (b)\* Ap

ap-pen'dix, v. t.; AP-PRN'politic ("Ham. and An. Psy... Wundt, Eng. tr. C. & T.). (b)\* Ap

ap-pen'dix, v. t.; AP-PRN'pappentix, t. ap-pen'dix, ap-pen'dix, ap-pen'dix, ap-pen'dix, ap-pen'dix, ap-pen'dix, and the pen'dix, ap-pen'dix, ap-pen'dix, and the pen'dix, ap-pen'dix, ap-pen'dix

abple family. Bot. Inc. Am., Malacee.

apple fly. See APPLE MAGGOT.

ap ple-john', n. A kind of apple the flavor of which is improved by drying. Obs. Shak.

apple-leaf bucculatrix. = AP
PLE BUCCULATRIX.

infesting the roots and bark, and Aphis multiand A. sorbtinapple box Any of several species of Eucaliptus with gray bark, as E. bicolor and E. baucaintus with gray bark, as E. bicolor and E. baucaintus policitus, as Policitus,

festing the leaves.—apple-tree borer, either of two beetles (Saperda candida and Chrysobothris femorata) whose larvæ bore into the trunk of apple or other fruit trees.

-a.-t. prom. see sky agaric (Hydnum schiedemayeri) often attacking apple trees, and developing beneath the bark, which is killed and falls off.—a.-t. worm. See HANDMAID MOTH.

apple twig borer. A small brown cylindrical beetle (Amphicerus bicaudatus), which in fall and winter bores into the twigs of fruit trees.

apple weevil. Any weevil of the genus Anthonomus infesting apples, apple worm. Any insect larva that burrows in the interior of apples, besp. that of the codling moth.

applivance (ä-plifans), n. 1. Compliance; obedient service. Obs. Shak.

2. Act of applying or using; application.

esp. that of the codling moth.

a Apple-tree Borer (SapplYane) (applYane) (applYane) (applYane), n. 1. Comperda candida). b pliance; obedient service. Obs. Shak. Larva. Nat. size.

2. Act of applying or using; application.

3. A thing applied or used as a means to an end; apparatus; device; as, to use a mechanical applicance.

Syn.—See Device.

Syn.—See Device.

3. Applica-ble (ap'li-kā-b'l), a. [Cf. F. applicable, fr. L. applica-ble (ap'li-kā-b'l), a. [Cf. F. applicable, fr. L. applica-ble (ap'li-kā-b'l), a. [Cf. F. applicable, fr. L. applica-ble (ap'li-kā-b'l), ar (applicable, or right to be applied; having relevance; as, this observation is applicable to the case under consideration.

applicable surface, Math., any surface that may be produced by bending (without stretching or tearing) another surface.—appli-ca-bly, adv.

appli-ca-bly, adv.

appli-ca-bly, adv.

appli-ca-ble, (ap'li-kānt), a. [L. applicans, -antis, p. pr. of applicant. See Apply.] 1. Pliant; docile. Obs. & R.

2. Applying. Rare.

appli-cate (-kāt), a. [L. applicatus, p. p. of applicare. See Apply.] 1. Sulted; inclined. Obs.

2. Put to use; applied; concrete; as, applicate sciences. applicate number, Math., one which is applied at right angles to the axis of any conic section, and bounded by the curve. appli-ca'tion (-kā'shūn), n. [L. applicatio: cf. F. application. See Apply.] 1. Act of applying; specif.: a Lit., a laying on, or bringing into contact; as, the application of emollients to a diseased limb. b Employment as a means; specific use; as, the application of algebra to geometry.

If a right course... be taken with children, there will not be much as a means; specific use; as, the application of algebra to geometry.

If a right course... be taken with children, there will not be much as a means; applicate as the application of algebra to geometry.

Employment, as bearing on agreement, fitness, or relation. See Application of a theory. If Act of fixing one?

much need of the application of a distribution as bearing on agreement, fitness, or relation; as, the application of a theory. d Act of fixing one's mind closely or attentively; assiduous attention or effort.

Had his application been equal to his talents, his progress might

have been greater.

J. J. B. Request; as, an application for an office.

A thing applied; specif.: A M means, as a remedy.

He invented a new application by which blood might stanched.

Johns

2. A thing applied; specif.: a A means, as a remedy. He invented a new application by which blood might be stanched.

b That part of a discourse in which the principles before laid down and illustrated are applied to practical uses; the "moral" of a fable.

3. Capacity of being practically applied or used; relevancy; as, a rule of general application.

4. Astrol. Approach, as of one planet to another.

5. Logic. The denotation, or extension, of a term or the valid instances of a proposition.

Syn.—See Effort.

applicative (kp'II-kā-tiv), a. [Cf. F. applicatif. See AFPLY.] Capable of being applied or used; applying; applicatory; practical.—applicative-ly, adv.

applica-to-ry (kā-tō-rī), a. Having the property of applying; applicaity: practical.—n. That which applies.—applica applicatorily, adv.

applica-to-rily, adv.

applica-to-rily, adv.

applied (ā-plid'), pret., p., & p. a. from AFPLY, v. t. Specif., p. a., of various sciences: Put to use; pursued for some end outside of its own domain, whether in a distinctly utilitarian way, or as an aid to some other science; as, applied mechanics, chemistry, mathematics, psychology; —distinguished from pure. Also sometimes (from the close interdependence of practice and theory), concerned with concrete problems or data rather than with fundamental principles; as, applicad sociology; applied ethics;—distinguished from abstract or theoretical.

applic comment, appliquéd ornament; appliqué work.—n. Ornament so put on, as ornamental patterns or figures put on textiles, lacquer designs added to metal ware, etc.; also, done or made in this way, as appliqué work.—n. Ornament so put on; applied ornament.

applic (ā-plid'), v. t.; AP-PLI-Quér' (-kād'); AP-PLI-Quér' (No. [Cf. R. appliquer.] To apply by way of ornament.

applid (ā-plid'), v. t.; AP-PLI-Quér' (-kād'); AP-PLI-Quérino. [Gd.—ap-plot' (ā-plid'), v. t.; AP-PLI-Quér' (-plid'); AP-PLI-TINO.

appled rine; T. L. anvicare to join, fix, or attach to: ad + nli-

ap-plot' (a-plot'), v. t., action and plots of parts; to apportion. Million.

ap-plot'ment, n.

ap-plot'ment, n.

ap-ply' (a-pli'), v. t.; Ap-plied' (-plid'); Ap-ply'ing. [OF. aplier, ft. L. applicare to join, fix, or attach to; ad + plicare to fold, to twist together. See PLY: cf. Applicant.]

1. To place in contact; to put or adjust (one thing to another); — with lo; as, to apply the hand to the breast; to apply medicaments to a diseased part of the body.

1. To put to use; to use or employ for a particular purpose, or in a particular case; to appropriate; devote; as, to apply money to the payment of a debt.

3. To make use of, connect with, or pronounce, as suitable, fitting, or relative; to bring to bear on; as, to apply the testimony to the case; to apply an epithet to a person.

Yet God at lax

To Satan, first in sin, his doom applicable. Ref.

To Satan, first in sin, his doom applied. Milton.

\*\*ap'ple-wife', ap'ple-wom'an (ewoom'an), n. A woman who sells apples. Apple wine. Cider. ap-pli'a-ble (d-pli'a-b'l), ac (lege Appl.) Obs. 1. Compliant. Ashby, ap-pli'a-ble-ness, n.—ap-pli'a-ble-ness, n.—ap-pli'a-ble-ness, n.—ap-pli'a-bly, adv.

\*\*ap-pli'a-ble-ness, n.—ap-pli'a-ble-ness, n.—ap-pli'a-ble-ness, n.—ap-pli'a-

Applying the Curia Regis to stay all other proceedings.

6. To betake; address; refer; — used reflexively.

I applied myself to him for help.

7. To busy; to keep at work; to ply. Obs.

She was skilfful in applying his "humors." Sir P Sidney.

8. To visit. Obs.

ap-ply' (a-ply', v. i. 1. To be in contact; to adhere. Obs.

2. To suit; to agree; to have some connection, agreement, or analogy; as, this argument applies well to the case.

3. To make request; to have recourse with a view to gain something; to make application (lo); to solicit; as, to apply to a friend for information.

4. To ply; to betake one's self. Rare.

I heard the sound of an oar applying swiftly through the water.

5. To apply or address one's self; to give application; to

5. To apply or address one's self; to give application; to attend closely (to).

(appoggla-tu'ra (ap-p&d'jd-too'rc), n. [It., fr. appogglare to lean, to rest; ap-(L. ad) + poggiare to mount, ascend, poggio hill, fr. L. pogiare to mount, ascend, poggio hill, fr. L. poguare to mount, ascend, poggio hill, fr. L. poguare to mount, ascend, poggio hill, fr. L. podum an elevated place.] Music. An accessory tone preceding an essential tone, as an embellishment of melody. It is generally written as a note of smaller size. Appoggiatura is to two kinds: a The long, which has its actual time value as written, taken from the following essential tone. In modern music the long appoggiatura is written out as played. The inharmonic appoggiatura is still used in harmony. b The short, written with a stroke through the stem, having no perceptible time value.

appoint (a-point), v. l.; AP-POINT'ED; AP-POINT'EN. [ME. appointen, apointen, OF appointer to prepare, arrange, lean, place, F. appointer to give a salary, refer a cause, fr. LL. appuncture to bring back to the point, restore, to fix the point in a controversy, or the points in an agreement; L. ad + punctum a point. See POINT.]

2. To fix by a decree, order, command, resolve, decision, or mutual agreement; to constitute; to ordain; to prescribe; to fix the time and place of.

The servants are ready to do whatsoever my lord the king shall appoint.

scribe; to fix the time and place of.

Thy servats are ready to do whatsoever my lord the king shall appoint of the king shall go in, and appoint them every one to his service.

Aaron and his sons shall go in, and appoint them every one to his service.

These were the cities appointed for all the children of Israel, and for the stranger that so journet hamong them. Josh. xx. 9.

4. To furnish in all points; to provide with necessary equipment; to equip; to fit out. Obs. or R., except in p. p.

The English, being well appointed, did so entertain them that their ships departed terribly forn.

5. To point at by way, or for the purpose, of censure or condemnation; to arraign. Obs.

Appoint not heavenly disposition, father. Millon.

6. Law. a To direct or determine the disposition of (an estate) by designating the person or persons in whom it shall vest by virtue of a power of appointment. b To designate (the person) in whom shall be vested an estate subject to a power of appointment.

Syn.—See Allor, furnish.

ap-point' (ā-point'), v. i. To ordain; to determine; to arrange; to exercise an act or power of appointment.

For the Lord had appointed to defeat the good counsel of Ahithophel.

2 Sam xvii. 14.

arrange; to exercise an act or power of appointment. For the Lord had appointed to defeat the good counsel of Ahithophel.

ap-pointee' (a-poin'te'), n. [F. appointe, p. p. of appointer. See Appoint, v. l.] 1. A person appointed.

2. Law. One to whom an estate is appointed.

ap-point'er (a-poin'te'), n. One who appoints, or executes a power of appointment.

ap-point'tive (-tiv), a. Of or relating to the act or power of appointing; subject to appointment; as, an appointive office.

ap-point'ment (a-point'ment), n. [F. appointment.]

1. Act of appointing: a Stipulation; a fixing by mutual agreement; esp., an arrangement or engagement for a meeting. b Capitulation; a coming to terms. Obs. c A directing or ordaining. d Law. The designation, by virtue of a power of appointment, of the person to enjoy an estate or other specific property subject to the power. e Designation of a person to hold an office or discharge a trust; as, a power of appointment to office is an executive power and involves the right to exercise judgment or discretion in the selection of the person appointed.

2. That which is appointed or the result of appointing: a An agreement or compact, as for meeting. b Terms made with an opponent, as for surrender. Obs. c Decree; direction; established order or constitution.

According to the appointment of the priests. Ezra vi. 9.

d An office, station, or position: as he received the ap-

According to the appointment of the priests. Ezra vi. 9.

d An office, station, or position; as, he received the appointment of treasurer; an assigned duty or service.

e Equipment or furniture, as for a ship or an army; whatever is appointed for use and management; outfit; pl., the accouterments of soldiers, as belts, sashes, swords;—now little used.

used, e cavaliers emulated their chief in the richness of their ap-Prescott.

The cavaiers emulated their chief in the rionness of their appointments.

1 ll prove it in my shackles, with these hands
Void of appointment, that thou liest. Beau. & Fl.
f An allowance to a person, esp. to a public officer; a perquisite; — properly only in pl. Obs.
Syn.—Designation, command, order, direction; establishment, equipment. See OFFICE.

4. To fix closely; to engage and employ diligently, or with attention; to attach; incline.

Apply thine heart unto instruction. Prov. xxiii. 12.
5. To direct or address; to appeal to. Rare.

Sacred vows... applied to grisly Pluto.

Pope.

Applying the Curia Regis to stay all other proceeding.

To betake; address; refer; — used reflexively.

I applied myself to him for help.

To busy; to keep at work; to ply. Obs.

She was skillful in applying his "humors." Sir P Sidney.

Chapman.

To visit. Obs.

To suit; to agree; to have some connection, agreement,
2. To suit; to agree; to have some connection, agreement,

Syn. - See ALLOT.

Syn.—See allot.

ap-por'tion-ment (-měnt), n. [Cf. F. opportionnement, Ll. apportionamentum.] Act or result of apportioning specif.: a Law. The division of rights or liabilities among several persons entitled or liable to them in accordance with their respective interests, as where a contractor is given part payment in return for part performance, where rents are divided according to some scale of interest, as between seller and purchaser in the middle of a term, etc. b U. S. Const. Law. The apportioning of representatives or taxes (which in fact are seldom imposed) to the several States according to law.

ap-pos'a-ble (a-pōz'a-b'l), a. Anat. Capable of being applied one to another, as the thumb to the fingers of the hand.

ap-pose' (a-pōz'), v. l.; Ap-pose' (-pōz'); Ap-pos'ing (-pōz'-ing). [For oppose. See offose.] Obs. 1. To put questions to; to examine; try. See fose.

To appose him without any accuser, and that secretly. Tyndale.

2. To examine the accounts of; to audit.

ap-pose', v. l. [F. apposer to set to; à (L. ad) + poser to put, apply, or add (one thing to another).

The nymph herself did then appose,
For food and beverage, to him all best meat. Chapman.

put, place. See Pose. ] 1. To place opposite or before; to put, apply, or add (one thing to another). The nymph herself did then appose. For food and beverage, to him all best meat. Chapman.

2. To place in juxtaposition or proximity.

ap-posed' (\$\bar{a}-\bar{o}\bar{

often pronounced, and sometimes written, apprize, apprizel, etc.

ap-praise'ment (-měnt), n. Act of, or proceeding used in, appraising; also, the value fixed by appraising.

ap-praise'c (-ēr), n. One who appraises.

ap-pre'ci-a-ble (ā-prē'shi-ā-b'l), a. [Cf. F. apprēciable.]

Capable of being appreciated or estimated; large or material enough to be estimated; perceptible; as, an appreciable quantity.—ap-pre'ci-a-bly, adv.

ap-pre'ci-ate (-āt), v. t.; Ap-pre/ci-Ar'ED (-āt'ĕd); Ap-pre'ci-ate (-āt), v. t.; Ap-pre'ci-ar'ED (-āt'ĕd); Ap-pre'ci-ate at a price, appraise; ad + pretieure to prize, pre-tium price. Cf. Appraiss.] 1. To set a price or value on; to estimate justly; to value.

The Antruction was appreciated at the sum of Sibbon.

To recognize or feel the worth of; to esteem duly; as, you do not appreciate my friend or his motives.

3. To raise the value of; to increase the market price of; — opposed to depreciate.

Lest a sudden peace should appreciate the money. Ramsay.

4. To be sensible of; to distinguish.

To test the power of bees to appreciate color. Lubbock.

Syn.—See Estimath.

ap-pre'ci-ate, v. i. To rise in value.

ap-pre'ci-ate, v. i. To rise in value.

ap-pre'ci-ate, v. i. To rise in value.

ap-pro'al (a-pōz'al), n. An ap-prais'ing.ly, adv. of apprais-posing; examination. Obs.
ap'po-al'o-pes'tic. Error for apro-al'o-pes'tic. Error for apportant for appro-al'o-pes'tic. Error for apportant for apportant for appro-al'o-pes'tic. Error for apportant for app

ap-pre'ci-a'tion (ă-prē'sh'-ā'shŭn), n. [Cf. F. apprécia-kon.] Act of appreciating; specif. : a A valuation or estimate; accurate perception; true estimation; as, an appreciation of the difficulties before us; an appreciation of colors. Specif., due recognition of worth.

His foreboding showed his appreciation of Henry's character.

J. R. Green.

colors. Specif., due recognition of worth.

His foreboding showed his appreciation of Henry's character.

J. R. Green.

Apprehension of facts, in their laws, being the business of the one, the appreciation of springs of action, in their ranks, that of the other, they can nohow contrive to contradict each other.

b A rise in value; — opposed to depreciation. c A critique or critical estimate, esp. a sympathetic one. [A Gallicism.]

This will not — of necessity cannot — be a complete appreciation of the men and his work.

appreciation; as, an appreciative audience. — appreciation of the men and preciative audience. — appreciatively, ade. — apprecia-a-tive-ness, n.

2. A device for finding the proportion of gluten in flour.

appreciation; as, an apprecia-tive-ness, n.

appreciative. — apprecia-to-ri-ly (-shi-a-tō-ri-li), adv.

appreciation, as a set appreciation app

danger in every sound.

5. To lay hold of with the understanding; to recognize the

5. To lay hold of with the understanding; to recognize the meaning of; hence, to interpret the significance of; to view or consider as being of a certain import or character. This suspicion of Earl Reimund... soon got a sting in the king's bead, and he violently apprehended at the Fuller. The eternal laws, such as the heroic age apprehended them. Gladstone.

6. To anticipate; esp., to anticipate with anxiety, dread.

The eternal laws, such as the heroic age apprehended them. (Bladstone.

6. To anticipate; esp., to anticipate with anxiety, dread, or fear; to fear.

Clet my lady apprehend no fear.

Syn. — Perceive, conceive, understand, grasp, imagine.—
APPREHEND, COMPREHEND. To APPREHEND is to lay hold of or catch the meaning of something; as, "apprehension is simply an intelligent acceptance of the idea, or of the fact which a proposition enunciates" (J. H. Neuman). To comprehends is to embrace or understand a thing in all its compass and extent; as, "God hath not made a creature that can comprehend him" (Sir T. Browne). One apprehends much that one does not comprehend; as, one may apprehend without comprehending the idea of infinity. See PERCHIVE, CONCEIVE.

Able to compass and comprehend the greatest matters, and nevertheless to touch and apprehend the least.

Byro-hend, v. t. 1. To think, believe, or be of opinion; to understand; suppose.

2. To be apprehensive; to fear.

It is worse to apprehend that to suffer.

Apyre-hen'si-hil'-ty (-hil'-ti), n.— apyre-hen'si-hily, adv.

apyre-hen'si-hil'-ty (-bil'-ti), n.— apyre-hen'si-hily, adv.

apyre-hen'si-bic (-hel'si-bil'), a. [L. apprehension: of. apprehension. See Apprehension. See Apprehension.

See Apprehension.

See Apprehension.

See Apprehension, the Act of apprehending: a Seizure; as, the hand is an organ of apprehension. Sir T. Browne.

b Seizing or taking by legal, esp. criminal, process; arrest; as, the felon, after his apprehension, escaped. Cf. Arrest. C Grasping with the intellect; the contemplation of things, without affirming, denying, or passing any judgment; intellection; perception.

Simple apprehension denotes no more than the soul's naked intellection of an object.

d Anticipation, mostly of things unfavorable; distrust or fear at the prospect of future evil.

contempation of things, without aimtiming, denying, or passing any judgment; intellection; perception.

Simple apprehension denotes no more than the soul's naked in tellection of an object.

d. Anticipation, mostly of things unfavorable; distrust or fear at the prospect of future evil.

Claudius was in no small apprehension for his own life. Addison.

2. Metaph. Act of mentally grasping, or bringing some object before the mind; the simplest form of understanding; — opposed to comprehension, which is a complex mental act. Apprehension has also been used for knowledge necessarily true; hence, by Scholastics, for cognition of the idea of the essence of a thing. Kant used it for the mental act which gives perceptions temporal and spatial form.

3. Opinion; conception; sentiment; idea; as, in our apprehension, the facts prove the issue.

To be false, and to be thought false, is all one in respect of men, who act not according to truth, but apprehension. South.

4. The faculty by which ideas are conceived; understanding; as, a man of dull apprehension.

Syn. — Dread, distrust, suspicion; uneasiness, anxiety, concern, solicitude; presage, premonition. — Apprehension, denotes disquieting anticipation of future evil, usually accompanied by dread; as, "I live in a state of nervous apprehension, like timid folk when burglars are about '(Lowell). Missiving (See Qualm) implies such a premonition of evil as saps resolution and confidence; as, "She read on with a pulse which, as each leaf was turned, quickened with misgiving" ("T. Hardy). Foreboolings, and sat displeting apprehensions" (Thackeray). Presentents, and in the presentiment" (G. Eliot). See Care, pear.

Apprehension (Eliot). The care of apprehension, a with a different apprehensions" (Thackeray). Presentents.

Apprehension (See Care, pear.

Apprehension (See Care, pear.

Apprehension (See Care, pear.

Apprehension (See Care, pear.

Apprehension (See Care, pear.).

Apprehension (See Care, pear.).

Apprehension (See Care, pear.).

Apprehension (See Care, pear.).

App

is, by the grace of God, apprenensive of it.

Jer. Laylor.

Ref. Sp.

ap-pred't-cate, Appreciative, for apprehendere, or F. apprenensive.

appred't-cate, Logic. A copula. Rare.

apprenension.

Apprehender, n. One who apprehend'er, n. One who apprehend'ingly, adv. of apprehend'ingly, adv. of apprehending, D. pr. See-IV.

apprenension.

Ref. Sp.

Apprehensive.

apprenensive.

Apprehender, To apprehend.

Obs.

appren'tice-hood, n. See-Hood.

appren'tice-hood, n. See-Hood.

appren'tice-hood, n. See-Hood.

apprend't-cit as d le'jem (Eprintish't-ti ad le'jem).

APPRENTICE, n., & APPRESS.

apprenensive.

apprenensive.

apprend'.

Constitution of the second of

3. Relating to apprehension.

4. Anticipative of something unfavorable; fearful of what may be coming; in dread of possible harm or evil.

Not at all apprehensive of evils at a distance. Tilloson. Sensible; fearing perceptive their vives. Gladistone.

5. Sensible; fearing perceptive their vives. Gladistone. The properties of their vives. Gladistone. The properties of their vives. The properties, prenties, opperative, prenties, opperative, opperative, opperative, prenties, opperative, prenties, opperative, opperat

Provision; preparation. Obs. ap-proach's bl. Approachable, ap-prost'. Var. of Appressed. ap-proach's bl. Approachable, ap-proach's bleness, n. ap-proach's blu'l-ty, n. — ap-proach's b

ap'pro-ba-tive (ăp'rō-bā-tīv), a. [Cf. F. approbatif.] Approving, or implying approbation. Milner. ap'pro-ba-tive-ness, n. 1. Quality of being approbative.

2. Love of approbation.

The approbaticeness characteristic of extreme social development. W. C. Brownell.

The approbation.

The approbativeness characteristic of extreme social development.

ap'pro-ba'tor (-bā'tēr), n. [L.] One who approves. Rare.

ap'pro-ba'to-ry (-tō-rī), a. Containing or expressing approbation; commendatory.

Approof; daprōō'l, n. [See Approve, Proof.] 1. Trial; proof; test. Archaic.

2. Approval; commendation.

ap'pro-pin'quate (āp'rō-pin'kwāt), v. i. & t. [L. appropinquatus, p. p. of appropinquare; ad + propinquatus, pro-pin-cua'tion (-pin-kwāshān), n.

ap'pro-pin'qui-ty (-pin'kwī-ti), n. [ad-+propinquity.]

Neamess; propinquity. Rare.

J. Gregory.

ap-pro'prie (ā-prō'pēr), v. t. [OF. aproprier, F. approprier, fr. L. appropriate. See Appropriate. Obs. Fuller.

ap-pro'pri-a-ble (-prī-ā-b)], a. Capable of being appropriated or of appropriate of appropriate, fr. proprius one's own, proper. See Propers.] Set apart for a particular use or person. Hence: Belonging peculiarly; suitable fit; proper.

In its strict and appropriate meaning.

Appropriate acts of divine worshing.

In its strict and appropriate meaning. Porteus.
Appropriate acts of divine worship. Stillingfeet.
Words appropriate to express our ideas. Locke.

Appropriate acts of divine worship. Stillingfleet. Words appropriate to express our ideas. Locke.

Syn. — See Fit.

Ap-pro'pri-ate (-āt), v. t.; AP-pro'Pri-AT'ED (-āt'8d); AP-Pro'PRI-AT'ING (-Ing). 1. To take to one's self in exclusion of others; to claim or use as by an exclusive or preëminent right; as, let no man appropriate a common benefit.

2. To set apart for, or assign to, a particular person or use, in exclusion of all others; — with to or for; as, a spot of ground is appropriated for a garden; to appropriate money for the increase of the navy; to appropriate a payment on account to a particular one of several debts.

3. To make suitable; to suit. Archaic. Paley.

4. Eccl. Law. To annex (a benefice) to a spiritual corporation to its perpetual use; — distinguished from impropriate. See APPROPRIATION.

3. Pro'pri-a'tion (-ā'shān), n. [L. appropriatio: cf. F. appropriation.] 1. Act of appropriating something; a setting apart for a particular use; as: a To one's self. b

To a particular person or use. c (Of a benefice) to a spiritual corporation to its perpetual use. d (Of money or payments) to the satisfaction of one or more specific debts out of a larger number.

2. That which is appropriated; esp.: a Money set apart by formal action to a specific use. The Commons watched carefully over the appropriation.

2. That which is appropriated, the formal action to a specific use.

The Commons watched carefully over the appropriation.

Macaulay.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence appropriations made by law. U. S. Const., Art. I. sec. 9. of appropriations made by law. U. S. Const., Art. 1. sec. s. b. Eccl. Law. A benefice appropriated to a spiritual corpo-

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law. U.S. Const., Art I. sec. 9.

b Eccl. Law. A benefice appropriate to a spiritual corporation.

An impropriation... is properly so called when it is in the hands of a layman; and an appropriation is when it is in the hands of a layman; and an appropriation is when it is in the hands of a layman; and an appropriation is when it is in the hands of a layman; and an appropriation; as when it is in the hands of a layman; and an appropriation; as when through understanding or faith; as, appropriation of an idea; appropriation of an idea; appropriation of divine grace.

appropria-ative (&-propria-tive), a. Appropriation of divine grace.

appropria-ative (&-propria-tive), a. Appropriation, an appropriation (a the interest of the appropriation (a propriation) of an appropriate benefice; also, an impropriator.

approval (a propoval), a. Approbation; sanction.

A censor ... without whose approval on capital sentences are to be executed.

Emple.

Syn. — Approbation, sanction. See Admiration.

A censor ... without whose approval; — said of the delivery of goods for sale to the proposed vendee upon the terms that he may accept them and thus conclude the sale, or may refuse and return them.

approve/(a proov/), v. t.; AP-PROVED/(-proov/); AP-PROVING(-proov/), v. t.; AP-PROVED/(-proov/); AP-PROVING(-proov/), v. t.; AP-PROVED/(-proov/); AP-PROVING(-proov/), v. t. [AB. Jaw. To make profit or use of; — said esp. of the lord of a manor or owner of waste inclosing or appropriating waste or common land, as was permitted by the Statute of Merton (20 Hen. III. c. 4) and the Statute of Westminster the Second. The approver, v. t. [AB. aproven, appreven, to prove, of approver, v. t. [AB. aproven, appreven, to prove, confirm; corroborate. Obs.

Wouldst thou approve himself a great warrior.

His account ... a

ap-prove', v. i. [ap-(= ad-)] ap-pro'pri-ate, n. A property; t-proceed.] To proceed. Obs. ap-pro'pri-ate-ly, adv. of Ap-prompt', v. t. [ap-(= ad-)] ap-pro'pri-ate-ly, adv. of Ap-prompt. Obs. ap-prompt. (Dos. ap-prompt. v. t. [AF. aprompter, ap-prompt. v. t. [AF. aprompter, ap-prompter, l'obourou-Rare, ap-pro-pri-ate-less, n. See ap-pro-

APPROVED

3. To pass or have a favorable opinion (of); to judge favorably; — often with of.

They had not approved of the elevation of James. Macaulay.

They approved of the political institutions. W. Black.
Distinctively as men, we have an irresiable tendency to approve and disapprove, to pass judgments of right and wrong.

As proved (14 proved). P. D. & P. & O. A. O. A PEROVE.—A proved-ly (-proved-ly (-proved-ly mid.), n. [Os. of A PEROVE.—A proved-ly (-proved-ly mid.), n. [Os. of Perove.—a proved-ly (-proved-ly mid.), Distinctively as men, we have an irresistible tendency to approve and disapprove, to pass judgments of right and wrong.

Ap-proved. (ā-prōōvd), p. p. & p. a. of AprRovE. approved.ly (-prōōv'ēd-lY), adv. — ap-prov'ed-ness, n. ap-proved.ment (ā-prōōv'ment), n. [OF. aprovement.] Eng. Law. The act of approving lands. See 1st AppRovE, v. t. ap-provement. n. [OF. aprovement.] Obs. 1. Approbation. "I did nothing without your approvement." Hayward. 2. O. Eng. Law. Act of one (called an approver) who, when appealed of a felony, confessed his guilt and appealed another as an accomplice of the same crime, to obtain his own pardon. The practice is obsolete; it corresponded to turning king's, or sate's, evidence. See AppraLap-prov'ex (ā-prōōv'er), n. [See 1st AppRovE, v. t.] Eng. Law. A bailiff or steward; an agent, as a land agent. Obs. ap-prov'er, n. 1. One who approves. Formerly, one who made proof or trial.

2. An informer; an accuser. Obs.

3. Old Eng. Law. See 2d AppRovEMENT, 2.

ap-prox'l-mate (ā-prōt'sl-māt), a. [L. approximatus, p. p. of approximate to approach; ad-proximate; estuated very near or close together; nearly resembling.

2. Near to correctness; nearly exact; not perfectly accurate; as, approximate results or values.

ap-prox'l-mate (-māt), v. t.; AP-PROX'l-MAT'ED (-māt'šd); AP-PROX'l-MAT'EN (-ling). 1. To carry or advance near; to cause to approach; to make approximate.

To approximate the inequality of riches to the level of nature.

Burke.

2. To come near to; to approach.

The telescope approximates perfection. J. Morse.

man nature.

2. An approach to a correct estimate, calculation, or conception, or to a given quantity, quality, etc.

3. Math. a A continual approach or coming nearer to a correct result; as, to solve an equation by approximation.

b A value that is nearly but not exactly correct.

ap-prox!-ma-tive (-mā-tiv), a. [Cf. F. approximatif.]

Approaching; approximate.—ap-prox!-ma-tive-ly, adv.—ap-prox!-ma-tive-ness, n.

Apps break (Aps). [After the inventor.] Elec. A hammer break or interrupter having an arrangement for pressing the spring against the back contact. It is the usual kind for induction coils.

[ap/pul' (à/pwē'), n. [F.] 1. A support or supporter; stay; prop. Obs. or French.

If a vine he to climb trees that are of any great height, there would be stays and apputes set to it.

2. Manêge. The mutual bearing or support of the rider hand and the horse's mouth through the bit and bridle.

ap-pulse (ā-pūlis'; āp'dis; 277), n. [L. appulsus, fr. appellere, appulsum, to drive to; ad + pellere to drive.]

1. A driving or running towards; approach; impulse; also, act of striking against.

A driving or running towards; approach; impute, act of striking against. Emerson.
 In all consonants there is an appulse of the organs. Holder.
 2. Astron. The near approach of one heavenly body to another; its culmination or crossing the meridian; a coming into conjunction; as, the appulse of a star to the moon or to the meridian, or of the moon to the earth's shadow.
 appul'sion (å-půl'shūn), n. 1. A driving or striking scainst: an appulse.

or to the meridian, or of the moon to the earth's shadow.

appul/sion (Aphi/shān), n. 1. A driving or striking against; an appulse.

2. Specif: Civil Law. The process by which land is visibly torn away from one part of the banks of a stream and added to another part; — distinguished from alluvion.

Appunn's reed or lamella (Apoonz). [After G. A. I. Appunn, German musician.] An acoustic instrument for determining pitch differences. It is a blade surmounted by a bulb and held by an adjustable clamp regulating its length.

appur'te-nance (A-partenance. See Appertanne.) That which belongs to something else; adjunct; appendage; an accessory; something annexed to another thing more worthy; in common parlance and legal acceptation, something belonging to another thing as principal and passing as incident to it, as a right of way or other easement to land, a right of common to pasture, an outhouse, barn, garden, or orchard, to a house or messuage. In a strict legal sense, land cannot pass as an appurtenance to land. Globes . . . provided as appurtenances to astronomy. Bacon. The structure of the eye, and of its appurtenances. Reid.

Syn. — See Appertann.] Annexed or pertaining to some more important thing; accessory; incident; as, a right of way appurtenant to land or buildings; — in law specif. applied to certain profits or easements incident to, and passing with, real estate, and which may be created by prescription or grant. (Cf. Appendant.).

Appur'te-nant, n. An appurtenance.

Mysterious appurtenants and symbols of redemption. Coleridge.

ap-prov'ing-ly, adv. of approving p. pr. See-ty.

ap-prow', ap-prow'er, ap-prow'er, ap-prov'en.

Ap-prove, to make profit of; Ap-purchase, v. t. [a + pur-provement. + AP-ROVE, balliff; AP-ROVEMENT, improvement.

approx. Abbr. Approximately.

Apr. Abbr. Approximately.

rement.

Abbr. Approximately.

approx. Abbr. Approximately.
ap-prox'i-mai (a-prök'si-mal).
a. (See list approximate.)
Ana. Contiguous less, approximal surfaces of teeth.
ap-prox'i-mately, adv. of approximate.
approximates.
approximates.
approximates.
appul. + Apple.

ap-punc'tu-a-ment. †APPOINT-MENT.
ap-pur'chase, v. t. [a + pur-chase.] To purchase. Obs. & R.
ap'purn. † APRON.
ap're-cek. † APRICOT.
|| a'pren-diz' (a'prān-dēth';
288), n. [Sp.] Apprentice.
|| a, or à, pren'dre (à prān'dr').
See PROFIT A PERNICE.
|| a'prè, (d'prè'). adv.
|| a'prè, (d'prè'). adv.
|| a'prè in the game of rouge et noir to announce a refait.
|| a'vrès mod' le défuse' (a'prè').

2. A priori reasoning; also, belief in a priori principles or methods.

a'pri-o'rist(-rist), n. One believing that there are a priori or transcendental principles involved in experience.
a'pri-o'rist(-rist), n. One believing that there are a priori or transcendental principles involved in experience.
a'pri-o'rist(c (a'pri-ō-ris'tlx), a. Like or pertaining to apriorism or apriorists.
a'pri-o'rity(-ō'r'-tlx), n. The quality of being innate in the mind, or prior to experience; also, a priori reasoning.
a'prion (a'prin; a'pūrn; see note below), n. [ME. napron, OF. napperon, full. of OF. nape, F. nappe, cloth, tablecloth, LL. napa, fr. L. mappa, napkin, table napkin. The initial n was confused with the n of the indefinite article. See mar; cf. naprey.] 1. Anarticle of dress, of cloth, leather, or other stuff, worn on the fore part of the body, to keep the clothes from dirt or injury, or as a covering. It is commonly tied at the waist by strings. Anapron forms part of certain official costumes, as those of bishops, Freemasons, etc.
2. Something which by its shape or use suggests an apron; as: a A piece of waterproof cloth or other material to be spread out as a protection from rain, etc., as before the seat of a vehicle. b A shield of planking, brushwood, or other material, below a dam, along asea wall, etc. a Buid-ing. A strip, usually of lead, attached to a wall to overlap the flashing and protect the joint, to lead water into a gutter, etc. d Carp. A flat projecting piece forming part of a window sill. • Shipbuilding. A curved timber just behind the stem, and strengthening it. f Gun. A leaden plate for covering the vent of an old-time muzzle-loading cannon. g A covering or casing of sheet metal or other material for protecting parts of machinery. h The vertical front plate of a lathe carriage, bearing the mechanism by which the carriage is moved. If The piece to which is clamped the cutting tool of a planer:—called also tool apron. ¶ A receptacle for conveying material of any kind: —called also traveling apron. I

still retains the pron. Parn.

a'pron, v. l.; A'Proned (a'prand; a'parnd); A'Pronling.

To put an apron on; to provide with or as if with an apron.

A cobbler aproned, and a parson gowned. Pope. 

a-proc'tous (-tūs), a. Zoöl.
Without an anal orifice.
A'pron-ev', n. One who wears
an apron; a mechanic; a tradesman;—applied in contempt to
Parliamentarians in the English
Civil Wars.
a'pron-ful, n.; pl. -FULS. See!

apron man. A man who wears an apron; a laboring man; a mechanic. Obs. Shak. apron squire. An apple squire. Obs.

après nous (us) le deuge (nw).
a-press'. † APPRESS.
a-press'ly. † EXPRESSLY.
aprente. v. = IMPRINT. Obs.
apricot oil. See oil. Table I.
ap'rike, a. [L. apricus.] Sunday.
Obs. & R.

ny. Obs. & R.
A'pril-eque' a. See Esque.
April gentleman. A newly married man.
| a pri'ma vis'ta (ä pre'mä
ve'kä). [l.] A firet sight.
| a pri'mo ad ul'ti-mum. [L.]
From the first to the last;
said of an old form of argument.

APTABLE

apron lining. Carp. The casing of the apron piece, forming part of the finish of a staircase.
apron piece. Carp. A beam supporting a landing or a series of winders in a staircase.
apron piece. Carp. A beam supporting a landing or a series of winders in a staircase.
apron roll. One of the rolls that earry a traveling apron.
apron string. The string of an apron; as, apron-string tenure, the tenure or interest a man has in his wife a property.
apro-pos' (aprof-po'), adv. da. [F. à propos; à U. ad)
+ propos purpose. See purpose.] 1. Opportunely or opportune; seasonably or seasonable.

A tale extremely apropos.

2. With respect (to); by the way: to the purpose; suitably to the place or subject; — introducing an incidental obser vation suited to the occasion, though not strictly belonging to the narration. Apropos may be followed by of or to.
apro-sex'i-a (aprof-sek'si-a), n. [NL., fr. Gr. aπροσεξ. a want of attention.] Med. Inability to concentrate the mind or fix the attention.
Aprsa-ras (apr'sa-ras), n.; pl. E. Afrarass (-rās/ēz), Skr. Afrarassa (-rās/ēs). [Skr., sing. Apsaras.] Hindu Myth.
One of the nymphs of Indra's heaven, who are mated with the Gandharvas and are also the rewards of heroes who fall in battle. Their origin is attributed to the churning of the ocean by the gods, and they have been compared with Aphrodite. They are known as "wives of the gods." "daughters of pleasure, etc., and to them are ascribed many earthly amours.
apse (āps), n., pl. Afress (āp'sēz; -sīz). [See Afres.] 1. Arch.
A projecting part of a building, esp. of a church, usually semicircular in plan. In early churches there are often three apses at the eastern end of the choir was originally the place for the bishop's sent or throne, in ancient churches.
2. A reliquary, or case for the relics of saints.
3. a Astron. = Afres. 2. b Math. = Afres. 3.
2. Arch. Of or pertaining to the apsides of an orbit. See Afres.
2. Arch. Of or opertaining to the apsides of an orbit. See Afres.

2. A reliquary, or case for the relics of saints.
3. a Astron. = Arsis, 2. b Math. = Arsis, 3.
ap'si-dal (āp'si-dāl), a. 1. Astron. Of or pertaining to the apsides of an orbit. See Arsis.
2. Arch. Of or pertaining to the apse of a church; as, the apsidal termination of the chancel.
ap-sid1-lole (āp-sid1/-tōl), n. [F., generally written absidiole. See Arsis.] Arch. A small or secondary apse; specif., in a church having several apses, one of the smaller or secondary apses as distinguished from the central one.
ap'sis (āp'sis), n.; pl. Arsides (-si-dēz). [L. apsis, absis, Gr. ápis (also ápic), apis (al

3. Inclined; disposed customarily; given; ready; —used of persons. Apter to give than thou will be to ask. Bean & FL.
That lofty pity with which prosperous folk are apt to remember their grandfathers.

2. Ready; especially fitted or qualified (to do something); quick to learn: prompt; expert; as, a pupil apt to learn: an apt scholar. "An apt wit." Johnson.

I shall not find myself so apt to die.
I find thee apt. ... Now, Hamlet, bear. Shak.
Syn. — Fit, suitable, qualified; disposed, inclined, prone; exposed, ohnoxious. — APT, LIKELY, LIABLE, SUBJECT come into comparison as expressing tendency in a given direction. APT suggests habitual, sometimes inherent, predisposition; LIKELY stresses the idea of probability, which may either arise from the nature of things, or depend upon a given contingency; as, tow is apt to burn, an impulsive person apt to blunder; it is likely to rain in April, a dog is likely, if annoyed, to bite. But apt and likely are often interchanged. LIABLE (see RESPONSILE), as properly used, implies openness or exposure to something burdensome or disadvantageous; as, "liable... to a thousand impositions" (Convert), "liable... to a shousand impositions" (Convert), "liable... to passion and to error" (Froude). Subject (see Subject) denotes constant or rooted liability; as, "subject to the same diseases" (Shak); "as subject to the at as butter" (Shak). See FIT, PERLINETT.

ap'ro-so'pl-a (ap'rô-sô'pl-a), n.  $\psi \eta \lambda \dot{\alpha} \phi \eta \sigma \iota s$  feeling.] Med. Impulsion face.] Terat. Imperfect development or complete absence of the face. — a-pros'o-pous (ap'sid-aley, av), av for face, ap'ro-ter'o-dont (ap'rô-ter'o-ap'si-des), av. ap'ro-ter'o-dont (ap'rô-ter'o-ap'sid-aley, av), av for face, av for face, av for av fo

of the face. — a pros'o-pous (à pros'd-pous (à pros

said of an old form of argument. Apr'rine, a. [L. aprines.] Of a prett. to the wild boar. Obs. aprochen. + Approxes. + Approxes of anus. + Approxes. + Approxes of anus. + Approxes. noir to announce a refait.

[a'près mol' le dé'luge' (a'prè
mwà' lè dâ'lüzh'). [F.] After
me the deluge;—an expression
of indifference said to have been
made by Louis XV. to Madame
de Pompadour in reference to
the growing dissatisfaction of approximates.

appul. † APPL.

Striking against; impinging; as, the appulsive influence of the planets. — appul'stwely, adv.

ap-punct'. † APPOINT. āle, senāte, câre, ăm, čccount, arm, ask, sofc; ēve, event, end, recent, makēr; īce, Ill; 5ld, 5bey, 6rb, 6dd, soft, connect; ūse, finite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; | Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with.

Health, wealth, and beauty ... are notoriously liable to accident. .. But literary power, once ours, is more litely than any other possession to be ours always.

And when one's curiosity is in excess, when it overbalances the desire of beauty, then one is liable to value in works of art what is inartistic in them.

All the postures which the body is capable of, ... all the passions to which the mind is subject.

All the postures which the body is capable of, ... all the passions to which the mind is subject.

2. Arch. See COLUMNIATION 3.

Aprier-OIB (-ib), a. [Gr. āπτεροs wingless; ā-not + πτερόν wing, πτέσθαι to fly, ] 1. Zööl. Apterous.

2. Bol. Destitute of winglike membranous expansions, as a stem or petiole.

Aprier-yx (-1ks), n. [NL.; Gr. ā-not + πτέρυξ wing. Cf. Arterous.] Zööl. A genus consisting of several species of flightless ratite birds related to the extinct moas; also [l. c.], any bird of the genus. They are all confined to New Zealand, and are called also by the native name kiwi. They are about the size of a hen and have very rudimentary wings, stout legs, a long straight wings, stout legs, a long straight wings, stout legs, a long straight plumage of various shades of gray and brown. They nest in burrows, usually laying one or two very large white eggs. A. mantelli of the North Island, A. australi of the South Island, and the smaller straight-billed species A. owent of both islands, are the best-known forms. They are all approaching extinction.

Apti-an (apti-ām), a. [From Apt, in France.] Geol. Pertaining to or designating a subdivision of the European Lower Cretaceous. See agoloov, Chart.

Apti-an (apti-ām), a. [From Apt, in France.] I. Natural or acquired disposition or capacity for a particular purpose, or tendency to a particular acquired for the management of irregular troops.

2. General fitness or suitableness; adaptation.

aptitude to burn.

He seems to have had a peculiar aptitude for the management of irregular troops.

Macaulay.

General fitness or suitableness; adaptation.

That sociable and helpful aptitude which God implanted between man and woman.

3. Readiness in learning; aptness.

He was a boy of remarkable aptitude. Macaulay.

3. Readiness in learning; aptness.

He was a boy of remarkable aptitude. Macaulay.

Syn.—See GIT.

aptly (Spt/II), adv. In an apt manner; suitably; pertinently; readily.

aptlness, n. Quality of being apt. Specif.: a Fitness; as, the aptness of things to their end.

The aptness of things to their end.

J. R. Green.

b Propensity; as, the aptness of men to follow example. c Quickness of apprehension; as, aptness to learn. d Tendency; as, the aptness of iron to rust.

aptotic (aptfot), n. [L. aptotum, Gr. āπτωτο; indeclinable; a. not + πτωτο; fallen, declined.] An indeclinable nounaptotic (aptfot), a. Uninfected; as, aptotic languages.

apty'a-lism (ap-ti/a-lix'm), n. [a- not + ptyalism.] Med. Absence of, or deficiency in, the saliva.

Apullan (a-pull-ān), a. Of or pertaining to Apulla, in southern Italy, or the Apullans.— n. A native or inhabitant of Apulla; esp., pl., the ancient tribe (prob. Oscans or Pelasgians) which came under Roman influence s. c. 326.

Apullan pottery, a kind of ancient pottery found in Apulla; esp., a species of vase or stamnos having red designs on a lustrous black surface.

A'pus (a'pus).

ceans. 2. Astron. constellation near the south ern pole; the Bird of Para-

lustrous black surface.

A'pus (ā'pūs),

n. [NL., fr.
Gr. ā πους.
See Arope, n.]

1. Zoöl.
A genus of fresh
water phyllopod crustaceans

10 A Apus (A. cancriformis), female. aa' Anten-3- næ; b Labrum; c First Pair of Legs; dd. Thoracic Legs; e Foliaceous Appendages; 3- J Abdomen. (4) B Mandible, enlarged.

dise. Thorse a-py'o-nin (a-fAbd. pi'o-nin), n. [a-not-tanin. See PYOCTANIN [a- not + Gr. πύον pus.] Med. Yellow pyoc-

ap'y-ret'ic (ap'1-ret'ik), a. [a- not + pyretic.] Med.

ap'y-ret'le (ap'l-ret'lk), a. [a-not + pyretic.] Med. Without fever; afebrile.

ap'y-rez'l-a (-rek'sl-a) \ n. [NL. apyrexia, fr. Gr. ἀπυap'y-rez'l'y (ap'l-rek'sl) \ ρεξία; α-not + πυρέσσευν to be feverish, fr. πύρ fire.] Med. Absence or intermission of fever. — ap'y-rez'l-al (ap'l-rek'sl-al), a.

contest. Vergil (Æneid, X. 588). Ap-ten'o-dy'tes (βp-ten'o-dy'tes (βp-ten'o-dy'tes), n. [NL.; Gr. darn'ην wingless + δύτης diver.] Zoöl. The genus containing the king penguins.

genus containing the king penguins.

Aptera (äptera), n. pl. [NL. See APTEROUS.] Zööl. In old classifications, an order, to which different limits were assigned, comprising various arthropods without wings, as spiders, centipedes, etc. — apteram, n., apterium, n., apt

acas of brus - ap-te'rial (cdl), a. ap'teroid, a. [Gr. απτερος wingless + oid]. Zoöl. Having rudimentary wings; — said of certain birds, as the apteryx. ap'teryg'l-al (ab'terj')'-al), a. [Gr. απτέρυρος wingless]. Zoöl. Without paired fins or limbs, as the cyclostomes. Ap'teryg'l-da (cdo), n. pl. INL. See AFTERIX.]. Zoöl. A family of ratile birds of which Apperyx is the only existing genus. It

ap'tate, v. t. [L. aptatus, p. p. constitutes a suborder, Ap-ter'yof aptare. See Apt.] To make
fit or suited. Obs.
fit of suited. Obs.
fit of suited. Obs.
fit of suited. Obs.
fit of suited.
fit of s titude.—apt'l-va'di-nal-ly, adv.
ap'ty-chus (βp'tk-kūs), n. [NL.;
α- not + Gr. πτυχή a fold.]
Paleon. A shelly plate, usually
of two pieces, found in ammonites, regarded as an operculum.
Ap'-uak' (āp'wāt'), n. [Egypt.,
prop., opener of ways.] Egypt.
Myth. A jackal god, one of the
chief gods of the dead in the Old
Empire. [a. Without lungs.]
'p'ul-mor' kc. [k'pli-mor' kc.),
apunct. † APPOINT.
apx. Abbr. Appendix.
a-py'ke, v. t. [a-(F. a., L. ad.)
† ME. Piken to piek, to adorn.]
To adorn; trim. Obs. & R.
a-py'rotype (d-ph'roty); dplr'c-), n. [Gr. āπυρος without
free (ā not + πῦρ, πυρός, fire)
+ E. type.] Printing type cut
from cold metal.
a-py'rous (Δ-ph'rūs; ip''-rūs),
a. [Gr. āπυρος without fire;
a-not + πῦρ fire.] Incombustible.
ag. Aq. Abbr. Aqua. As a chemical symbol, with no number
prefixed, it signifies one or an indefinite number of molecules of
water.

| | a'qua (5'kwa'), n. [L. See EWER.] Water;—a word much used in pharmacy and the old chemistry, in the sense of liquid, or solution (esp. in water).

aqua ammonis (2-mö'n1-5) [L.], the aqueous solution of ammonia;—often called aqua ammonia.—a. bulliens (bill'1-6n2) [L.], Med., boiling water. Abbr. Aq. bull.—a. caisetts (sē-lēst1s) [L.], Old Pharm., lit., celestial water; specif. a cordial; rectified spirits; pur rain water.—a. composita (kōm-pōz'1-tā) [L.], Old Pharm., lit., compound water, an old kind of cordial.—a. destillat (dēs't-lāzt'al) [L.], Pharm., distilled water.—a. fontans (fōn-tā'na) [L.], spring water.—a. fortis (fōr'tīs) [L., strong water], nitric acid;—applied esp. to a weaker grade of the commercial acid.—a. labyrinth (lāb'p'-fītyh), Anat., a thin clear fiuld in the membranous labyrinth of the ear.—a. marine, or a. marina (md-trīnd).—a. AQUMARNE.—a. mirabilis (ml-rāb'7-l1s) [L., wonderful water], Old Pharm., a distilled cordial made of spirits, sage, betony, balm, and other aromatic ingredients.—a. regis (rā'[1-d) [L., royal water], Chem., a very corrosive fuming yellow liquid made by mixing nitric and hydrochloric acids. By the action of the chlorine liberated, it dissolves gold or platinum, metals which are insoluble in either acid alone.—a. tofana (tā'[1-d]), a fluid (described as colorless and tasteless, probably containing arsenic), used for secret poisoning, made by a Sicilian woman named Tofana, in the middle of the 17th century, who is said to have poisoned more than 600 persons.—a. vites (vi'tē) [L., water of life: cf. Eau DE VIE, suguesaucell, formerly, alcohol, esp. that obtained by distillation of vinous liquids; hence, brandy or other ardent spirit.
a'que-ma-na-le (ā'kwē-md-nā'lē), n.; pl. -NAIA (-l'-d).

spirit.
3/4que-ma-na/le (\$\vec{s}\text{kw\vec{e}}\text{-md-na'\vec{i\vec{o}}}\), n.; pl. -NALIA (-11-\vec{a}).
[L. aquaemanalis washbowl; aqua water + manus hand.]

1. A water ewer, as one of the kind used in Roman antiquity in washing the hands at mealtime, or one of those, often

in washing the hands at mealtime, or one of those, often grotesquely shaped, in domestic use during the Middle Ages.

2. Eccl. A basin for washing the lands, formerly used by priests in the celebration of Mass.

2 'qua-ma-rine' (ā'kwā-mā-rēn'), n. [L. aqua marina sea water.] Min. A transparent variety of beryl, typically of a bluish green color, used as a gem. See BERYL.

2 'qua-punc'ture(-pūnk'tūn'), n. [aqua+puncture.] Med. Introduction of water subcutaneously for relief of pain.

a 'qua-relle' (āk'wā-rēl'), n. [F., fr. Ital. acquerello, fr. acqua water, L. aqua.] A drawing in water color.—

a 'qua-rell'ist, n.

a-qua'ri-al (ā-kwā'rī-āl; -kwār'ī-āl) a. Of or pertaining a-qua'ri-al (ā-kwā'rī-ān; -kwār'ī-) to an aquarium.

A qua'ri-an, n. [LL. Aquarius. See AQUA.] Eccl Hist.

One of several sects of Christians, as the Encratites, in the primitive church, who used water in the Lord's Supper.

A-qua'ti-an, n. [LL. Aquarius. See Aqua.] Eccl Hist. One of several sects of Christians, as the Encratites, in the primitive church, who used water in the Lord's Supper.

a-qua'ti-um(-am), n.: pl. E. .Blums(-kmz), L. .Bla (-d). [L., neut. of aquarius. See Aquablus, Ewer.] 1. An artificial pond, or a globe or tank (usually with glass sides) of water, in which living aquatic animals or plants are kept.

2. A place or establishment for the care and exhibition of such aquatic collections.

A-qua'ti-us (-us), n.; gen. Aquari (-i). [L., adj., relating to water, and n., a water carrier, fr. aqua. See Aqua.] Astron. a A constellation south of Pegasus, sometimes represented by the figure of a man pouring water from a vase.

b The eleventh sign of the zodiac. See sign, n.

a-quar'ter (d-kwōr'ter), adv. Naut. On the quarter; in the direction 45° abatt the beam. Rare.

a-quar'ter (d-kwōr'ter), at L. aquaticus: cf. F. aquatique. See Aqua.] Of or pertaining to water; growing in water; living in, swimming in, or frequenting the margins of, waters: as, aquatic plants and fowls.

a-quar'ter ('8-kwā-t'ln'tt, '\$k'wā-) n. [It. acquat tinta dyed a'qua-tin't' (8'kwā-t'ln'tt, '\$k'wā-) n. [It. acquat tinta dyed a'qua-tin'ta (8'kwā-t'ln'tt, '\$k'wā-) n. [It. acquat tinta dyed a'qua-tin'ta (8'kwā-t'ln'tt, '\$k'wā-) n. [It. acquat tinta dyed a'qua-tin'ta (8'kwā-t'ln'tt, '\$k'wā-) see rin.] A process of etching in which spaces are bitten in with aqua fortis so as to produce an effect resembling a drawing in water colors or India ink; also, the engraving so produced.

a'qua-tint'er, n.

a'qua-tint'er, n.

a'qua-tint'er, n.

a'qua-tint'er, n.



Roman Aqueduct at Nîmes.

of agua water + ductus a leading, ducere to lead. See AQUA, DUKE.] 1. a A conductor, conduit, or artificial channel for conveying water, esp. one for carrying a large

actual dest. Adva. Aqua bulliens.

actual dest. Adva. Assistant
Quartermaster General.

actual dest. Adva. Aqua destillats.

actual dest. Anda. Aqua destillats.

actual dest. Adva. Aqua destillats.

actual dest. Aqua destillats.

actual dest. Adva. Aqua destillats.

actual dest. Aqua destillats.

actual dest

quantity of water which flows by gravitation. b A structure (similar to the ancient aqueducts) for conveying a canal over a river or hollow; as, the aqueduct at Barton, Eng., or that at Nadrai, India; — more specifically called an aqueduct bridge.

2. Anal. A canal or passage in a part or organ; as, specif., the aqueduct of Spirius (s[VvI-is), a channel connecting the third and fourth ventricles of the brain; the aqueduct of Fallopius (id-löp'l-is), a passage in the petrous part of the temporal bone traversed by the facial nerve.

the aqueduct of Sylvius (silvi-2s), a channel connecting the third and fourth ventricles of the brain; the aqueduct of Fallopius (th. 15/1-2s), a passage in the petrous part of the temporal bone traversed by the facial nerve.

3. Civil Law. = AQUEDUCTUS. See SERVITUDE.

a'que-o (3/kwt-5-). Combining form for aqueous.

a'que-o-[glavial (2]sis/shā!; shi-ā!), a. [aqueo-+glacial.]

Geol. Of, pertaining to, or resulting from, the combined action of water and ice.

a'que-o-ig/ne-ous, a. [aqueo-+igneous.] Geol. Of, pertaining to, or resulting from, the joint influence of water and heat; as, aqueo-igneous rocks.

a'que-oig (5/kwt-2s), a. [Cf. F. aqueux, L. aquosus. See Aqua; cf. Aquose.] 1. Of, or of the nature of, water, or abounding with it; watery.

The aqueous vapor of the sir. Indal.

2. Made from, or by means of, water; as, an aqueous extract; an aqueous solution.

An aqueous deposit.

aqueous fusion, Chem., melting in the water of crystallization,—a phenomenon exhibited by certain crystalls, as sodium sulphate.—a. humor, Anal., a limpli fluid occupying the space between the crystalline lens and the cornea of the eye. (See EYE.)—s. rocks, Geol., those sedimentary rocks (see under sedimentary deposited by water;—distinguished from xolian rocks.—s. tint. Paint., a nearly colorless tint.—s. tissue, Bol., a tissue of thin-walled cells, destitute of chloroplasts and without air spaces, serving for water storage in succulent plants.

—a'qui-oui-ly cadv.—a'que-ous-ness, n. Rare.

a'qui-oui-ly cadv.—a'que-ous-ness, n. Rare.

a'qui-oui-ly cadv.—a'que-ous-ness, n. Rare.

a'qui-oui-ly adv.—a'que-ous-ness, n. Rare.

a'qui-oui-ly acc-se (-fō'li-ā's-ō-ō), n. pl. [NL., fr. L. aqui-folium the holly; accus needle + folium leaf.] Bol. A family of trees and shrubs (order Sapindales), the holly family, having small and axillary, mainly polygamo-dieccious flowers, with a corolla of 4-6 petals. There are 5 genera and about 170 species. Bol. A small genus of eagles, including the golden eagle and allied species.

2. Atron. A northern c

or like, an ea 2. Curving; or like, an eagle.

2. Curving; hooked; prominent, like the beak of an eagle; — applied particularly to the nose.

Terribly arched and aquiline his nose. Cowper.

eagle; — applied particularly to the nose. Terribly arched and aquiline his nose. Cowper.

Ag'ui-lon (.15n), n. [L. aquilo, -lonis: cf. F. aquilon.]
The north wind. Obs. Shak.

Auster and Aquilon, with winged steeds
All sweating, tilt about the watery Heavens. Marlowe.

Ag'ui-ta'n-(an (ak'y-ta'n-ta'n-ta'n), a. 1. Of or pertaining to
Aquitania (see Gaz.), formerly inhabited by the Iberians.

— n. An inhabitant of Aquitania.

2. Geol. Pertaining to or designating a subdivision of the
European Oligocene. See geology, Chart.

a-quose' (ā-kwōs' ā-kwōs'), a. [L. aquosus watery, fr.
aqua. Cf. Aqueous.] Watery; aqueous. Bailey.

a-quos' (ā-kwōs' ā-kwōs'), n. [LL. aquositas.] The condition of being wet or watery; wateriness. Huzley.

Very little water or aquosity is found in their belly. Holland.

ar (är), n. A measure of area; the are (which see).

ar. An assimilated form of Ap
-ar (-dr). 1. [L. -aris, akin to -alis; cf. F. -aire.] An
adjective suffix signifying, in general, belonging or pertaining to, like, of the nature of, or the like; ary; -al; as,
consular, globular, insular, piacular, popular, etc.

2. An ending representing L. -arius, -arium, or more

2. An ending representing L. -arius, -arium, or more

a-quen tance. † Acquaint
ANCE.
| a-quet'ts For Acquetta.
| a-quet'ts For Acquetta.
| a-quet'ts for ma'tion (a'-kwi'a').
| AQUEINT.
| A-qui'a for-ma'tion (a'-kwi'a').
| April for Maryland.
| A-qui'a for-ma'tion of the
| Ecoene of Maryland.
| a-quick no. 1. 6. i. [AS. ācwician.] To vivify; revive. Obs.
| a-qui'a for-ma (a'-kwi'a'-ta'), a.
| a-qui'a for-ma' tion (a'-kwi'a'-ta'), se merreca.
| a-qui | a quil-ia ai' ba (ak' wi-ia ai' ba)
| a quil-ia ai' ba (ak' wi-ia') | Alche
my. Calomel.
| a quil-ia non ca'pit mus' cas
(ak' wi-ia'). [L.] An eagle does
not catch flies.
| Aquil-ia version (of the Bible).
| Ag' ui-la ved (ak' wi-la'), n.
| Eeglewood.
| Ag' ui-la wood' (ak' wi-la'), n.
| Eeglewood.
| Aquil-ia (ak wi'-la'), n.
| Eeglewood.
| Aquil-ia (ak wi'l'-in), n.
| L. Aquil-ianus.] Civil Law. Of
or pertaining to Aquilius Gallus, the colleague of Cicero; —
| Said of a form of stipulation in| Said of a form of stipulation in| Swithers refer to \$6 in Gyide
| Swithers refer to \$6 in Gyide Refe opposed to ad quem.
a/quo-cap/su-li/tis (E/kwo-kEp/su-li/Yis), n. [NI.:; aqua +
capsulitis.] Med. Serous iritis.

commonly its F. form -ier, equiv. to -ary; as in bursar, mortar, vicar, etc. See -ary; cf. -br (suffix for the agent).

3. Rare var. of -er, -or, agent, and -r, comparative; as in beggar, liar, pedlar, and various dial. Eng. words, as hear for "higher."

mortar, vicar, etc. See -ABY; cf. -ER (suffix for the agent).

3. Rare var. of -ER, -OR, agent, and -ER, comparative; as in beggar, liar, pedlar, and various dial. Eng. words, as hear for "higher."

A'Tab (3rd), n. : gen. ARE (-rē). [L.] Astron. A southern constellation south of the tail of the Scorpion; the Altar.

A'Tab (3rd), n. : gen. ARE (-rē). [L.] Astron. A southern constellation south of the tail of the Scorpion; the Altar.

A'Tab : cf. F. Arabe.] 1. A Semite of the race which from the earliest known time has occupied the Arabian peninsula. In ancient usage the term was confined to the Bedouin tribes in the north of the peninsula and east of Palestine; in modern times it is applied not only to the pure Semites of Arabia, but also to their descendants, many of whom are mixed with native races, in northern, eastern, and central Africa, in Madagascar, India, and the Malay Archipeiago, and in various parts of Syria and Persia. The Arabs are one of the oldest and purest of the human races, approximating the ideal Semitic type (see SEMITE). It is now known that there were at least two civilized kingdoms in Arabia as early as 1500 R. c. (see MINEAN, SABEAN); but up to the time of Mohammed the native tribes were mainly pastoral nomads and marauders, a condition into which they relapsed after the brief era of Saracen supremacy. In the fertile valleys of Yemen, however, the Arab is a good agriculturist.

2. A horse of Arabian breed.

3. = STREET ARAB.

A'a' D' A. A Arabian.

2-ra'ba (a-rā'ba), n. [Ar. or Turk. 'arabah: cf. Russ. arba-la (a-rā'ba), n. [Ar. or Turk. 'arabah: cf. Russ. arba-la (a-rā'ba), n. [Ar. or Turk. 'arabah: cf. Russ. ara-ban (arā-bān), n. Org. Chem. A pentosan yielding arabinose on hydrolysis.

2. A horse of Arabian breed.

3. = the country of the paints of th

The arabesques of the Archaescalion of the Archaesc

its inhabitants; Arabic; as, the Arabian people; Arabian deserts.

Arabian bird, the phenix. Shak.—A. coffee, Mocha coffee.—A. horse, a horse of the breed used by the natives of Arabian adjacent regions of Asia, and parts of northern Africa. The Arabian horses are noted for their graceful build, speed, intelligence, and spirit, and in former times were frequently imported into Europe for use as sires. The thoroughbred contains a considerable proportion of Arabian blood.—A. jamine, an East Indian climbing jasmine (Jasminum sambac) much cultivated in the tropics for its profuse and fragrant white flowers.—A. millet, Johnson grass.—A. primrose, a boraginaceous annual plant (Arabia cornal) having yellow flowers with a black spot in the center, the color changing with age.—A. tea.— \*\*Ar.\*Arabia.\*Arabia, n. A native of Arabia; an Arab.

Ar'a-bic (&r'a-bik), a. [L. Arabicus: cf. F. Arabique.]

1. Of or pertaining to Arabia or the Arabians.

2. [L. c.] Chem. Pertaining to or designating a colorless, transparent, and soluble acid, probably of the formula (CaH100n); H20. It is an important constituent of gum arabic and many other gums. It is a pentosan, yielding arabinose by hydrolysis.

Arabic architecture, Saracenic architecture (see ARCHITEG-TIBE), with special segments that of the Arabia and TIBE), with special segments that of the Arabia and TIBE.

arabic and many other gums. It is a pentosan, yielding arabinose by hydrolysis.

Arabic architecture, Saracenic architecture (see Architecture, With special reference to that of the Arab dominions established in Syria and Egypt during the first century after the Hegira (622-722).—A numerals or figures, the nine digits, 1, 2, 3, etc., and the cipher 0.

Ar'a-Bu, n. The language of the Arabs. Arabic is a Semitic language, and is supposed by some scholars to represent most nearly the primitive Semitic speech. The language is divided into many dialects, the classical form being that spoken at Mecca, Molammed's birthplace, in which the Koran is written. The language possesses an extensive of which the most important portion dates from A. D. 750 to 1000. The alphabet contains 28 letters, 6 being modern. It was originally the local alphabet of Mecca, but has exterminated all other Semitic scripts, from which it differs greatly in form; and as the dominant alphabet of Africa and Asia it is, next to the Latin, the most important existing alphabet. Its two chief varieties are the Nesk; or Neskh, and the Kufic. See Semitic Languages.

or Neskh, and the Kuhc. See SEMITIC LANGUAGES.

regni (L. in the year of the reign); all risks (marine insurance).

A 'ra (a'ra'). Bib.

A 'ra (a'ra'). Bib.

A 'ra (a'ra'). Bib.

A 'ra (a'ra'). Bib.

A 'ra (a'ra'). A RAI (a'ra').

A Rai (a'ra'). A RAI (a'ra').

I A mae's wengeance or destruction: sometimes an epithet of a continue of the continue o dess of vengeance or desfruction; -sometimes an epithet of the Erinyes.

A'ra(ā'rā, ā'rā), n. [See ARARA.]

1. A macaw. Brazil.

2. [cap.] Zoūl. A genus of macaws, containing the great blue and yellow macaw and allied and the second and yellow macaws and allied a [a'rā (ā'rā), n. [Native name.]

Textile screw pine. Polynesia.

2. R. A. Abbr. Associate of the Royal Academy

Ar'a-as (ā'rā-b). Bib.

A'rāb (ā'rā-b). Bib.

Arab (ā'rā-b). R. In stive name.]

Zoūl. A South American howler [arab.] Bib.

Arab (ā'rā-b). Bib.

Arab (ā'rā-b). Bib. Arab'-cism (-siz'm), n. Also Arab'-cism (siz'b-iz'm), n. Also Arab'-sim (siz'b-iz'm). An arabic idiom or peculiarity of language.

Arab'-les (siz), p. [-125]

State of being arable.

Ar'-b-ize, p. f. See | State of being arable.

Ar'-b-ize, p. f. See | State of being arable.

Ar'-b-ize, p. f. See | State of being arable.

Ar'-b-ize, p. f. See | State of being arable.

Ar'-b-ize art driver, f. 'araba' arab' (siz'sk-nik'fts), m. [Gr. a'ax'pri spider + axris, araba' (siz'sk-nik'fts), m. [Gr. a'ax'pri spider + axris, ar'ach-art' is (siz'sk-nik'fts), m. [Gr. a'ax'pri spider + axris, ar'ach-art' is (siz'sk-nik'fts), m. [Gr. a'ax'pri spider + axris, ar'ach-art' is (siz'sk-nik'fts), m. [Gr. a'ax'pri spider + axris, ar'ach-art' sis (siz'sk-nik'fts), m. [Gr. a'ax'pri spider + axris, ar'ach-art' sis (siz'sk-nik'fts), m. [Gr. a'ax'pri spider + axris, ar'ach-art' sis (siz'sk-nik'fts), m. [Gr. a'ax'pri spider + axris, ar'ach-art' sis (siz'sk-nik'fts), m. [Gr. a'ax'pri spider + axris, ar'ach-art' sis (siz'sk-nik'fts), m. [Gr. a'ax'pri spider + axris, ar'ach-art' sis (siz'sk-nik'fts), m. [Gr. a'ax'pri spider + axris, ar'ach-art' sis (siz'sk-nik'fts), m. [Gr. a'ax'pri spider + axris, ar'ach-art' sis (siz'sk-nik'fts), m. [Gr. a'ax'pri spider + axris, ar'ach-art' sis (siz'sk-nik'fts), m. [Gr. a'ax'pri spider + axris, ar'ach-art' sis (siz'sk-nik'fts), m. [Gr. a'ax'pri spider + axris, ar'ach-art' sis (siz'sk-nik'fts), m. [Gr. a'ax'pri spider + axris, ar'ach-art' sis (siz'sk-nik'fts), m. [Gr. a'ax'pri spider + axris, ar'ach-art' sis (siz'sk-nik'fts), m. [Gr. a'ax'pri spider + axris, ar'ach-art' sis (siz'sk-nik'fts), m. [Gr. a'ax'pri spider + axris, ar'ach-art' sis (siz'sk-nik'fts), m. [Gr. a'ax'pri spider + axris, ar'ach-art' sis (siz'sk-nik'fts), m. [Gr. a'ax'pri spider + axris, ar'ach-art' sis (siz'sk-nik'fts), m. [Gr. a'ax'pri spider + axris, ar'ach-art' sis (siz'sk-nik'fts), m. [Gr. a'ax'pri spider + axris, ar'ach-art' sis (siz'sk-nik'fts), m. [Gr. a'ax'pri spider + axris, ar'ach-art' sis (siz'sk-nik'fts), m. [Gr. a'ax'pri spide minea).
Ar'a-bah (ăr'a-ba). Bib.
ar'a-barch (ăr'a-bārk). Var. of
Al Barch.
ar'a-batc (ăr'a-bāt), n. Chem.
A sait of arabic acid.
[Bib.]
Ar'a-bat-tha'ne (-ba-thā'nē).
Ar'a-bat-tl'ne (-ba-thī'nē). Bib.

ar'a-bin (&r'ā-bǐn), n. 1. Chem. Arabic acid.

2. Mucilage, esp. that made of gum arabic.
ar'a-bin-ose' (&r'ā-bǐn-ōs'), n. Chem. A sugar of the pentose class, C.H.10.5, known in three optically different modifications. The most important of these is obtained from cherry gum by boiling it with dilute sulphuric acid. Although dextrorotatory, it is usually called (-arabinose. (See L.) Called also pectinose. — ar'a-bin-o'sic (-ō'sik), a. Ar'a-bis (&r'ā-bīs), n. [NL., fr. Gr. 'Apaßic Arabian.]

Bot. A large genus of brassicaceous herbs, mostly natives of north temperate and high northern regions of both hemispheres. They are smooth plants with white or purple flowers and flat siliques with nerved valves. A. canadensis is the sickle pod, and A. glabra is the tower mustard. The book name for the genus is rock cress.
Ar'a-bist (-bīt), n. [Cf. F. Arabist.] One versed in the Arabic language or literature; also, formerly, one who followed the Arabic system of surgery.

ar'a-bite (-bīt), n. Org. Chem. A sweet, crystalline substance, C.H.10.5, obtained by the reduction of arabinose. It is a pentahydric alcohol.

ar'a-bic &r'a-b'l), a. [L. arabiis, fr. arare to plow, akin to Gr. âpoiv, E. ear to plow: cf. F. arabie.] Fit for, or, hence, cultivated by, plowing or tillage. — n. Arable land or territory; as, the arable of an English village.

Ar'a-by &r'a-b'l), a. [F. Arabie, L. Arabia Arabia.] Arabian. — n. 1. An Arab. Obs.

2. Arabia. Archaic & Poetic.

Sabean dors from the spicy shore
Of Araby the Blest.

A'ara-Qa'i (\( \frac{a}{a} \) in several species of brilliantly colored

Ara-by (Ar'a-b), a. [F. Arabie, L. Arabia Arabia.] Arabian. — n. 1. An Arab. Obs.

2. Arabia. Archaic & Poetic.
Sabean odors from the spicy shore
Of Araby the Blest.

A'Ta-ça'rī (ā'rā-sā'rē), n. [From native name: cf. Pg. araçarī.] Any of several species of brilliantly colored South American toucans of the genus Pteroglossus.

A-ra'ce-æ (d-rā'sā-ē), n. pl. [NL. See Arum.] Bol. A large family of plants (order Arales), the arum family, chiefly of tropical distribution, distinguished by having the flowers in a fleshy spike, or spadix, subtended by a leafy bract, or spathe. (See Arc. N.-The-Pulpir, Illust.) It embraces more than 100 genera and 900 species. Arum, Anthurium, Pollus, Monstera, Aroides, Caladium, Xauthosoma, and Alocasia are important genera, the last three being of economic value. — a-ra'ceous (shūs), a. a-rachid'ic (ār'ā-kid'Tk) | Pertaining to or designating a fatty acid, Cg-d4-q0, found in the form of esters in the oil of the peanut (Arachis hypogea), in butter, etc.

Ar'a-chia (sa'ā-kid'Rk), n. [NL., fr. Gr. cpaxox, āpaxox, a leguminous plant, dim. āpaxic.] Bot. A small genus of fabaceous plants, mostly natives of Brazil, remarkable for the manner in which their fertilized ovaries penetrate the ground, where the pods ripen. A. hypogæa, a species doubtless of Brazilian origin, is the common peanut.

A-rach'ne (ā-rāk'nē), n. [L., fr. Gr. 'Aρáxyn, fr. āpaxyn as spicer.] A Lydian maiden turned into a spider by Minerva for competing with her in the arts of weaving and embroidery. The story is told in Ovid's "Metamorphoses."

A-rach'ne (ā-rāk'nē), n. [L., fr. Gr. 'Apáxyn, fr. āpaxyn spider.]

Zoōl. A class of Arthropoda comprising the spiders, scorrojons, and their allies. They are mostly air-breathing animals having the body divided into two principal regions, the cephalothorax and abdomen, the cephalothorax beuring, besides four pairs of walking legs, sessile eyes, usually simple, and two pairs of walking legs, sessile eyes, usually simple, and two pairs of walking legs, sessile eyes, usually and the

tragalus.] Bol. A large genus of fabaceous herbs or shrubs, of temperate regions, differing from Astragalus tained by oxidizing arabinose.

arac. † Arrack. [NESE.]
Ar'acan'ga (Br'ak-kBn'gá), n.
ITUpi arracanya: Ar'ak-kBn'gá), n.
Ar'ach (Br'ak-hBn'gá), n.
Ar'ach (Br'a

chiefly by the acute keel of the corolla. Several species of the weatern United States, as A. lamberti, are known as loco weeds. See Loco weeds. Of or pertaining to Aragon, a captainey-general of Spain comprising the provinces of Huesca, Saragossa, and Teruel. At the Moorish conquer, 711 A. D., this territory was occupied by Visigothic Christians, some of whom maintained their independence. Later it again became wholly independent. By the in 1479. During the later Middle Ages it possessed the freest and most republican institutions in Europe.

— Aragonese, n. sing. & pl.

Aragonese, n. si

Ar'a-min'ta (3r'ā-min'tā), n. A fem. prop. name, often used by dramatists of the Restoration for somewhat unattraction by dramatists of the Restoration for somewhat unattraction by dramatists of the Restoration for somewhat unattraction for sumtlineous exploid. As a fair. \*A fair n.\*\* \*A f

tive characters; as for an extravagant and snobbish woman in "The Confederacy" by Vanbrugh, the chief woman character in "The Oid Bachelor" by Congreve, etc.

Ar'a-ne'l-da (&r'a-ne'l-da'), n. pl. [NL., fr. L. aranea spider.] Zoūl. The order of Arachnida consisting of the spiders. They have the body divided into a cephalothorax and a short unsegmented abdomen, the cheliceræ modified into poison fangs, leglike pedipalpi, simple eyes, and a webspinning apparatus at the end of the abdomen. Respiration is by lung sacs or trachæs in the abdomen. — a-ra'ne-id (a-ra'ne-id), n.—ar'a-ne'l-dan (&r'a-ne'l-dan), a. & n.

A-rap'a-hoe (a-ra'p'a-ho), n.; pl. -hos (-hōz). An Indian of a warlike nomadic tribe of the Algonquian stock, formerly ranging widely over the plains of the Rocky Mountains, but now mostly settled in Oklahoma and Wyoming.

ar'a-pal'ma (&r'a-pi'ma), n. [Prob. native name.] A pike-like food fish of the family Osteoglossidæ, of the rivers of tropfcal South America. It becomes fifteen feet long and is said to be the largest fresh-water fish. tropical South America. It becomes fift is said to be the largest fresh-water fish.



Arapaima (Arapaima gigas). 1

ar'a-ro'ba (ăr'ā-rō'bā), n. [Tupi. Cf. chrysarobin.] 1. Goa

ar'a-ro'ba (ār'ā-rō'bā), n. [Tupi. Cf. chrysarobin.] 1. Goa powder.

2. A fabaceous tree of Brazīi (\*Centrolobium robustum\*) having handsomely striped wood:—called also zebrawood.
Ar'au-ca'ni-an (ār'ō-kā'ni-ān), n. An Indian of a distinct linguistic stock of southern Chile and Argentina. The Araucanians maintained their independence against the lncas, and have been noted for their bloody struggles for freedom against Europeans. They possessed some skill in metal working, weaving, etc.—Ar'au-ca'ni-an, a.
Ar'au-ca'ri-a (r-i-ā), n. [NL Cf. Araucanian.] Bol. A genus of tail pinaceous trees, the 10 species of which are confined mostly to South America and Australia. The wood cells differ in structure from those of other conifers. The seeds are edible. Nearly all of the species are in cultivation. See Norfolk Island fine. Also [l. c.], a plant or tree of this genus.—ar'au-ca'ri-an (-ān), a.
A'ra-wak (ā'rā-wāk), n. An Indian of one of the most extensive linguistic stocks of South America, its tribes dwelling as far south as the highlands of southern Bolivia and north throughout the Antilles. For the most part, they are savages of low culture.—A'ra-wa'kan (wā'kān), a.
A'rba-cos (ā'rbā-sēz; ār-bā'sēz), n. 1. The boastful, impetuous, and willful hero of Beaumont and Fletcher's "King and No King." He turns out to be "no king," but the son of his own tutor.
2. In Bulwer-Lytton's "Last Days of Pompeii," a villainous Egyptian and hypocritical priest of Isis.
ar'ba-list (ār'bā-līst) \ arbalista, for L. arcuballista; arcus bow + ballista a military engine. See Ballista, for L. arcuballista; arcus bow + ballista a military engine. See Ballista, for L. arcuballista a military engine. See Ballista, for L. arcuballista of steel bow set in a shaft of wood, furnished with a string and a trig-

BALLISTA.] Antiq.

1. A crossbow, consisting of a steel bow Arbalest.

eisting of a steel bow at our at one at one

3. A mathematical instrument formerly used for taking altitudes, as of stars. See Cross-staff.

ar'ba-lest'er (-les'ter) n. [ME. arbiastere, OF. arbales-ar'ba-list'er (-l'1s'ter) tier. See Arbales.] A user of an arbalest; a crossbowman.

ar'ba-lo' (\(\bar{a}\)' ries \(\bar{b}\)' ion. A very large West Indian lizard (Ameiva plet) common in the cane fields.

ar'bl-ter (\(\bar{a}\)' ries'\), n. [L. arbiter; ar-(for ad) + (perh.) the root of bactere, betere to go.] 1. A person having power to decide a matter in dispute; a judge; now, usually, specif., one appointed or chosen by parties, or by a court in their behalf, to determine a controversy between them. In modern American and English usage, arbitrator is the technical word.

the technical word.

2. Any person having an absolute or uncontrolled power of judging and determining, ordaining, or ruling.

For Jove is arbiter of both to man.

Syn. — Arbitrator, umpire, reference, earbitratable (trā-bil), a. 1. Subject to arbitrary decision; discretionary.

2. Subject to decision by arbitration; referable to an arbitrary or arbiter.

bitrator or arbiter.

ar'bi-trage (är'bi-trāj), n. [F., fr. arbitrer to give judgment, L. arbitrari.] 1. Judgment by an arbiter; authoritative determination; arbitration. Archaic.
2. Com. A traffic in stocks, commodities, or bills of exchange, whose profit arises from the difference of value of the same commodity in different markets at the same time. Cf. Arbitration of Exchange.
ar'bi-tra-gist (-trā-jīst), n. [F. arbitragiste.] An arbitrage dealer.

arbi-tra-gist (-trā-jīst), n. [F. arbitragiste.] An arbitrage dealer.

arbi-tral (-trāl), a. [L. arbitralis: cf. F. arbitral.] 1. Of or pert. to arbiters or arbitration; as, arbitral jurisdiction.

2. Arbitrary; discretionary. Obs. or R.

arbitra-ment (är-bītrā-mēnt), n. [OF. arbitrement.]

1. The right or power of deciding; free will.

Thou seest thy life and Malta's happiness
Are at my arbitrament.

2. Act of deciding as an arbiter; absolute determination; arbitration. "The arbitrament of time." Everett.

Gladly at this moment would Maclvor have put their quarret opersonal arbitrament.

Cowell.

3. The award of an arbitrator.

Cowell.

ar'bi-tra-ry (är'bi-trā-rī), a. [L. arbitrarius, fr. arbiter: f. F. arbitraire. See arbitra.]

It was wholly arbitrary in them to do so. Jer. Taylor.

Rank pretends to fix the value of every one, and is the most arbitrary of all things.

2. Exercised according to, or based upon, one's own will or caprice; discretionary; a, antion of a

2. Exercised according to, or based upon, one's own will or caprice; discretionary;— often conveying a notion of a tendency to abuse the possession of power; absolute, despotic, or tyrannical (with reference to the will); capricious, uncertain (with reference to the caprice).

Arbitrary power is most easily established on the ruins of liberty abused to licentiousness.

Washington.

Arbitrary power is most easily established on the ruins of liberty abused to licentiousness.

3. Despotic; absolute in power; bound by no law; tyrannical; as, an arbitrary prince or government.

3. Despotic; absolute in power; bound by no law; tyrannical; as, an arbitrary prince or government.

3. Despotic; absolute in power; bound by no law; tyrannical; as, an arbitrary prince or government.

3. Syn. — Absolute, capricious, irresponsible.

3. arbitrary constant, a symbol to which various values may be assigned, and not affected by the changes in the variables of the equation. — a function, Math., any function,  $\phi(f_1, f_2, ...)$ , connecting the functions  $f_1, f_2, ...$  of the arguments, which appear in the complete integral of a partial differential equation of an ordinary differential equation and leave unchanged the partial derivatives in the partial differential equation. It is indeterminate, and necessary to constitute the general integral (which see).

3. Arbi-trate (arbi-trat), v. t.; Arbi-tratrar'en (-trāt/čd); Arbi-trate (arbi-trat). [L. arbitratus, p. p. of arbitrari to be a hearer or beholder of something, to make a decision, to give judgment, fr. arbiter. See Arbitrate. ]1. To hear and decide as arbitre or arbitrator; as, to choose men to arbitrate a disputed case; hence, to decide or determine.

There shall your swords and lances arbitrate.

The swelling difference of your settled hate.

2. To submit, or refer for decision, to arbitration.

3. Com. To determine or fix by arbitration of exchange. arbitrated v. i. 1. To decide; to determine.

Shak.

The swelling in the control of the c

arbitration of exchange. a The operation of determining by

calculation the differences in money values or the rates of exchange between three or more countries or currencies, for the purpose of a transaction between two through the other or others as intermediaries, called simple arbitration when three places are concerned, and compound arbitration when more than three. **b** A transaction consisting in buying and selling bills, currency, credit, etc., of three or more countries so as to make a profit on the different rates of exchange between them, as where a banker sells a bill of exchange between them, as where a banker sells a bill of exchange to London and pays it by forwarding to London a bill of equal amount on Berlin, purchased by him at a lower rate. Cf. ARBITRAGE.

ATM: INTRICTION AL (AFT). TAS(A)MnAL). A. Of or pertaining

ar/bi-tra/tion-al (ar/bi-tra/shŭn-ăl), a. Of or pertaining

ar/bi-tra'tion-al (är'bi-trā'shūn-āl), a. Of or pertaining to arbitration.

ar'hi-tra-tive (ār'bi-trā-tiv), a. Of or pertaining to arbitration.

ar'hi-tra-tive (ār'bi-trā-tiv), a. Of or pertaining to arbitration.

ar'hi-tra'tor (ār'bi-trā-tiv), a. [L., fr. arbitratic.

ar'bi-tra'tor (ār'bi-trā-tiv), a. [L., fr. arbitratic.

arbitrateur.] 1. A person, or one of two or more persons, chosen by parties who have a controversy, to settle their differences; an arbiter. See Arbitrations.

2. One with absolute power of deciding. — Arbitrate, 2.

Masters of their own terms and arbitrators of a peace. Addison.

Syn.— Umpire, referee, arbiter.

ar'dor, ar'bour (ār'bēr), n. [ME. herber, herbere, properly a garden of herbs, F. herbier, fr. L. herbarium. See herbe, c. Herbarium.] 1. A plot of grass; a lawn. Obs.

2. A garden or an orchard. Obs.

3. A kind of latticework formed of, or covered with, vines, branches of trees, or other plants, for shade; a shaded walk or retreat; a bower.

BYDY, n.; pl. E. Arbors (-bērz), L. (only in senses 1 and 2)

Arbores (ār-bō'tēz). [L., a tree, a beam.] 1. Bot. A tree, as distinguished from a shrub.

2. A genealogical tree. Obs. or Latin.

3. [cif. F. arbre.] Mech. a A main shaft or beam. b A spindle or axle of a wheel, esp. in a clock or a watch. c A lathe mandrel. See MANDREL 2; ECENTRIC ARBOR.

4. Founding. The central beam or bar of a core.

Arbor Day. A day in late April or early May, appointed in most of the United States for planting trees and shrubs. It was first appointed in Nebraska in 1872, and is commonly a legal or school holiday.

[ar'bor lea'me (ār'bō' di-ā'nē).

[arbor lea'me (ār'bō' fe-ā'l), a. 1. Of or pertaining to a tree or trees; of the nature of trees.

Coulen.

titul arborescent form. Arbor Saturni is a similar formation of lead.

ar-bo're-al (ār-bō'rē-dī), a. 1. Of or pertaining to a tree or trees; of the nature of trees.

2. Attached to, found in or upon, or frequenting, trees; as, arboreal animals.

ar'bored. ar'boured (ār'bērd), a. Furnished with an arbor; lined with trees. "An arbored walk." Pollok.

ar-bo're-ous (ār-bō'rē-dīs), a. [L. arboreus, fr. arbor tree.]

1. Abounding in trees; wooded.

2. Having the form, duration of life, or structure of a tree, in distinction from an herb or shrub.

3. Pertaining to, frequenting, or growing on, trees.

ar'bo-resce' (ār'bō-rēs'), v. i. [L. arborescere.] To become arborescent.

come arborescent.

ar'bo-resce' (ar'bō-rēs'), v. i. [L. arborescere.] To become arborescent.

ar'bo-res'cence (ar'bō-rēs'ēns), n. State or quality of being arborescent; treelike form or appearance, as in minerals, or crystallizations, or groups of crystals in that form.

ar'bo-res'cent (-ĕnt), a. [L. arborescens, p. pr. of arborescere to become a tree, fr. arbor tree.] Resembling a tree; becoming woody in stalk; dendritic; having crystallizations disposed like the branches and twigs of a tree.—ar'bo-res'cent-ly, adv.

ar'bo-re'tum (-rē'tūm), n. pl. E. -betuns (-tūmz), L. -beta (-tū), [L. a place grown with trees.] A place where trees and shrubs are cultivated for scientific or educational purposes; a botanical garden of trees.

ar'bo-ri-cul'ture (ar'bō-ri-kzl'tūr), n. [L. arbor tree + cultura. See culture.] Cultivation of trees and shrubs, chiefly for timber or for ornamental purposes.—ar'bo-ri-cul'tur-al (-kūl'tūr-āl), a.—ar'bo-ri-za'tion (ār'bō-ri-zā'shūn; -ri-zā'-), n. [Cf. F. arboristation, fr. L. arbor tree.]

1. The appearance or figure of a tree or plant, as in minerals or fossile; a dendrite.

2. Med. Conspicuous ramification of capillary vessels, observed in inflammatory conditions.

2. Med. Conspicuous ramification of capillary vessels, observed in inflammatory conditions.
arbo-rized (är'bō-rizd), a. Having a treelike appearance; marked with branching lines or veins so as to simulate arborescent forms; as, an arborized or moss agate.
ar'bo-rous (-rix), a. Of, relating to, or formed by, trees. arbor vine. An ornamental tropical American convolvulaceous vine (Ipomea tuberosa). Jamaica.
ar'bor vitta or ar'bor.vitta (är'bör.vittö, n. [L. arbor vilae tree of life.] 1. Bot. a A tree of the genus Thuja. The

Ar's mus (ār'ā-mūs), n. [NL.:
cf. Sp. aramo.] Sec coult. Sec coult. Sec coult.
Sec coult. Sec coult

delicate.

a-rang'. † HARANGUE.

a-rang's (ā-rāng'ā), n. [Tag.]

Any tree of the genus Homalium, esp. H. luzoniense, or its
hard reddish wood. Phil. J.

hard reddish wood. Phil. I.

Aran'go (Aran'go), n. nl.

Gor's (goz). A bead of rough
carnelian. Arangoes were imported from Bombay for use in
the African siave trade.

Aran's hoe for-ma'tion (Arap's-ho). [From Arangahoe
County, Colorado, named from
an Indian tribe.]. Geol. A formation in Colorado, near the top
of the Cretaceous (possibly at
the base of the Tertiary) system.

Ar's-pha (ar'a-fa). D. Bib.

tree. Morocco.
a-ra'ra (d-ra'ra'), n. [Tupi.]
1. A macaw. Brazil.
2. The palm cockatoo, of Australia (Microglossus aterrimus).
a-ra'ra-can'ga (-kän'ga'), n. = tralia (Microglossus aterrimus).

ara'ra-can'ga (-kān'gā), n.=

ARACANGA.

a-ra'ra-(ār'ā-rā-ō), a-ra'ro

(-rō), n. [Tag., Visayan.] The

Bermuda arrowroot. Phil. I.

Ar'a-rat (ār'ā-rāt). Bib.

Ar'a-rat (ār'ā-rāt). Bib.

Ar'a-rat (ār'ā-rāt). II., black

macaw.] The blue and yellow

macaw. (ara ararama).

A'ra-ri (ār'ā-rī). D. Bib.

Ara-ri (ār'ā-rī). D. Bib.

arat troe. — ARAR (ARAS.)

arat troe. — ARAR (ARRAS.)

arat to (drā'hārī). Bib.

arat troe. Obs.

Ara'thee (drā'hārī). Bib.

arat to (drā'hārī). Bib.

arat to (drā'hārī). Dib.

arat to (drā'hārī). Nī. [L.

aratio, fr. arareto plow.] Plowing; tillage. Rare.

arbitration of exchange. A The operation of determining by ar's-to-ry (ar'a-to-ry). a. [LL. ar') behavior of determining by aratories. B. aratories. B. aratories. B. aratories. B. arba-tia (ar') behavior. B. B. arba-tia (ar') behavior. B. B. arba-tia (ar') behavior. A Aratoria (a. arba-tia) arbe-tia (ar-ba-tia). B. B. Aratoran (a-to-ta). B. B. Aratoran (a-to-ta). B. B. Aratoran (a-to-ta). B. B. Aratoran (a-to-ta). B. B. Aratoran (ar-to-ta). B. B. Aratoran (ar-to-ta). B. B. Aratoran (ar-to-ta). B. B. Arbe-tia (ar-bi-tia). Arbe-tia (ar-

mso, an Araucanian.
araught. Obs. p. p. of Areach,
Areccine.
Arau'nah (à-rô'nà). Bib.
Ar'a-va (ār'ā-và). ŋ. Tamil;
—native name in wetern India.
|| å rav'ur' (ā rā'vēr'). [F.] Ravishingly; admirably.
arawe. + AROW.
Ar'swn (ār'oun). n. [W.,
prop., eloquence.] Ceit. Myth.
A king or god of Annwn. He
exchanged realms for a year
with Fwyll in order that the
latter might defeat Havgan.
aray. + ARRAY.
Brayar, + ARRAY.
Brayar, archer.] To rein;
breach.

latter might defeat Havgan saray' abu Laon + requorder.]
In rank or order; arow. Obs. araye. + ARRAY. Araye', v. t. [OF. aranner, araye-tharasis', v. t. [OF. aranner, theck. Obs. aryne. + ARRANGE. arys. + ARRANGE. aryb. + ARRANGE. ar'b.t-ra'rlos, or Ar'bah (år'bà). Bib. tar'b.t-ra'rlos, ar'b.t-ra'rlos, a. [L. arbi-tar'los, ar'b.t-ra'rlos, a. [L. arbi-tar'los, ar'b.t-ra'rlos, ar'b.t-ra'rlo

ar'bor vi'tae or ar'bor-vi'tae (far'bor-vi'te), n. [L. arbor nitae tree of life.] 1. Bot. a A tree of the genus Thuja. The
ar'bi-tree, t. &: [. Farbitrer.]
ar'bi-tree, t. &: [. Farbitrer.]
ar'bi-tree, t. Arbitrator. Obs.
ar'bi-trees (far'bi-tree), n. Fem.
of Alktor. Frour, n. [OF arbitreor, L. arbitrator.]
Arbitrament. Obs.
ar'bi-tree, n. Enbitrator.]
Arbitrament. Obs.
ar'bi-tree, n. Enbitrator.]
Arbitrament. Obs.
ar'bor-tree, t. ar'bi-tree', l. ar'bor-te', t. arbor-te', t. arbor-te'

American arborvitæ (T. occidentalis) and the Oriental ar-

American arborvitæ (T. occidentalis) and the Oriental arborvitæ (T. orientalis) are commonly cultivated; both have developed many garden varieties. b Any of several species of Libocedrus, as L. doniana.

2. Anat. The treelike form in which the gray and white nerve tissues in the cerebellum appear in a vertical section arbus'tive (är-būs'tiv), a. [L. arbusticus, fr. arbustum place where trees are planted.] Of or belonging to young trees; trained to a tree. Obs.

Arbus (är-būt, n. [L. arbutus.] The strawberry tree. Archaic or Poeitc.—ar-bu'te-an (är-bū'tē-ān), a.

Arbus (ärbūt, n., [L. arbutus.] The strawberry tree. Archaic or Poeitc.—ar-bu'te-an (är-bū'tē-ān), a.

Arbus (ärbūt-tin), n. [From Arbustus, a genus allied to that of bearberry.] Chem. A crystalline glucoside, C13H16O2, found in the leaves of the bearberry. It is decomposed by emulsin, forming glucose and hydroquinone. It is a powerful diuretic.

arbu-tus (ärbūt-tūs; är-bū'tūs; the first is the correct Latin accentuation, but the second is now preferred by many for sense 2), n. [L., the strawberry tree.] 1. Bot. [cap.] A genus of ericaceous shrubs or trees, of southern Europe and western North America. They have small campanulate flowers with a superior ovary; the fruit is a many-seeded scarlet berry. The European A. unedo is the strawberry tree, and A. menziesti of California and Oregon is the madroña. Also [L. c.], a tree of this genus.

2. Short for trailing arbutus, a well-known trailing ericaceous plant (Epigwa repens) of the United States, having oblong, hairy leaves and fragrant pink or white flowers with a 5-parted, salvershaped corolla. It grows as far north as Canada and as far south as Florida, but is especially abundant in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, prowing in sandy or rocky soil shaded by woods, and blossoming in early spring. It is not closely related to the arbutus shrub or tree (def. 1). Called also May-flower, esp. in New England, and ground lauret, esp. in the Southern States.

MO (irk), n. [F. arc, L. arcus bow, arc.

States.

BYO (lirk), n. [F. arc, L. arcus bow, arc. Cf. Arch, n., Archen, Arrows.]

1. Geom. A portion of a curved line; repens).

83, the arc of a circle or an ellipse.

By the arc of a circle or an ellipse.

By the arc of a circle or an ellipse.

By the arc of a circle or an ellipse.

By those sine, cosine, tangent, etc., is x. In American and English books the symbols sine x, cos-ix, tane x, etc., are more usual. 22. An object having an arclike curvature; as, the colored arc (the rainbow).

3. An arch. Obs.

2. An object naving an archive curvacure, as, care contect are (the rainbow).

3. An arch. Obs.

Statues and trophies, and triumphal arcs. Milton.

4. Astron. The apparent arc described, above or below the horizon, by the sun or other celestial body. A star's diurnal arc is the arc it describes from rising to setting.

5. Elec. A sustained luminous glow sometimes having the appearance of a bow or arc of light (whence the name) that is formed under certain conditions when a break is made in an electric circuit. The points between which the arc is formed may be of metal or, as in the ordinary arc light, of carbon. The E. M. F. must be sufficient to overcome the contact resistance between the terminals and the intervening layer of gas, and the current sufficient to heat the gas and maintain it in incandescence. This E. M. F. is about 40 volts in the open direct-current carbon arc about 35 per cent from the arc itself. There is usually an automatic arrangement for keeping the points at the proper distance from each other, as in the various types of arc lamp. Arc lamps may be operated by a continuous current, in which case the positive carbon attains the highest temperature (about 3600°C). It becomes crater-shaped and the negative carbon pointed. With an alternating current the ends of the carbons remain nearly flat and they are nearly of the same temperature. To prevent rapid consumption of the carbons the arc is often inclosed so as to limit the supply of oxygen. In the so-called faming arc, salts of various metals, such as calcium, potassium, cerium, titanium, etc., are introduced. Their vapors have spectra of great luminous intensity. In lamps of this type the light comes chiefly from the arc itself, and the total brightness is several times that of a carbon arc light for the same energy, arc of action, Mech., in gearing, the arc made up of the arcs of approach and recess, corresponding to the angle of action. This should be longer than the pitch on each the carbon for great luminous intensity. In lamps of this

tric arc. arc. arca arca (-sē). bon Holdêr. arca (arca (arca (-sē). bon Holdêr. arca (arca (-sē). arca (arca (arca

orenard. Cl. Arborrium.

arc. † Ark.

arc. †

quebusier.

| Ar'ca-des am'bo. [L.] Lit., both Arcadians, that is, skilled in pastoral music. Vergil (Eclogues, VII.4). By extension, two persons of similar tastes or characteristics: sometimes, ironically, two fools or simpletons.

ar-ca'di-an, a. Having, or covered with, arcades.

ar-bus'tum (är-büs'tüm), n. [L.] 2. A member of the Academy of A natural copee or a plantation of shrubs or small trees; an ar-cad'ing (är-kād'ing), n. Ar-cado (är-kād'ing), n. Ar-cado (är-kād'), n.

Poetic.

| ar-cx'na cm-le'stl-a or cos-le'stl-a (s-lbs'tl-d). [L.] Heavenly secrets; celestial mysteries.
| ar-cx'na im-pe'rl-l. [L.] The secrets or mysteries of empire or government: state secrets. government; state secrets. ar-ca'nal (är-kā'ndl), a. Ar-

cane. Rare.
arc'an'gel. † ARCHANGEL.
l arca'nidis'ci-pli'na. [L] See
Discipline of the Secret. ered with, arcades. Rare.

Arca di-an (ar-kā di-dn), n.

Arca di-in (ar-kā nt), n. Min.

1. Sec GREK. n. 2.

Anhthitalite. which the consecrated bread of the Eucharist was reserved.

which the consecrated bread of the Eucharist was reserved.

d A reliquary. • A paten.

2. [cap.] Zoöl. A genus of filibranchiate bivalve mollusks, type of a family, Arcide, consisting of the ark shells.

ar-cade' (är-kād'), n.

If arcade, tt. arcata,

LL. arcata, fr. L.

arcus bow, arch]

1. Arch. a A series of arches with the columns or piers which support them, the spandrels above, and other necessary appurtenances; sometimes open, 

a p u r te n a n c e s; so m e t im es open, serving as an entrance or to give light; sometimes closed at the back (see \*Rlust.\*) and forming a decorative feature. b A long, arched building or gallery. c A single arched opening, with its structural parts. \*Rare.\* 2. An arched or covered passageway or avenue; specif., one between rows of shops; as, the Burlington \*Arcade\*, London at cade\*, v. t. To form as, or furnish with, an arcade or arcades. Esp. in p. α., ARCADED.

\*Arcad'da (ār-kā/d-ā), n. [L. \*Arcadia, Gr. 'Aρκαδία.] A mountainous and picturesque district of Greece, inhabited by a simple, pastoral people, distinguished for contentment and rural happiness. Hence, fig., any region or scene of simple pleasure, rustic innocence, and untroubled quiet. \*Arcad'dan (-ân) a. [L. \*Arcadias, -dicus, fr. \*Arcadia - Ar-ca'dia n. (-ân) a. [L. \*Arcadias, -dicus, fr. \*Arcadia: Ar-ca'dia n. (-ân) a. [L. \*Arcadias, -dicus, fr. \*Arcadia: Ar-ca'dia n. (-ân) a. [L. \*Arcadias, -dicus, fr. \*Arcadia: -Ar-ca'dian simplicity. Syn.—See RURAL.

\*Arcad'dian scademy. See ACADEMY of ARCADIANS.

\*Arcac'dian ism (-12'm), n. \*Ar-ca'dian-ly, adv.

\*Ar-can'dian-lsm (-12'm), n. \*Ar-ca'dian-ly, adv.

\*Ar-can'dian-lsm (-12'm), n. \*Ar-ca'dian-ly, adv.

\*Ar-ca'dian-lsm (-12'm), n. \*pl. -CANA (-nd). [L., fr. \*arcan'num (-13'kā/nām), n. ; pl. -CANA (-nd). [L., fr. \*arcan'num (-13'kā/nām), n. ; pl. -cANA (-nd). [L., fr. \*arcan'num (-13'kā/nām), n. ; pl. -cANA (-nd). [L., fr. \*arcan'num (-13'kā/nām), n. ; pl. -cANA (-nd). [L., fr. \*arcan'num (-13'kā/nām), n. ; pl. -cANA (-nd). [L., fr. \*arcan'num (-13'kā/nām), n. ; pl. -cANA (-nd). [L., fr. \*arcan'num (-13'kā/nām), n. ; pl. -cANA (-nd). [L., fr. \*arcan'num (-13'kā/nām), n. ; pl. -cANA (-nd). [L., fr. \*arcan'num (-13'kā/nām), n. ; pl. -cANA (-nd). [L., fr. \*arcan'num (-13'kā/nām), n. ; pl. -cANA (-nd). [L., fr. \*arcan'num (-13'kā/nām), n. ; pl. -cANA (-nd). [L., fr. \*arcan'num (-13'kā/nām), n. ; pl. -cANA (-nd). [L., fr. \*arcan'num (-13'kā/nām), n. ; pl. -cANA (-nd). [L., fr. \*arcan'num (-13'kā/nām)

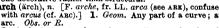
close. See ARK.] 1. A secret; a mystery; — generally in pl. Inquiries into the arcano of the Godhead.

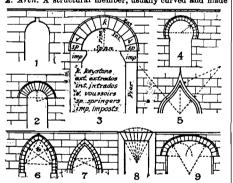
2. An extract of the ulterior or vital nature of something; a powerful natural agent; an elixir; — so used by Paracelsus and other alchemists of the Renaissance; hence, a secret remedy or nostrum.

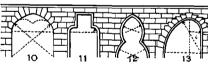
11'Ca-ture (ār'kā-tūr), n. [Cf. mystery;—generally in p...
Inquiries into the arcana of the
Godhead.

2. An extract of the ulterior or
vital nature of something; a
powerful natural agent; an
elixir;—so used by Paracelsus
and other alchemists of the Renaissance; hence, a secret remedy or nostrum.
arcature (år/kā-tūr), n. [Cf.
LL. arcata arcade.] a A small
arcade. b A blind arcade, esp.
one decorative rather than structural.
arch (ärch), n. [F. arche, fr. LL. arca (see ARK), confused
with arcus (cf. ARC)] 1. Geom. Any part of a curve; an
arc. Obs. or R.

2. Arch. A structural member, usually curved and made







Arches: 1 Primitive; 2 Segmental; 3 Round; 4 Horseshoe; 5 Ogee; 6 Equilateral Pointed and Stilted; 7 Lancet; 8 Flat; 9 Three-centered or "Basket-handle;" 10 Four-centered or "Tudor;" 11 Shouldered; 12 Trefoil; 13 Rampant.

up of separate wedge-shaped solids (voussoirs), with their joints at right angles to the curve. It is used to support the wall or other weight above an opening or as an ornamental feature in decorative work. Scientifically, the arch is a means of spanning an opening by resolving vertical pressure into horizontal or diagonal thrust. Arches are classified generally according to their structural properties, or their uses in a particular position of a building or style of architecture; as, skew, discharging, Gothic, etc. They are more specifically named according to their intrados curves; as, dliptical, lancet, three-centered, etc.

3. Any place covered by an arch; an archway.

| Ar-ca' num ar'ca-no' rum. [L.]
| Ar-ca' num ar'ca-no' rum. [L.]
| Mystery of mysteries.
| Ar'cas (ar'kis), n. [L., fr. Gr. Ar'cas (ar'kis), n. [L., fr. Gr. Ar'c' du Car'row'sel' ('ar'k' dii arc'son' carc' are carc'are (-kat), a. Bow-shaped.
| arc'son' carc' are carc' are (-kat), a. Bow-shaped.
| arc'son' carc' are carc' are (-kat), a. Bow-shaped.
| arc'son' carc' are carc' are (-kat), a. Bow-shaped.
| arc'son' carc' are carc' are (-kat), a. Bow-shaped.
| arc'son' carc' are carc' are (-kat), a. Bow-shaped.
| arc'son' carc' are (-kat), a. Bow-s ans, son of Zeus and Callisto.
arc'sto (-kth, a. Bowshaped.
arc'-bou'tant' (är'bōv'tän'),
n.; pl. ArcS-BouTANTS (-tän'),
[F.] Arch. A flying buttress.
[Arc' de !k'totle' (är'k' de !k'-twäl').
[F., arch of the star.]
See MEMORIALARCH.
[arc' de trl'omphe' (tre'bnt');
pl. ArcS de TRIOMPHE (ärk).
[F., arch of triumph.] See MEMORIALARCH.

4. Any curve in the form of an arch; as, the arch of the aorta. "Colors of the showery arch."

5. By extension, from some resemblance of form or function: a One of the fire chambers of a brick kiln; also, the fire chamber in certain kinds of furnaces and ovens;—from the arched roof. b Mining. A portion of a lode left standing, either to support the hanging wall, or because its value as ore is too small to justify its removal. c Phon. The arch in the hard palate, extending backward from the alveolar processes. d Shipbuilding.—BRIDGE FIECE.

6. pl. [cap.] Short for Courr or Arches.

Arch of Constantine, Severus, Titus, or Trajan. See MEMORIAIARCH.—a of triumph, a triumphal arch.—arches of the fances or palate. And.—PILLARS OF THE FAUCES.

Arch of Gonstantine, Severus, Titus, or Trajan. See MEMORIAIARCH.—b. of triumphal arch.—arches of the fances or palate. And.—PILLARS OF THE FAUCES.

Arch of Constantine, Severus, Titus, or Trajan. See MEMORIAIARCH.—c. of triumphal arch.—arches of the fances of palate. And.—PILLARS OF THE FAUCES.

Arch of Constantine, Severus, Titus, or Trajan. See MEMORIAIARCH.—c. of the fances or palate. And.—PILLARS OF THE FAUCES.

Arch. v. i. To form into the shape of an arch.

2. To form or bend into the shape of an arch.

Arch. a. [See Arch., the prefix.] I. Chief; eminent; greatest; principal.

The most arch act of pitcous massacre.

2. Arch. v. i. To form into an arch.

Arch. a. [See Arch., the prefix.] I. Chief; eminent; greatest; principal, special principal, archymate, archipendal, as archipendal, and principal principal pri

ithnology of as provisional strategy of as provisional strategy.

Ar/chæ-op/ter-yx (-δρ/ter-Yks), n. [NL.; archæo- + Gr. πτέρυξ wing.] Paleon. A genus consisting of the earliest and most primitive fos-il-likel brown. It is of the sil bird known. It is of the Jurassic period, and is re-

I

Remains of Archæopteryz.  $(\times \frac{1}{10})$ .

arc' for'me-ret' (ärk' fôr'm'-re'). [F.] Arch. A wall arch or wall rib of a vaulted bay.

arch. † ARGH. Arch. or arch. Abbr. Archaie; archaism; Archambaud; arch-ery; Archibald; archipelago; architect; architectural; archi-tecture. ar'cha. † ARECA.

cture.

archæol. Abbr. Archæology. ar chæ-o-lith (är ke-o-lith). n. [archæo-+lith]. Boultti. ar chæ-o-lith' (c-o-lith' k). a. Archæol. Of or pertaining to the earliest Stone age. Cf. Eolithic.

earliest Stone age. Cf. εοιιτηις, PALEOLITHIC.
ar'chæ-ol'o-ger (-δl'δ-jēr), π.
An archeologist. Rare.
ar'chæ-ol'o'gl-an, ar'che-ol-(δ-l'δ')-(δ-l), π. An archeologist.
Ar'chæ-op' ter-is (-δp' tēr-is), π.
INL.; archæo-+ Gr. ππερίς a kind of fern.] A genus of large formisment. Carboniferper Demisian-uni-Carboniferper Demisian-uni-Carbonifer (-δr ni-fiez), ar d. INL.; archæo-+ Gr ni-fiez). 

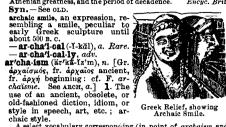
markable for having a long tapering tail of many vertebre with feathers along each side, and jaws armed with teeth, with other reptilian characteristics. It is considered as forming a separate subclass, Archæonnithes.

Archæo-zo'ic (är'kê-t-zō'lk), a. [archæo-+ Gr. ζων animal.] Geo! Pertaining to or designating the earliest era of geological history, the era of the Archæan rocks. See Archæan.—n. The Archæozoic era.

ar-cha'ic (är-kā'lk), a. [Gr. ἀρχαϊκό old-fashioned, fr. ἀρχαϊος ancient.] Of or characterized by antiquity or archaism; antiquated.

The earlier historic or "archaic" era, the subsequent age of

The earlier historic or "archaic" era, the subsequent age of Athenian greatness, and the period of decadence. Encyc. Brit. Syn. - See old.



chaic style.

A select vocabulary corresponding (in point of archaism and remoteness from ordinary use) to our Scriptural vocabulary.

De Quincen.

style in speech, art, etc.; archaic style.

A select vocabulary corresponding (in point of archaism and remoteness from ordinary use) to our Scriptural vocabulary.

2. An instance of archaic usage; an antiquae dword, idiom, or the like, occurring in such usage.

ar'cha-ist, n. An antiquary; also, one who uses archaisms.

ar'cha-ist, n. An antiquary; also, one who uses archaisms.

ar'cha-ist, n. An antiquary; also, one who uses archaisms.

ar'cha-ist, n. An antiquary; also, one who uses archaisms, using archaisms; would-be archaic; pretending to be archaic, as designs produced in imitation of earlier work.

Archaistic is often used as equivalent to Hellenistic, as expressing the attempted revival, under the Roman empire of early Greek methods of design, as in the Artemis (Diama) in the Naples Museum.

ar'cha-ize (ār/kā-iz), v. t. & t.; Ar'cha-ized (-izd); Archa-iz/ing (-iz/ing). [Gr. apaitev.] To make appear archaic or antique; to use archaisms. ar'cha-izfer (-iz/6r), n.

arch'an'gel (ārk'ān'jēl; see Arch.), n. [L. archangells, Gr. apa'xyyeλoc; cf. OF. archangel, F. archange. See Arch.: Angel.] I. A chief angel. See Arch. Angel.

2. a The angelica (Angelica archangelica). b Any of several menthaceous plants; as the black archangel, Ballota nigra; the green archangel, Labusum purpureum; the white archangel, L. album.

arch'an-gel'lc (ārk'ān-jēl'lk), a. [Cf. F. archangelique.]

Of or pertaining to archangels; of the nature of, or like, an archangel. Millon.—arch'an-gel'l-cal, a.

arch'band' (ārch'bān'd), n. Any strip of masonry connected with an arch or rib visible below the vaulting surface.

arch bar (ārch). A bar of arched shape, as: a An iron bar arching over an ash pit. b A curved upper member of a truss. C A curved bar in a window sash.

arch'band'(yop-ric (-rik), n. [As arcebicopus, fr. Gr. apycenicromoro.

See Arch., Ishop.] A chief bishop; a prelate at the head of an ecclesiastical province, or one of equivalent homorary rank, with duties and dignities variously comprised in the titles of exarch, patri

arch of a kiln.

arch'dea'con (-dē'k'n; see Arch-), n. [AS. arcediacon, L. arch'dea'con (-dē'k'n; see Arch-), n. [AS. arcediacon, L. arch'diaconus, fr. Gr. ἀρχιδιάκονος. See Arch-; DEACON.]

A chief deacon; an ecclesiastical dignitary next in rank below a bishop, of whom he is (or was originally) a chief assistant, having charge in various matters of government and administration. In the Western Church the office gained in authority until in the 3th century it became in many ways independent. By the resistance of the bishops, however, its powers were finally curtailed, and since the

Council of Trent it has become, in the Roman Catholic Church, comparatively unimportant or altogether replaced, as by the vicar-general. In the Anglican Church the archdeacon acts as a kind of vice bishop, visiting parishes, holding synods, etc. The office occurs in other communions, as the Lutheran and the Coptic.

The district, office, arch/dea/con-ry (ärch/de/k'n-ri), n. The di or residence of an archdeacon. See BENEFICE. or residence of an archdeacon. See EENEFICE.

arch/du/cal (-du/kăl), a. Of or pertaining to an archduke

ALGRICHA CALL (AUKAI), a. Of or pertaining to an archduke or archduchy.

Archduchyess (-düch'&s; see Arch-), n. The consort of an archduke; also, a princess of the imperial family of Austria. In German called Erzherzogin. See Archuke.

Arch/duch'y (-düch'I), n., pl. -IES (-Iz). Territory of an archduche or archduchess.

Arch/duke'(-dük'; see Arch-), n. A prince of the imperial family of Austria. In German called Erzherzog. Formerly this title was assumed by the rulers of Lorraine, Brabant, Austria, etc. Since 1453, when Frederick III. conferred the name on the Hapsburgs, it has been appropriated to the descendants of the House of Austria through the male line, the princes being styled archdukes, and the princesses archduchesses.

archduchesses.

ar'che-cen'trio (är'kë-sën'tr'k), a. [arche- = archi- + centric.] Biol. Pertaining to or designating a primitive or ancestral type of structure from which the other types in the members of a group are supposed to have been derived.

arched (ärcht), a. Made as, or with, an arch or curve; covered with an arch; as, an arched beam; an arched door, arched squall, Metcor, a violent thunder squall advancing broadside, its front seeming to form an arch.

arched squall, Meteor., a violent thunder squall advancing broadside, its front seeming to form an arch.

ar'che-go'ni-al (är'kê-gō'ni-āl), a. Bot. Pertaining or relating to the archegonium.

Ar'che-go'ni-al'as (-ni-āl'ā), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. A primary division of the vegetable kingdom, equivalent to the Embryophyla Asiphonogama of Engler's system, and embracing the phyla Bryophyla and Pteridophyta, both characterized by the production of archegonia.

ar'che-go'ni-ate (-gō'ni-āt), a. Bot. Bearing archegonia.

ar'che-go'ni-ate (-gō'ni-āt), a. Bot. Bearing archegoniate.

ar'che-go'ni-o-phore (-ō-fōr), n. [archegonium + -phore.]

Bot. The stalk or base of the archegonium, formed by an outgrowth of the prothallium.

ar'che-go'ni-um (-ni-ām), n.; L. pl. -NiA (-ā). [NL., fr. Gr. āpyēyovos the first of a race.] Bot. The fisak-shaped female sex organ in Bryophyta and Pteridophyta and some gymnosperms. It is composed of several neck canal cells, a ventral canal cell, and at the base an egg cell containing an egg, or oösphere, which produces the sporophyte.

arch'gn'e-my (arch'en't-mi), n. A principal enemy;

an egg, or obsphere, which produces the sporophyte.

arch'en'e-my (arch'en'e-m'), n. A principal enemy; specif., Satan, the grand adversary of mankind. Millon.

archen'ter-on (är-kĕn'tĕr-ŏn), n. [archi-+ Gr. ĕντερον intestine.] Zoöl. The primitive enteron or digestive sac of a gastrula. See GASTRULA.—ar'chen-ter'ic (är'kĕn-tĕr'ſk), a.

ter'Ik), a.
arch'er (är'chër), n. [OF. archier, F. archer, LL. arcarius, fr. L. arcus bow. See Arc.] 1. A bowman; one skilled in the use of the bow and arrow.
2. [cap.] Astron. = SAGITTARIUS.



archer. to can capture Archer Fish (Toxotes jaculator).

archer.y (är/chēr-I), n. [OF. archerie.] 1. The use of the bow and arrows in battle, hunting, etc.; the art, practice, or skill of shooting with a bow and arrows.

2. An archer's outlit of bows, arrows, etc.

3. Archers collectively. "England's archery." Scott.

ar/che-spore (är/kē-spōr), n. [arche-= archi-+ spore.]

Bot. The cell or group of cells that gives rise to the spore mother cells.—ar/che-sport-al (-spō/rl-āl), a.

ar/che-typ/al (är/kē-tip/āl; är-kāt/l-pāl; 277), a. Of or pertaining to an archetype; constituting a model (real or ideal) or pattern; original. "One archetypal mind." Cudworth.

Among Platonists, the archetypal world is the world as it Among Platonists, the archetypal world is the world as it exists as an idea of God, and the pattern of creation.

ar'che-type (är'kē-tīp), n. [L. archetypum, Gr. ἀρχέτυπον fr. ἀρχέτυπος stamped first and as a model; ἀρχε- ἀρχι- + τύπος stamp, figure, pattern: cf. F. archetype. See

ABCH-.] 1. The original pattern or model of a work, or the model from which a thing is made or formed. The House of Commons, the archetype of all the representative assemblies which now meet. Macaulay. That he might demonstrate the archetype world from its author. J. E. Ingliss (R. DeBury). 2. The standard weight or coin by which others are ad-

2. The standard weight or coin by which others are adjusted; prototype.

3. Biol. a A primitive generalized plan of structure deduced from the characters of the members of a natural group of animals or plants and assumed to be the type from which they have been modified. b The original ancestor of a group of animals or plants.

4. Metaph. a In Platonism, one of the pure ideas or realities of which existent things are imitations (see IDEA, I). Ideas. in their preëxistence, are the archetypes of created things; in their embodiment are the essences of things; and in their relation to us are what we know of things. J. Martineau.

b With Locks. one of the external realities with which our

things: in their embodiment are the essences of things; and in their relation to us are what we know of things. J. Martineau. b With Locke, one of the external realities with which our ideas and impressions more or less correspond.

Syn. — See PROTOTYPE.

ar-Che'us (ar-kē'ūs), n. [LL. archēus, Gr. ἀρχαῖος. See ARCHEO-] The vital principle or anima mundi which (according to the Paracelsians) directs and maintains the growth and continuation of living beings.

arch'idnd' (arch'fend'), n. The chief fiend, esp. Satan. Ahriman is the arch'fiend, who struggles with Ormuzd. J. Fiske.

arch'idnd' (arch'fiend, who struggles with Ormuzd. J. Fiske.

arch'idns' (sich'fiend'), n. The chief fiend, esp. Satan. Ahriman is the archfiend, who struggles with Ormuzd. J. Fiske.

arch'id. (ar'k'k'). [L. archi., Gr. άρχι-, a prefix from the same root as ἀρχειν to be first, ἀρχή beginning, ἀρχός chief; cf. AB. arce., erce., OHG. erzi-, G. erz. Cf. ARCH.]

A prefix signifying chief, arch; as, architect, archiepiscopal. In Biol. and Anat. it usually means primitive, original, ancestral; as, archipterygium, the primitive fin.

ar'chi-a'ter (ar'k'.-ā'ter), n. [L. archiatrus, Gr. ἀρχίατρος; ἀρχι- + ἰστρός physician.] Chief physician; — a term applied, on the continent of Europe, to the first or body physician of princes and to the first physician of some cities.

Ar'chi-ahld wheel (ār'chi-bfold). A metal-hubbed wheel of great strength and elasticity, esp. adapted for artillery carriages and motor cars.

physician of princes and to the first physician of some cities. Ar'chi-bald wheel (Sir'chi-bâld). A metal-hubbed wheel of great strength and elasticity, esp. adapted for artillery carriages and motor cars.

Ar'chi-darp (Sir'ki-kšrp), n. [archi-+-carp.] Bot. The female sexual organ in ascomycatous fungi. It consists normally of a filamentous portion, the trichogyne, and a fertile portion, which after fertilization is known as an ascogonium, in the archicarp consists entirely of the ascogonium, and archicarp is thus often used synonymously with that word.

Ar'chi-osy'e-brum (Sir'ki-sēr'ē-brūm), n.; L. pl. -era (-brā). [NL. See Archi-; cerere with that word.

Ar'chi-ohla-myd'e-8 (\*la'mid'ē-5), n. pl. [NL. See Archi-; chla-myd'e-8 (\*la'mid'ē-5), n. pl. [NL. See Archi-; chla-myde-8 (\*la'mid'ē-5), n. pl. [NL. See Archi-; chla-myde-9 (\*la'mid'ē-5), n. pl. [NL. See Archi-; chla-myde-9 (\*la'mid'ē-5), n. pl. [NL. See Archi-; chla-myde-9 (\*la'mid'ē-5), n. pl. [NL. See Archi-chla-myde-9 (\*la'mid'ē-5), n. pl. [NL. See Archi-dia-myde-9 (\*la'mid'ē-5), n. pl. [NL. See Archi-dia-myde-9 (\*la'mid'ē-5), n. [archi-ehla-myde-9 (\*la'mid-9 (\*la'mid-9 (\*la'mid'ē-5)), a. archi-dia-onus archi-ehla-myde-9 (\*la'mid-9 (\*la

variety of Roccella tinctoria called Angola weed.

Ar'chi-lo'chi-an (är'ki-lō'ki-ăn), a. [L. Archilochius.]
Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Greek satiric

however, its powers were finally curtained, and the but arches of toma, it. L. ph. Matal. d-stof me. ta: stom. L. ph. Matal. d-stof me. ta: stom. L. ph. Matal. d-stof me. ta: stom. L. ph. Matal. described the stom. L. ph. Matal. arches the del by the King or Elector of consisting of, or derived directly from, the blastopore of the emptyo. Also arches o-stome (it'ke-n-stom').

consisting of, or derived directly from, the blastopre of the embryo. Also ar chas-stome (id"ke-n-stom').

ar chas-estom's tous (-b-stom'-d-tis:-sto'm'd-, a. [archeo-stom'-d-tis:-sto'm'd-

arch'smyo. Also ar'chmo-stome' (är'ken-stom'). Also ar'chmo-store (är'ken-stom'). Also ar'chma-store (är'ken-stor'). Also ar'chma-stor' (är'ken-stor')

of an archhishop. - arch'di-oc' archel'o-gy ( $\ddot{a}$ -kEl'0-j'), n.

-- san ( $\ddot{a}$ - $\dot{c}$ - $\dot{b}$ - $\dot{c}$ - $\dot{c$ che (ar ke), n.; pl. archai

ar che (är kē), n.: pl. Archai (kl); or, in the Or., apχή, pl. apχαι. [NL. and Gr.] A first principle:—with Anaximander and the earlier Greek philosophers, a substance or primal element; with later philosophers, as substance or primal element, with later philosophers, as cause.

Arche, n. [F.] Noah's ark; also, the ark of the covenant. Obs. arche'al (är-kē'āl), a. Of or pertaining to the archeus. Rare. Arche'an. Var. of Archean. arche'he'an. var. of Archean. arche'he'as. arche'he'of'sis, n. [NL.; Gr. apχή beginning + biosis.] Abiogenesis.

ar'chegay, gaye (är'chē-gī), n. [OF. archegate.] An assagai Obs. or Hist.

ar'chegone (är'kē-gōn), n.

inst principles
Ar'che-lon (ār'ke-lön), n. [NL.,
fr. Gr. aρχ(ων) ruler + (χ)ελωμ(η) tortoise.] Paleon. A genus of
very large marine turtles, with
a well-developed plastron but
poorly developed carapace, from
the Cretaceous of South Dakota.
ar'che-mas'ter, n. Ohs. — ar'che-mas'tery, n. Ohs. — ar'che-mas'tery, n. Ohs. — ar'che-mas'tery, n. Ohs. — ar'che-op' a-la (ār'kēn-sēt'- a'da), n. μ. [NL. See archi-;
ENCEPHALON.] Zoōl. A division of mammalia including
man alone. — ar'che-o-caphallc (-sē-fal'ſk), α.
ar'che-o'csy, ar'che-o-log'lcal, etc. Var. of Arch#oblody,
etc.

OI, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Greek satiric kall, a. Archetypal.—archetypy-teality. adv.

Archetypal.—archetypy-teality. adv.

Archetypist(är'kē-tip'rst), n.

Archetypist(är'kē-tip'rst), n.

Archetyfa'ther. See Arch., 1 b.

Archetyfa'ther. See Arch., 1 b.

Archiba'tea, y. n. See Arch., 1 b.

Archiba'tea, y. n. See Arch., 1 b.

Archid (är'kt). Bib.

Archid (är'kt). All (är'k

m. (NL. (tr. dp/n deginning + blosis), Abiogenesis, ar che-gy, ar che-o-log/1, ar che-gue, la na sasagai car che-gue, la na ch

droidal and wormlike, without median fins, as certain fish larve.

archichoke. † ARTICHONE.

archichoke.

arc

gon ic (ar' ki-gon la j. u. Aure. ar'chi-lagh (är' ki-läx), -logh (-löx). Vars. of Archilowe. ar'chi-lows (är' xi-lö), n. [Of

HISTORIC STYLES.	Types and Examples.	STHUCTURAL FEATURES.
EGYPTIAN	Tombs, Abydos	Majesty, solidity, colossal size.  Brick-lined rectangular pit, with stairway and surrounding chambers, roofed with timbers and sand heup. Beginning of
B. C. 3400-2980. OLD KINGDOM:	Terraced pyramid, Sakkara	Store temples.  Massiveness for the sake of permanence; highly finished stone work; little architectural character See PYRAMID, 3.
B. C. 2080-2475	Pyramids at Gizeh. Mastabas, Sakkara Temples	Jointed masonry; excellent flat reliefs. Forecourt, colonneded hall, and series of chambers; architraves carried by columns with capitals patterned on palm foliage, lotus, or clustered papyrus (cf. fig. 4); colored reliefs.
B. C. 2160-1788	Tombs, Beni-Hassan	Hewn in cliffs; open porticoes with rock-cut columns, some of proto-Doric type. See PROTO-DORIC, Illust. Pylons, colonns ded forecourts, hypotyle hall, and sanctuary (figs. 1 & 2); developed elerestory lighting; thick sloping walls. "square-headed openings, flat roofs; low-relief sculptures and heroglyphs brilliantly colored.
B. C. 1589 about 1159 ] (Grand age of Egyptian architecture).	Grotto temples, Abu-Simbel	square-headed openings, flat roofs; low-relief sculptures and hieroglyphs brilliantly colored.   Rock-cut; façudes with colossi (fig. 3).   Small chamber surrounded with columns; usually terraced.
PTOLEMAIC & ROMAN: B. C. 324-A. D. 330	Temples, Edfu	Rich elaboration and variety of detail; screen walls; Hathor-headed capitals.
GREEK	Doric temples, Temples at Selinus and	Simplicity, symmetry, monumental repose. Column and lintel construction, chiefly in finely dressed marble.  Long and narrow temples of developed Greek type: rectangular colonnade surrounding shrine cell. Earliest columns of
B. C. 650-500. Transition:	Agrigentum.	wood, gradually replaced by stone; wooden roofs.
в. с. 500-460	Temple at Ægina.  " of Zeus, Olympia. Temples at Pæstum.	Columns with much taper and spreading capitals; material generally soft stone covered with stucco. Archaic but effective sculpture in metopes and pediments. All parts of exterior painted in bright colors (cf. fig. 2); terra cotta used for gutters and roof ornaments.
PERICLEAN: B. C. 460-400	Temples, Theseum, Parthenon (fig. 1), Erechtheum (fig. 3), at Athens.	Perfected design and execution; superb figure sculpture (Phidias) in frieze and pediments, set off by polychromy; delicate optical refinements, long horizontal lines being slightly curved, and columns sloped inward. The Ionic style, of Asiatic origin, adopted.
ALEXANDRIAN:	Propylwa, stoas, gymnasia, stadia, hippodromes, theaters Temple of Artemis, at Ephesus. Mauso-	See under the terms.
B. C. 400-300. DECADENT:	leum at Halicarnassus	Sculpture probably more decorative; polychromy less common. Beginning of Corinthian style (fig. 4).  Doric style much altered and without charm. Under Roman dominion Corinthian the chief style; Ionic enriched but less
ROMAN	rergamon.	tasteful. Splendid and varied sculpture.  Practical civic building; utility and imposing appearance. Arched construction, combined with the Greek orders (fig. 4).
ETRUSCAN: Prevailed until nearly B. C.	Walls, Gate at Perugia Tombs Temples, Jupiter Capitolinus	Masonry Cyclopean, polygonal, and regularly coursed; true arches. Those above ground with cylindrical towers and tumuli. Cella divided into narrow chambers; wooden roof; portico with stone columns.
100 GREEK:	Sewers, Cloaca Maxima  Temples: a rectangular	Barrel vaults of brick, peperino, etc.
Became dominant about	1	Commonly pseudo-peripteral with deep front colonnade, and raised on a podium (cf. fig. 2); steps at portico ends only, and inclosed by wing walls. Greek orders modified, and Tuscan and Composite added. See ORDER Circular cella with peristyle of Corinthian columns.
IMPERIAL: Until about A. D. 350	b circular, T. of Vesta.  Temples, as preceding, Venus and Rome, Maison Carrée (fg. 2), Pantheon (3).  Fora; thermæ, Diocletian; basilicas, B.	Cella sometimes roofed with barrel vault; magnificent detail.  Elaborate combinations of structures, grouped over extended areas. Massive building with small stones in strong mortar,
Onthi about A. D. Bao	of Constantine; memorial arches and columns; palaces and villas; theaters; amphitheaters, Colosseum	afterwards sheathed with stucco, murble, and other materials. Rich but unstructural interior decoration. See BASILICA, 1; FORUM, 1; MEMORIAL ARCH.
EARLY CHRISTIAN		Large interiors for public worship.
From about A. D. 350	Churches, Santa Maria Maggiore, St. Paul beyond the Walls. Baptisteries and tombs, Sta. Costanza	Roman hasilican model with nave, terminal apse, and side aisles (figs. 1 & 2; also fig. 1 under ROMAN, above); large plain buildings, with brick walls and wooden truss roofs. Interior mosaics and painting. See BASILICA, 2. Circular or polygonal plan.
BYZANTINE: Became established about 500	As preceding, St. Sophia, Constantinople (fig. 3); St. Mark's, Venice.	Plans have typically a central dome. brought over a square space by means of pendentives; walls commonly of brick; marble and mosaic incrustation. See BYZANTINE ARCHITECTURE.
BARACENIC ARABIC, MOORISH, etc. :	Mosques, Córdoba, Damascus	See the nouns, and SARACENIC ARCHITECTURE, MINARET, TAJ MAHAL. Earliest general use of pointed arch; very claborate surface decoration, much of it in color.
ROMANESQUE	Alcazars, Alhambra	f rate surface decoration, much of it in color.  Massive stone construction; development of stone vaults; round-arched openings; molded and carved jambs and archivolts; windows small; effects of somber dignity. See ROMANESQUE ARCHITECTURE; CASTLE, 2; CLOISTER, 3:
Beginning about 1000	nastic, cloisters, Sant' Ambrogio, Milan S. Zeno, Verona; S. Miniato, Florence;	volts; windows small; effects of somber dignity. See ROMANESQUE ARCHITECTURE; CASTLE, 2; CLOISTER, 3: Lombard exteriors simple and flat, with arcades, pilasters, or gabled porches (fig. 2); Tuscan roofs with timber ceilings; wall arcades; marbles in white and colored bands.
FRENCH: English, "Norman:"	Duomo, Pisa (fig. 1)  Notre Dame du Port, Clermont  Durbam (fig. 4)	wall arcades; marbles in white and colored bands.  Heavy walls of rubble faced with stone. Imposing west fronts (fig. 3); elaborate external effects  Wooden roofs, hence higher elercstory walls and larger windows; square towers, esp. at crossing.
German, "RHENISH:"	Durham (fig. 4) Cathedral at Speyer (Spires). Church of Holy Apostles, Cologne (fig. 5)	Externally picturesque with turrets and areading.
GOTHIC	Santiago de Compostela	Dome or cupola at crossing of nave and transept; varied façades.  Strains brought upon isolated points and balanced; hence walls become less important than windows, esp. with development of stained glass. Chief problem the inclosing of large, unobstructed interiors. Ribbed vaulting; pointed arches:
(1) West Europe, 1160-1530:-	ford; town and guild halls, Cloth Hall, Louvain; hospitals, etc.	vertical lines; effects of vastness, complexity, and mystery. See GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE; CATHEDRAL, 1; VAULT, 1.
Early: —	Notre Dame, and Sainte Chapelle, Paris; Chartres.	Simple and vigorous design and detail; sculptured ornament of conventionalized foliage of small plants (fig. 3); plate tracery, narrow windows coupled under pointed arches; spires rarely completed. See Notre Dame, lilust.
English, "Lancet:"	Salisbury	Lancet-shaped windows without multions (fig. 4); multiplicity of fine moldings in pier arches.  Ribbed vaulting not systematically developed; immense roofs, covering nave and high side aisles in one span. See HALL
Demilered :	Hall church, St. Stephen.	CHURCH.  Vaults more perfect; ribs more numerous; greater slenderness and height; decoration more rich than vigorous; natural-
French, "RAYONNANT:" 1275-1375.	Beauvais; façade of Amiens (fig. 1).	istic carving of mature foliage. Immense windows; — bar tracery, slonder multions, circles and cusps in window heads.  Rose windows. French churches relatively short, wide, and high.
English, "Decorated" or "Geometric: "1280-1380.	Choirs of Exeter and Gloucester Façade of Strassburg	Multiple ribs and liernes. Tracery of more flowing lines (fig. 5). Richly elaborated capitals, moldings, etc. Ornament of a geometric or naturalistic nature. Churches typically long, narrow, and low.  Ingenuity of technique; great elaboration of detail.
1275-1380. Florid: French, "Flamboyant:"	St. Ouen, St. Maclou, and Cathedral at	True rib vaulting tends to give place to solid vaults adorned with ribs in relief; profuse and minute decoration: realistic carving and soulpture; flowing or flamboyant tracery. Spires become groups of pinnacles, with emphasis on vertical
1375-1525. English, "Perpendicular:" 1380-1530.	Rouen. King's College Chapel; St. George's, Windsor (fig. 6); Henry VII. Chapel, Westpirgton Abbon.	instead of sloping lines.  Roofs less steep; fan vaulting and pendants; four-centered (Tudor) arches; perpendicular mullions with horizontal transoms.
German: 1350-1530	Westminster Abbey.	Vault ribs fancifully curved; branch tracery; fine spires.
(2) Italy (introduced from France in 13th cent ).	Duomo and Campanile, Florence	Round arches, relatively large wall surfaces with smaller windows, and other Romanesque intermixtures. Climate, classic tradition, and preference for decorated surfaces (mosaic, inlay, and painting) were hostile to Gothic style.
RENAISSANCE	Chiefly palaces, villas, façades	Revival and adaptation of classic Roman types of design. See Renaissance architecture.
Early:	Many small buildings, — gates, chapels, tombs, and fountains	Free, graceful decoration, varied and original compositions.  Dome combined with 3-sieled cruciform plan, sometimes basilican with columnar arcades between sixles. Often solid.
1420-90	leschi); S. Andrea, Mantua.  Palaces, Riccardi (fig. 1), Strozzi	piers with pilasters, carrying barrel vaults. Venetian style shows much Gothic detail. Exteriors stately and fortresslike; courts surrounded with light arcades.
a Transition, 1483-1515 Charles VIII., Louis XII.	Châteaux, palaces, dwellings	Classic details mixed with Gothic design. Horizontal lines; flat, unbroken façades.
b Francis I., 1520-47 (Most interesting period of French Renaissance).	Beginning of new Louvre; châteaux of Chambord and Chenonceaux.	Varied and graceful composition; beauty of detail. Simple, effective external design; steep gables, dormer windows; slender pilasters, rich moldings.
French Renaissance). c Advanced or Valois, 1547-89 Henry II. — Henry III. ENGLISH:		Classic orders adopted; greater formality of treatment; ornament declines in delicacy and richness. Façades flatter and simpler, arches more Roman in type.
a Elizabethan, 1558-1603 b Jacobean, 1603-25	Country houses, Burghley; Colleges Same	Transition style : orders subordinately used ; balustrades replace battlements ; plaster ceilings ; oak wainscoting. Classic orders and moldings in modified forms ; ornament of ribbons, scrolls, and festoons.  High roofs and dormers, stepped gables, masses and sky lines varied and picturesque. Quaint decoration.
1525–1600. Classic : — ITALIAN:		Solid blocks without courts; adorned with towers and spires.  Orders general: classic details literally copied: decline in spontaneity and vigor; subordinate features elaborated: increasing
1490-1550.	Memorial chapels; Cancellaria palace, Rome (Bramante); St. Peter's (fig 2), Rome (Michelangelo); St. Mark's Li- brary, Venice (Sansovino); (Palladio).	use of colossal orders and detail. Best effects in proportioning of stories, in form and distribution of openings, and in dignity and amplitude of internal design; correct formality of exteriors.
French, "BOURBON:" 1589-1715.		Vigorous design. Country mansions with high roofs, huge dormers, and long, arcaded galleries.
1899-1/15. <b>a.</b> Henry IV. & Louis XIII. { 1589-1643. <b>b.</b> Louis XIV., 1643-1715	Luxemburg; extension of Tuileries.  Domestic and civic building.  Versailles; completion of Louvre;	Stately design; exact symmetry; cold and formal effects. Exteriors with superimposed columns and pilasters, usually one
(Great age of Classic in France). ENOLISH CLASSIC: 1625-1723.	Hotel des invalides.	order to each story: Interiors with wood, papier maché, and stucco decoration, esp. in white and gold.  Correct and monumental classic, Jones's patterned on Italian, esp. Palladian, models; Wren's influenced chiefly by French
German, "LATE:" 1600-1675.	Banqueting Hall (fig.4), Whitehall (Inigo Jones); St. Paul's (Christopher Wren) Marienkirche, Wolfenbüttel	design. Decline both in fancy and dignity; broken curves, large scrolls.
Decline: Italian DECADENZA: 1550-1700 {	(Bernini); Sta. Agnese, Rome. (Borromini); Best effects as in Santa	Colossal orders; grandiose or picturesque variations of form and detail; broken lines; scroll ornament; many fronts without columns, made rich by fenestration alone. See BARQUE, 1.
FRENCH ROCGCO:	Maria della Salute, Venice. Church of S. Genevieve (Panthéon).	
Louis XV., 1715-74. English, Eighteenth Century.	Paris; Theater of Bordeaux  Blenheim (Vanbrugh); St. Mary's Woolnoth (Hawksmoor); St. Martin's in	Formal classic exteriors; interiors of palaces and houses fantastically rich; rocalle decoration. See ROCOCO.
GERMAN: 1675-1800	the Fields (Gibbs) Zwinger Palace, Dresden	"Pediment and portico" period. Symmetry and grandiosity. Queen Anne style in domestic architecture.  As in France and Haly (fig. 5).

## ARCHITECTURE: EXAMPLES OF HISTORIC STYLES.



2. Relating to the systematizing of knowledge.

ar chi-iute (är ki-lūt). Var. of Archi-my des' pump (är'k i-lūt) archi-my des' pump (är'k i-lūt). Archi-me'dez' pump (är'k i-lūt) archite des synagogue. Screw.

m & de z.). = Archimedean screw.
ar'chimoner'u-la (är'kt-mö-ner'05-ld), n. (NL.). Zoöl. The supposed monerula stage of an archiblastic egg.
Ar'chi-my-ce'tes (är'kt-mt-&'-tëz), n. pl. (NL.; archi-+-my-cetes.) Bot. A subclass of phy-comy-etous fungi coextensive with the order Chytridiales.

- Arsenals.

chinale. † ARSENAL. chine' (är-shēn'). Var. of

ar-chine (ar-shēn'). Var. of ARSHEEN.
Ar Chil-neph'ron (ār-kl-nef'.
Ar Chil-neph'ron (ār-kl-nef'.
Ar Chil-neph'ron (ār-kl-nef'.
See Archi-: Neph-Bic.) Em.
Bryol. The primitive embryonic kidney or segmental organ.
Ar chil-pela'gi-an (-pē-lār'ji-ar-chip'pus (ār-kly's)s. Bīb.
Ar chip'pus (ār-kly's)s. Bīb.
Ar-chip'pus (ār-kly's)s. Bīb.
Ar-chipus (ā

2. Relating to the systematizing of Rhornocco.

uncertain origin.] The return which one who has been treated in an inn sometimes considers himself bound in honor to make to the company. Scot.

archit-sphere.] Bot. An unfertilized archegonium.

obs. A rhier of a synagogue.

obs. archit. Abbr. Architecture.

Ar'chite (ār'kit). Bib.

ar'chitectronic, i-cally, adv. of

ARCHITECTONIC, i-Cally.

ar'chitecton'(as (ār'kit-kiton'its), m. Anchitectic.

ar'chitecttur, m. An architect.

obs.

ar'chitecttur-alight, n. A student of architecture.

ar'chitecttur-alight, adv. of Architecttur-alight, v. A student of architecture.

Ar'chitecture.

ar'ohi-teo-ton'ic (är'kī-těk-tön'īk), n. [Cf. F. architecto-nique.] 1. The science of architecture; — called also architectonics.

architectonics.

2. Philos. a The doctrine of pure method, or of the abstract systematization of knowledge. b The abstract scheme or plan, or the purely formal elucidation, of anything.

ar'chi-tec'tur-al (-těk'tŷr-al), a. Of or pertaining to the art of building; conformed to the rules of architecture.

architectural ornament. See ORNAMENT.—a. perspective. See

PERSPECTIVE.

ar'ohi-teo'ture (är'kY-tëk'tër), n. [L. architectura: cf. F. architecture. See Architectur.] 1. Art or science of building; esp., the art of building houses, churches, bridges, and other structures, for the purposes of civil life; — often called civil architecture.

called civil architecture.

2. A method or style of building, characterized by certain peculiarities of structure, ornamentation, etc. See the Chart and Illustrations on pp. 118 and 119.

Many other architectures besides Gothic. Ruskin.

3. Construction, in a more general sense; frame or structure; workmanship.

The architecture of grasses, plants, and trees. Tynadall.

The formation of the first earth being a piece of divine architecture.

The architecture of grasses, plants, and trees. Tyndall. The formation of the first earth being a piece of divine architecture.

Archi-tent'this (-tū'this), n. [NL.; archi-+ Gr. rev@cc, -t&cc, a kind of squid.] Zoöl. A genus of gigantic cephalopods, allied to the squids, found esp. in the North Atlantic and about New Zealand. It contains the largest cephalopods known, some being forty feet long, inclusive of the long arms. They are devoured by the sperm whale.

archi-trave (arki-trāv), n. [F. architrave, fr. It. architrave; archi-trave) archi-trave beam, L. trabs.] Arch. a The lowest division of an entablature, or that part which rests immediately on the column, esp. in classical architecture. See order, Illust. b The molded band, group of moldings, or other architectural member, above and on both sides of a door or other opening, esp. if square in form.

architval (ār'ki-vāl; ār-kivāl; 277), a. Of or pertaining to, or contained in, archives or records.

pl., 1. archivum, archivum, fr. Gr. apysiov government house, rā apysia archives, fr. apyā the first place, government. See Archi-] 1. pl. A place in which public records or historic documents are kept. Formerly also in sing.

Our words . . become records in God's court, and are laid up in his archives as witnesses.

2. pl. Public records or documents preserved as evidence of facts; as, national, or family, archives. Also in sing.

Syn.—Registers, annals, chronicles. See Broons.

Syn. — Registers, annals, chronicles. See RECORD.

ar'chi-vist (ar'ki-vist), n. [F. archiviste.] A keeper of archives, or records.

ar'chi-volt (ar'ki-vōlt), n. [F. archivolte, fr. lt. archivolte, archi-volte vault, arch See valut.] Arch a The architectural member surrounding a curved opening, as of an arch, corresponding to the architrave of a square opening. b More commonly, the molding or other ornaments on the wall face of the voussoirs.

opening. b More commonly, the molding or other ornaments on the wall face of the voussoirs.

arch'ute (ārch/lūt), arch'-lute (ār'ch'-),

n. [F. archiluth, It. arciliuto.] Music.

A kind of large theorbo (which see).

arch'y (ārch'l), adv. In an arch manner;

with attractive slyness or roguishness.

Archly the maiden smiled. Longfellow.

Archly the maiden smiled. Longfellow.

Archloness; sly humor free from malice.

Goldsmith.

ar'oho-cele (ār'kō-sēl), n. [Gr. āρχώς rectum + -cele.]

Med. Rectal hernia.

ar'ohon (ār'kōn), n. [I. archon, Gr. āρχων, āρχοντος, ruler, chief magistrate, p. pr. of āρχων to be first, to rule.]

1. Antiq. One of the chief magistrates in ancient A thens, esp., by preëminence, the first of the nine chief magistrates. The office of archon was created and bestowed for life upon the son and lineage of the last Athenian king. Codrus, on his death (fa. c. 1085). In n. C. 728 the tenure was reduced to ten years, and in 714 the privilege of office was extended to all the nobility with ite tenure limited to one year. In 68% the prerogatives of the driviles as follows: the larchon be all leven (be all' fa. a) or the same to the evil year and exercised important executive and judicial functions: the larchon be all'leva (be all' fa. a), or king archon, with charge of certain scred rites associated with the regal office, his wife, called basilissa or basilinna, going through a ceremony of marriage with the wine god (see AnyHestrata); the || archon pole-mar'chos (pöl'd-mir'kōs), at first with actual and later with nominal military oversight: the six themothetae, charged with annual revision of the laws and superintendence of public officials. All the archons, on completing their year of office without blame, entered the Arcopagus as members for life.

2. One of certain officials and dignitaries of the Byzantine empire and modern Greece.

3. A ruler or presiding officer.

4. A spiritual being held by certain Gnostics to be ruler

3. A ruler or presiding officer.
4. A spiritual being held by certain Gnostics to be ruler of one of the several heavens.

A. A spiritual being held by certain Gnostics to be ruler of one of the several heavens.

name of a rich lord in old legends. Osc. (E. B.)

ar chitrob(), n. (Gr. day/6 rectum + πτωμα a prounding the mouth of certain invertebrate embryos of the planula type.

ar chit-ype. † ARCHETYPE.

ar chit-zo(), tr, a. [archi-+zoic.]

archor-the/gi.a. (archi-+zoic.]

archor-the/gi.a. (archi-+zoic.]

sec. (archi-+zoic.]

sec. (archi-+zoic.]

sec. (archi-+zoic.]

sec. (archi-+zoic.]

sec. (archi-+zoic.]

sec. (archi--zoid.]

sec. (archi--zoid.)

sec. (archi--zoid.

ar/ohon-tate (är/kön-tāt), n. [Cf. F. archontat.] An archon's term of office.

ar-chon'tic (år-kön'tik), a. Of or pertaining to an archon. Ar-chon'tio, n. [LL. archonticus, Gr. aρχοντικό, fr. aρχων ruler.] One of a 4th-century sect of Gnostics, originating near Jerusalem, who believed in spiritual archons, identified the god of the Jews with the Devil, and rejected baptism. ar'cho-plasm (är'kö-pläz'm) n. [NL. archoplasma. See ar'cho-plasma (-pläz'mā) λ archop, rlasma.] Biol. The substance from which attraction spheres, astral rays, and spindles are developed in mitotic cell division, and of which they consist.—ar'cho-plas/mic (-m'k), a. arch'priest' (ärch'prēst'; see Arch.), n. A chief priest; specif.: Eccl. Hist. a In early times, a priest who acted as the chief assistant or as the vicar of a bishop in a cathedral, later called dean; also, a priest in charge of the clergy in a large town, later called vard dean. The latter appear to have been mostly replaced in the Roman Catholic Church by vicar forane. b The title of the head of the Roman Catholic secular clergy in England, from 1588 to 1623, when succeeded by a vicar apostolic.—arch'priest'hood, n.—arch'priest'ship, n.

arch'treas'ur-or (-trēzh'ūr-ēr), n. A chief treasurer; specif., the great treasurer of the German Empire.

arch'y (wā²), n. A way or passage under an arch.—archy. [Gr.-apx(a, fr. apx/s chief. See Arch.] A suffix properly meaning a rule, ruling; as in monarchy, a rule of one; oligarchy, the rule of a few.

Ar-cli'or-a (är-si'f'ēr-d'a), n. pl. [NL; L. arcus bow + ferre to bear.] Zoöl. A suborder of Anura characterized by having the epicoracoids of the two sides overlapping each other.

ar'cd-form (ār'si-fōrm), a. [L. arcus bow +-form.] Having the form of an arch; curved.

ar'cd-oru'ntum (ār'si-fōrm), a. [L. arcus bow +-form.] Having the form of an arch; curved.

ar'cd-oru'ntum (ār'si-fōrm), a. [L. arcus bow +-form.] +- E. centrum.] Zoöl. A centrum (of a vertebra) forned of basal parts or segments of the neural and hæmal arches, more or less mo

Jan Jan 

+ Gr. ἀλά assemblage (with an allusion Arcograph. to ἄλς sea).] Zoögeog. A marine realm including all northern seas as far south as floating ice occurs. — Arc-ta'-11-an (-ān), a. arc-ta'ton (ārk-tā'shām), n. [L. arctatus, p. p. of arctare, artare, to press together: cf. F. arctation.] Med. Constriction or contraction of some natural passage, esp. of the ama or vagina; specif., constipation from infiammation. arc'ti-an (ārk-th'-ān); -tl-ān), a. [Gr. āpxros bear, alluding to the furry appearance of the moths.] Zoöl. Of opertaining to the family Arctiidæ. — n. An arctiid moth. arc'tic (ārk-ttk; see Antarcti), a. [ME. artik, OF. artique, F. arctique, L. arcticus, fr. Gr. āpxrusc, fr. āpxros a bear, also a northern constellation so called; akin to L. ursus bear, Skr. rksha. Cf. Ursa.] Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the north pole or the region near it; polar; frigid; as, the arctic pole, circle, region, ocean; an arctic expedition, night, temperature. The arctic circle is a lesser or small circle of the earth, parallel te its equator, 23° 28′ from the north pole (cf. tropic). This and the amtarctic circle are called the polar circles, and the areas within these are the frigid zones. See zons. Arctic-alpine zone, Biogeog. the Arctic zone of a mountain. — arctic current. See LABRADOR CURRENT. — a fountain. — arctic current. See LABRADOR CURRENT. — a founder, a small flounder (Liopsetta glacialis) of Bering Sea. It is a food fish. — a fox, a small founder (Liopsetta glacialis) of Bering Sea. It is a food fish. — a fox, a small flounder (Liopsetta glacialis) of Bering Sea. The most northerly tribes. When discovered by Sir John Ross they had no boats, though they had dogs and sledges. — a penguin, the great auk. — A realm, Biogeog., a circumpolar terrestrial division extending from the limit of trees northward as far as life exists naturally. It includes also high mountain tops farther south. — a sperm oil, doegling oil. See on. L. Thou III. — a wolf, a wolf of the arctic regions. It has white fur and a black-tipp

TEN BEST EXAMPLES OF AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE



Biogeog. A division of the Boreal region coextensive with the Arctic realm.

Biogeog. A division of the Boreal region coextensive with the Arctic realm.

arc'tic (\tink'tik), n. 1. The arctic circle, pole, or regions.

2. A kind of thick, high waterproof overshoe. U. S.

arc-t'clan (\tink'tik)\alpha(n), n. One expert in knowledge or exploration of the arctic regions.

Arc-t'l'.dep (-tf'l'.dep), n. pl. [DL. See ARCTIAN.] Zoöl. A large family of moths to which various limits have been assigned. The typical forms have stout bodies and broad wings, often conspicuously striped or spotted, whence the popular name tiger moths. Their larvæ are usually hairy caterpillars, some being known as woolly bears.—arc'ti-id (\tink'ti-id), a...\tink n...\tink'ti-id), a...\tink n...\tink'ti-id), a...\tink'ti-id \tink'ti-id \tink'ti-id

Gark'ti-id), a. & n.

Arc'ti-um (ārk'shl-ūm; -tī-ūm), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ἄρκτος
bear.] Bol. A genus of Old World coarse asteraceous
herbs, the burdocks, distinguished by the bristly receptacle
of the flower heads and by the hooked involucral bracts.
A. lappa and A. minor have become cosmopolitan weeds.

of the flower heads and by the hooked involucral bracts. A. lappa and A. minor have become cosmopolitan weeds. Arc'to-gey'a (ārk'tō-jē'ā), n. [NL.; Gr. āρκτοs the north + γαία, γη, land.] Zούρεος. A realm or primary division including North America (except Central America), Europe, Asia, and Africa, recognized by those who make only two or only four primary divisions. — Arc'to-gey'an or -ge'an (-ān), Arc'to-gey'al or -ge'al (-āl), a. arc'tod (ārk'toid), a. Zούl. Of, pertaining to, or like, the Arctoidea; ursine; bearlike. — n. One of the Arctoidea. Arc-tol'de-a(-toi'dē-ā), n. pl. [NL.; Gr. āρκτος bear +-oid.] Zούl. A superfamilies. — arc-tol'de-an (-ān), a. Arc'tos girk'tōs), n. [Gr. āρκτος the constellation Ursa Major.] The constellations Ursa Major and Ursa Minor considered as one group.
Arc'to-staph'y-los (ārk'tō-stăf'(-lōs), n. [NL.; Gr. āρκτος a bear + σταφυλή bunch of grapes.] Bot. A genus of ericacous shrubs or small trees, all natives of western North America except A. wva-ursi, the kinnikinic, which occurs in north temperate regions of both hemispheres. They have evergreen leaves and a bitter berrylike drupaceous fruit. In California most of the species are called manzanila.

ing these components to form the individual vertebre are found, and some elements may remain through life as distinct pieces.

arc'u-at'ed (är'kū.āt) } a. [L. arcuatus, p. p. of arcuare to arc'u-at'ed (āv'ed) bow. See Arc.] Bent or curved in the form of a bow. — arc'u-at-ly, adv.

arc'u-a'tlon (ā'shūn), n. [L. arcuatio.] 1. Act of arching or curving; incurvation.

2. Arch. Employment of arches; also, a system of arches.

3. Hort. = LATERING. Obs.

4. Ard, art ('ard, -art). A suffix of many words, as coward, reynard, drunkard, mostly from the French, in which language this ending is of German origin, being orig. the same word as E. hard. It usually has a bad sense, denoting one who does something excessively or something discreditable; as in braggart, sluggard.

Ar'de-a (ār'dā-a), n. [L., a heron.] Zoöl. The genus including the typical herons. See HERON.

ar'deb (ār'dēb), n. [Ar.] A unit of capacity used in Egypt and neighboring countries. It varies greatly in different places, being equal at Cairo to about 5.2 bushels; at Alexandria, to about 1.5 bushels; at Rosetta, to about 8 bushels; at Gondar, to about 4 quarts; at Massaua, to about 9.5 quarts, etc. The Egyptian customs ardeb is 5.441 Imperial, or 5.619 U.S., bushels (1.980 hectoliters).

Ar-de'ide (ār'dē'-dē), n. pl. [NL. See Ardea.] Zoöl. The family consisting of the herons. See HERON.

Arden, E'noch (&'nok &'den). A sailor in Tennyson's poem of the same name, who is wrecked on a desert island, and after many years returns to find his wife married to another. Seeing her happy, he dwells near by without revealing himself, and dies of a broken heart.

Ar'den (a' (&'dent), n. Quality or state of being ardent; specif., warmth of passion or affection; ardor; vehemence; eagerness; as, the ardency of love or zeal.

Ar'den (a'dent), a. [ME. ardaunt, F. ardant, p. pr. of ardoir to burn, fr. L. ardere.] I. Hot or burning; causing a sensation of burning; fiery; as, an ardent ever.

2. Having the appearance or quality of fire; fierce; glowing; shiming; as, ardent eyes.

3. Warm, applied to passions and affections; passionate; fervent; vehement; as, ardent eyes.

4. Naut. Of a sailing vessel, tending to fly into the wind. Obs. Syn.—Glowing, intense, fierce, vehement, eager, zealous, keen, fervid, passionate, affectionate. See pervent.

4. Naut. Of a sailing vessel, tending to fly into the wind. Obs. Syn.—Glowing, intense, fierce, vehement, eager, zealous, keen, fervid, passionate, affectionate. See pervent.

4. Naut. Of a sailing vessel, tending to fly into the wind. Obs. Syn.—Ar'dently (&'dent-ll) and wardent and input to fly into the point of an arrow; — alluding to the acute lobes of the corolla. I a Bot. Syn. of Icacorea. b [I c.] Hort. Any plant of the genus Icacorea, the species of which are evergreen shrubs. Ar'dois' sys'tem (\( \frac{a}{a} \) (\frac{a}{a} \) (\frac

open space in a building.

The Alban lake . . . looks like the area of some vast amphitheater.

2. The inclosed space on which a building stands.

3. The sunken space or court giving ingress and affording light to the basement of a building.

4. A particular extent of surface; a space on the surface, as of an organism; a region; specif., a tract of the earth's surface; as, vast uncultivated areas.

5. Geom. The superficial contents of any figure; the surface included within any given lines; superficial extent; as, the area of a square or a triangle.

6. Extent; scope; range; as, a wide area of thought.

The largest area of human history. F. Harrison.

| area cri-bro'ss (kri-brō'ss) [NL., cribroee area], Anat, an area containing a number of small openings at the bottom of the internal auditory meatus for the passage of branches of the auditory nerve. — || a. o-pa'ca (ō-pa'kā) [NL.], Embryol., in developing eggs of amniote vertebrates, the opaque area which surrounds the area pellucida. — || a. pel-lucida (pellu'si-da) [NL.], Embryol., in developing eggs of amniote vertebrates, the pellucid central area of the germinal disk, in which the embryo forms. — || a. va'sculo'ss (vā's k'āl-lō'a) [NL.], Embryol., in developing eggs of amniote vertebrates, the space occupied by the vascular network of primitive blood vessels. In later stages it spreads over the entire yolk sac.

2. Tand', aread' (a-fad'), v. l. [ME. areden, AS. ārædan to interpret. See READ.]

1. To tell, declare, explain, or interpret; to divine; to guess; as, to aread a riddle. Obs.

Therefore more plain aread this doubtful case. Spenser.

2. To read. Obs.

Drayton.

3. To counsel, advise, warn, or direct. Obs.

But mark what I aread thee now. Avaunt! Milton.

4. To decree; adjudge. Archaic.

4. To decree; adjudge.

5. To decree; adjudge.

6. To d

areal coordinates. See coordinate, n.

Are-an (-In), a. [From Area.] Of or pertaining to the planet Mars.

a-rear' (d-rer'), adv. [Cf. Arrear, adv.] In or to the rear.

Ar'e-ar (a-rer'), adv. [Cf. Arrear, adv.] In or to the rear.

Ar'e-ar (a-rer'), adv. [Cf. Arrear, adv.] In or to the rear.

Ar'e-ar (a-rer'), adv. [Cf. Arrear, adv.] In or to the rear.

Ar'e-ar (a-rer'), adv. [Cf. Arrear, adv.] In or to the rear.

Ar'e-ar (a-rer'), adv. [Cf. Arrear, adv.] In or to the rear.

Ar'e-ar'd-dime (ar'e-kar'-dim: adv. [Arrear, adv.] plane of any of several genera related to Areca. The common areca palm of cultivation is Chrysalidocarpus-lutescens.

Are-ard-dime (ar'e-kar'-dim: adv. [Arrear, also-dim. [From Arrea, ] Chem. A crystallizable alkaloid (and also acid), CrHi, O.N. obtained from the betel nut (Areca cathecu). It is a derivative of nicotinic acid.

areca nut. The betel nut.

Areca and. Any palm of the genus Areca. b Hort.

The palm Chrysalidocarpus lutescens.

A-re'co-line (a-re'ha'), n.; pl. E. NAS (-na'), L. NE (-na'). [From Arrea.] An oily liquid substance, C<sub>3</sub>Hi<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub>N, the chief alkaloid of the betel nut, to which the latter owes its anthelmintic action. It is the methyl ester of arecaidine.

A-re'co-line (a-re'ha'), n.; pl. E. NAS (-na'), L. NE (-na'). [Larena, better harena, sand, a sandy place.] 1. Rom. Antiq. The area in the central part of an amphitheater, in which the fights of gladiators and other spectacles took place. It was usually covered with sand to absorb the blood.

2. Any place of public contest or exertion; any sphere of action; as, the arena of debate; the arena of life.

3. Med. "Sand" or "gavel" in the kidneys.

Ar'e-na'cous (Si' e-na'shib), a. [L. arenaecus.] Sandy or largely of sand; of the nature of sand; easily disintegrating into sand; friable; as, arenaecous limestone.

Ar'e-na'ri-a (-na'ri-a'), n. [NL See Arenarious.] Bot.

A large genus of silenaecous plants, the sandworts, of wide distribution in temperate regions. They are mostly low tufted annuals having sessile leaves and s

ar'e-na'ri-ous (-ŭs), a. [L. arenarius, fr. arena sand.]

Joia, the thyme-leaved sandwort, is a cosmopolitan weed.

are-na'ti-ous (-is), a. [L. arena'us, fr. arena sand.]

Arenaceous.

ar'e-nic'o-lite (-n'k'ō-lit), n. [L. arena + colere to live.]

Paleon. A marking found on certain stratified rocks, supposed often to represent arenicolous worm burrows or trails.

ar'e-nic'o-lous (-is), a. [L. arena sand + -colous.] Zoôl. Inhabiting, or burrowing in, sand.

Ar'e-nig ('ar'ō-n'g), a. [From the Arenig mountains, in Wales.] Geol. Pertaining to or designating a subdivision of the European Lower Silurian. See ecology. Chart.

ar'e-nose ('ar'ō-n'g), a. [L. arenosus.] Sandy; full of sand. — ar'e-nose, 'ty (-nos'-t't), n.

ar'e-0.('ar'ō-t-'a'rō-t-). A combining form fr. the Gr. 'Aρης, gen. 'Aρος, of Ares, or Mars, Martian, used in astronomy; as in: ar'e-o-cen'tric (-sen'trik). a. Martian, used in astronomy; as in: ar'e-o-cen'tric (-sen'trik). a. Martian, used in astronomy; as in: ar'e-o-cen'tric (-sen'trik). a. Ar'e-ory (-fr.), n. ar'e-o-graph' (-co'g-fit)' n.

A description of the surface of the planet Mars.—ar'e-or'e-ory (-fit), n.

A description of the surface of the planet Mars.—ar'e-or'e-gist (-fit), n. ar'e-o-log'(-cl-ly, adv.

a. -ar'e-o-log'(-cl-ly, adv.

a. -ar'e-log'(-la(-ri-kal), av.

a. -ar'e-log'(-la(-ri-kal

A memoer of the Fribunal of the Arepagus.

Are-op/a-git'le (-git/Ik; -jit/Ik), a. [L. Areopagiticus, Gr. 'Αρεισπαγιτικόs.] Of or pertaining to the Areopagus.

Mitford. — n. A speech imitating the oration of Isocrates addressed to the court of Areopagus.

Rare. Oxf. E. D.

Ar-de'i-de (\(\text{if}\) (\text{if}\) (\(\text{if}\) (\text{if}\) (\(\text{if}\) (\text{if}\) (

Therefore more plain aread this doubtful case. Spenser.

2. To read. Obs.

Draylon.

[L., burning heat of urine.] Med.
A. scalding sensation during micturition caused by urethritis.
A. scalding sensation during micturition.
A. scalding sensation.
A. scalding sensation during micturition.
A. scalding sensation.
A. scalding sensation during micturition.
A. scalding sensation.
A. scalding

Mitford. = n. A speech imitating the oration of Isocrates addressed to the court of Areopagus. Rave. Oxf. E. D.
Obs. or R.—Ar'e-fac'tion (&refak'shim), n. Racc'tion (&refak'shim), n. Racc'tion (&refak'shim), n. Racc'tion (&refak'shim), n. Racc'tion (&refak'shim), n. Racc'tion
Are'st (&rt-2t), n. [Gr. 'Apria,
fem. of apetos martial, fr. 'Apria

AREOPAGITICA

'Ar'e-op'a-git'i-ca ('a''ê-ōp'ā-git'i-kā; -jit'i-kā), n. A plea for the liberty of unlicensed printing, — the title of the most celebrated prose writing of John Milton, embodying a plea for intellectual liberty.

Ar'e-op'a-gus (-ōp'ā-gūs), n. [L., fr. Gr. 'Αρειόπαγος, and 'Αρειο πάγος, hill of Ares (Mars' Hill).] 1. A hill on the west side of the Acropolis, Athens, where was held a court or council originally discharging high political and religious functions, but after the time of Pericles cognizant only of capital crimes. Its origin was popularly derived from a trial of Ares by the gods for the murder of a son of Poseidon who had violated his daughter Alcippe, but in the Oresteia Æschylus substitutes the trial of Orestes. The judges are called Ar'e-op'a-gites (-gīts : jīts; L. -jī'tēz), or Ar'e-fo-ŷ-a-gites (\*I'-lōp'-d-).

2. The tribunal which held its sessions there.

3. A group of Elizabethan men of letters, including Sir Philip Sidney and Edmund Spenser, who were interested in introducing ancient classical measures into English verse.

Ares (ā'rēz), n. [L., fr. Gr. 'Aρης.] The Greek god of war, and sometimes of pestilence, son of Zeus and Hera, and lover (or consort) of Aphrodite. He was prominent neither in Greek myth nor worship. He was represented as a panoplied warrior, with spear and torch. The Romans identified him with Mars (which see). Cf. Anons.

| a'rêto' (â'rât'), n. [F., lit., fish bone, ridge, sharp edge, fr. L. arista beard of grain. Cf. Aras.] Geog. An acute and rugged creet of a mountain range or of a subsidiary ridge between two mountain gorges.

Ar'e-thu'sa (ā'rêt-thi'sa), n. [L., fr. Gr. 'Αρεθουσα.]

1. Class. Myth. A wood nymph of Elis, in Greece, who, pursued by the river Alpheus, was changed by Artemis into a stream which ran under the sea, until its waters mingled with the river and rose again in the fountain of Arethusa in the island of Ortygia, at Syracuse.

2. Bot. A genus of handsome bog orchids consisting of two species, one (A. bulbosa) of North America, the oth

species, one (1. outcome) of the state of th

in black monoclinic strongly pleochroic prisms. It is found in certain igneous rocks.

ar'gal (âr'gâl), adv. Corruption of ergo, therefore. Shak.

ar'gal (âr'gâl) \ n. [Mongolian.] A large wild sheep ar'gal (ar'gâl) \ (Pots argalt), remarkable for its large borns, which inhabits the mountains of northeastern Asia. The bearded argalt is the aoudad. The name has been applied to other wild sheep, as the bigliorn of America.

Ar'gand burn'er (âr'gănd). A burner for an Argand lamp, or a gas burner applying the primiciple of that lamp.

Argand diagram. Math. A

agas burner applying the principle of that lamp.

Argand diagram. Math. A conventional diagram or graph in which the complex number x + iy is represented by the point whose rectangular coördinates are x and y, or by the stroke from the origin to that point;—first explained (1806) by Jean Robert Argand (1768-1825).

Argand lamp. [After the inventor, Aime Argand, of Geneva.] A lamp with a tubular wick which admits a current of air inside as well as outside of the flame. argan tree (argania sideroxylon), of Morocco, growing in the lowlands near the coast. It bears olivelike fruits much relished by goats, which clamber over the low spreading branches to reach them. The seeds (argans) yield an oll used as a substitute for olive oil.

Argas (áryās), n. [NL.] A genus of venomous ticks which attack men and animals. The Miana bug is A. persicus; a Central American species, called talaje, is A. talaje. The pigeon tick of the southern United States is A. reflexus.

Ar ge'an (ār-jē'ān), a. I. Pertaining to the ship or the constellation Argo. See Argo.

See Argo.

2. Of or pertaining to Argeia, the district of Argos in Greece, or its inhab-

narigel (ar'gĕl), n. [Syr.] Either of two African asclepiadaceous plants (Solenostemma argel and Gomphocarpus fruticosus), the leaves of which are used to adulterate senna

άρετή virtue.] Science of virtue;—contr. with eudemonics. Ar'e-tas (ăr'ē-tās). Bib.



Enlarged.

ar'ge-mo'ne (är'jē-mō'nē), n. [L., a kind of herb, Gr. άργεμώνη a kind of poppy.] Bot. A small genus of papaveraceous plants, the prickly poppies, of tropical America

ar op agy, n. An Arcopagus or conclave. Obs.
ar ophane (ar 6-0-fam).
Arcopagus aretche. + Areach.
ar ophane (ar 6-0-fam).
Arcopagus aretche. + Areach.
ar ophane (ar 6-0-fam).
Arcopagus aretche. + Areach.
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aretche. + Areach.
aretche. + Areach.
Arcopagus arcopagus aretche. + Areach.
Arcopagus arco

ar'ga-la (är'gå-lå), n. [Hind. harqīlā.] a The adjutant bird. b The marabou.
Ar'ga-li'a (är'gä-lē'ä), n. [It.]

tina, a federal republic in South America.
7. See corn.
ar'gen-tite (-tit), n. [L. argentum silver.] Min. Native silver sulphide, AgsS, a sectile mineral of metallic luster and dark lead-gray color, occurring in isometric crystals and in masses, coatings, etc. It is a valuable ore of silver. H., 2-2-5. Sp. gr., 7:20-7-36.
ar'gen-tol (är'jen-töl; -töl), n. [L. argentum silver + 3d ot.] Pharm. An organic silver compound derived from quinoline. It is used as an antiseptic.
ar'gen-tom'6-ter (-töm'6-těr), n. [argentum + -meter.] Chem. & Photog. An instrument for measuring the amount of silver salt in a solution, as by finding the specific gravity. ar-gen'toms (är-jén-tőtás), a. Chem. Of, pertaining to, or containing, silver; — said of a few compounds which contain a higher proportion of silver than the corresponding argentic compounds; as, argentous chloride, AgsCl.
ar'gil (âr'jil), n. [F. argile, L. argilla white clay, Gr. āp-ytlàna, āp-ytlas, argil, āp-y6 white.] Clay; esp., potter's clay; also, formerly, alumina.
ar'gil-arce-o- (ār'ji-lā/shē-ō-). A combining form for argillaceous.

gillaceous.

ar'gill-la'ceous (-shūs), a. [L. argillaceus.] Of the nature of argil, or clay; of or containing clay; clayey. argillaceous marine salt, Old Chem., aluminium chloride.

ar'gill-lifer-ous (-lif'er-ūs), a. [L. argilla white clay + -ferous.] Producing or abounding in argil or clay.

ar'gill-life (ār'jī-līt), n. [Gr. ἀργιλλος clay + -lile.] Petrog. Argillaceous schist or slate; clay slate; porcellanite. Its color is bluish or blackish gray, sometimes greenish gray, brownish red, etc. — ar'gil-lift'(c (-lift'k), a.

A brother to Angelice in Roise. It ar'gest 4 (2.4) (2.4) (2.4) (2.4)

brownish red, etc. — ar'gil-litic (-lit'Ik), a.

A brother to Angelica in Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato."
He has an irresistible lance.
Ar'ga-las (air'ga-las), n. In Sidney's "Arcadia." Parthenia's
husband, slain by Amphialus.
ar'gan oil. See oil., Table J.
ar'gan ar (iir'ginz), n. pl. The
seeds of the argan tree.
Argan'te (airgan'te), n. In
Spenser's "Faërie Queene," a
gran'te (airgan'te), n. The
bravest of the infidel heroes in argan'tes (airgan'te), n. The
bravest of the infidel heroes in argan'tes (airgan'te), n. The
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guen, F. arguer, fr. L. argulare, freq. of arguere to make ar'gent-l'on (är'jënt-l'on), n. argin, argine, n. [It. argine.] lonic silver, Agr. See 10N. Fort. A salient, embankment, ar'gent-l'or (ar'gent-l'or), n. [F. argent-l'or), n. [F. arg

and the southwestern United States. They have mostly priciple saven and show the white or yellow flower in the fact can propy, has spread eastward over the United States. They have not the fact can propy, has spread eastward over the United States. They have a series of the price of the pri

shell, and is much smaller than the female.

Argonavtic (-nôt'flk), a. [L. Argonauticus.] Of or pertaining to the Argonauts.

Argo'ni-an (ar-go'ni-an), a. Astron. Of or pertaining to the constellation Argo; — used in the chemical classification of stars, and denoting likeness of spectrum to the spectrum of stars in Argo, which indicates hydrogen and protohydrogen

ar'got (ar'gō; ar'gŏt), n. [F.] A secret language or conventional slang peculiar to thieves, tramps, or vagabonds; flash; cant or class jargon. — ar-got'lc (ar-gŏt'lk), a.

Syn. - See CANT. ar'gue, Gr'gu), v. i.; ar'gued (-gud); ar'gu-ing. [ME. arguen, F. arguer, fr. L. argutare, freq. of arguere to make

clear.] 1. To offer reasons to support or overthrow a proposition, opinion, or measure; to use arguments; to reason.

Against Heaven's hand or will.

2. To contend in argument; to dispute; to reason;—followed by with; ss, you may argue with your friend without convincing him.

If you (Riygi), v. l. 1. To debate or discuss; to treat by reasoning; as, the counsel argued the cause before a full count.

To prove or evince; to manifest or exhibit by inference,

deduction, or reasoning.

So many laws argue so many sins.

Millon.

3. To persuade by reasons; as, to argue a man into a dif-

To persuade by reasons; as, to argue a man into a different opinion or out of a prejudice.
 To blame; to accuse; to charge with. Obs.
 Thoughts and expressions... which can be truly argued of obseenity, profaneness, or immorality.
 Syn. — Dispute, debate, reason, wince, expostulate, remonstrate, controvert. See Discuss.
 arguiy (argui-fi), v. t. &i. Also argify. [argue + -fy.] Collog, or Dial.
 To argue, or argue with, pertinaciously. "No time to graft."
 P. L. Ford.
 P. L. Ford.

what argufies sniv'ling and piping your eye? C. Dibdin.

What argusses sniv'ling and piping your eye? C. Dibdin.

ar'gu.ment (...mint), n. [F. argument, L. argumentum, str.

arguere to argue.] 1. Proof; evidence. Archaic.

There is... no more palpable and convincing argument of
the existence of a Dety.

Why, then, is it made a badge of wit and an argument of parts
for a man to commence atheis?

2. A reason or reasons offered in proof, to induce belief,
convince the mind, or persuade to action; reasoning expressed in words; as, an argument about, concerning, or
regarding a proposition, for or in favor of it, or against it.

3. Act or process of reasoning, or a controversy made up of
rational proofs; argumentation; discussion; disputation.

The argument is not about things, but names. Locke.

4. The subject matter of a discourse, writing, or artistic
representation; theme or topic; also, an abstract or sum-

4. The subject matter of a discourse, writing, or artistic representation; theme or topic; also, an abstract or sumary, as of the contents of a book, chapter, or poem.

You and love are still my arysment.
The abstract or arysment of the piece.
[Shields] with boastful arysment portrayed.

5. Matter of dispute or contention. Obs.
Sheathed their swords for lack of arysment.
Sheathed their swords for lack of arysment.
Sheathed their swords for lack of argument.
Sheathed their swords for lack of argument.
Sheathed their swords for lack of argument.
The abstract of a function dependent variable upon whose value that of a function dependen. The angle that fixes the direction of a complex number. Cf. Arsond Diagram.
The attention of a complex number. Cf. Arsond Diagram.
The attention of a complex number of the activate argument from design, an argument for the existence of God from the evidences of purpose or design in nature.—a., or variable, of integration, Mulh., the argument of the integrand; the variable with respect to which the integratain is performed;—denoted under the integral sign by the letter of prefixed, thus ff (2)dx.

Argumentalis. Of, performed from the property that (-mental), a. [L. argumentalis.] Of, per-

d prefixed, thus ff(x)dx.

ar'gu-men'tal (-mēn'tāl), a. [L. argumentalis.] Of, pertaining to, or containing, argument; argumentative.

ar'gu-men-ta'tion (-mēn-tā'shūn), n. [L. argumentatio: cf. F. argumentation.] 1. Act of forming reasons, making inductions, drawing conclusions, and applying them to the case in discussion; the operation of inferring propositions, not known or admitted as true, from facts or principles known, admitted, or proved to be true; a process of reasoning; argument.

Which manner of argumentation, how false and naught it is, ... every man that hath wit perceiveth.

2 Debate; discussion.

2. Debate; discussion.

Syn. -- See REASONING.

ar'gu-men'ta-tive (-mën'tā-tīv), a. 1. Consisting of, or characterized by, argument; containing a process of reasoning; controversial; as, an argumentative discourse.

2. Presumptive; indicative; as, the adaptation of things to their uses is argumentative of infinite wisdom in the Creator.

3. Given to argument: characterized by argument: dispu-

3. Given to argument; characterized by argument; disputatious; as, an argumentative man.
—argumentize (ar'gūmentiz), v. t. To argue. Obs. Wood.
Ar'gus (ar'gūmentiz), v. t. To argue. Obs. Wood.
Ar'gus (ar'gūm), n. [L., fr. Gr. 'Apyos.] 1. Gr. Myth.
Son of Zeus and Niobe, and founder of Argos and the Argive race. He had a hundred eyes, of which some were always awake, until Hermes charmed them to sleep and killed him. (See Io.) Hera used his eyes to ornament the peacock's tail.

peacock's tail.

2. Hence: One very vigilant; a watchful guardian.

3. Zool. Syn. of Argusianus.

Argus-eyed', a. Extremely observant; vigilant and sharp-

Ar-gu'si-a'nus (är-gu'shY-ā'nŭs), n. [NL.] Zoöl. A genus

consisting of the argus pheasants.

argus pheasant. a Any of several East Indian pheasants of the genus Argusianus, closely related to the peacock.

They are about the size of a domestic fowl, but the male has enormously long tail and wing feathers covered with ocellate spots. They fly poorly, but can run swiftly. A. argus is found on the Malay peninsula and in Sumatra; A. grayi in Borneo. b Sometimes, a tragopan.
argus shell. A gastropod shell (Cyprwa argus), with ocellate spots.

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argus is found on the Malay peninsula and in Sumatra;
A. grayi in Borneo. b Sometimes, a tragopan.

argus shell. A gastropod shell (Cyprae argus), with ocellate spots.

argus shell. A gastropod shell (Cyprae argus), with ocellate spots.

argus facil. A gastropod shell (Cyprae argus), with ocellate spots.

2. Sagacious; acute; subtle; shrewd.

The active preacher. . . the argute schoolman. Milman.

- argutely, adv. — argute/ness, n.

argyt'la (ār-jlrf-ā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. āpyupos silver.]

Med. Permanent dark discoloration of the skin due to the continued medicinal use of silver preparations.

argyto, argyt. Combining forms of Gr. āpyupos, silver.

- gryc'dite (ār-jlrf-ādi), n. [Gr. āpyupos), silver in silver.] Min. A steel-gray rare mineral of metallic luster;

composed of silver, germanium, and sulphur (AggGeSo).

271-a (ārf-ā; ārf-ā), n. [It., ultimately fr. L. aer. See

AIR.] Music. An air, melody, or tune; esp., a more elaborate, accompanied melody sung by a single voice, in operas, oratorios, cantatas, anthems, etc., as distinguished from simple airs or songs. Often opposed to recitative.

| ari-a iri-a, iri-a, iri-a iorm comprising three parts: a general theme, broadly outlined; a secondary part, often more elaborated; and a repetition of the first part with embellishments.— | a. di bra-vira (de brā-vōo'rā), a florid air demanding brilliant execution.— | a. par-lan'te (pār-lan'tā), a style of declamation, as in opera, intermediate between cantabile and recitative.

- art-a (a'rt-a') a fl., fr. L. -arius, forming adjectives and nouns.] A suffix used to form various Modern Latin names, as of many zoölogical groups of various ranks, and botanical genera: as, Actinaria; Madreporaria; Utricularia.

- Art-a'd'ne ('ār't-ān'), n. [L., fr. Gr. 'Apadōvn.] Gr.

- Myth. Daughter of Minos, King of Cretc. She fell in love with Theseus, and gave him a clew of thread to guide him out of the labyrinth in case he should slay the Minotaur (see Minotaur). Afterward she fied with Theseus, who abandoned her on the isle of Naxo

A compound suffix, forming adjectives and nouns.
 ARY. -AN.

See -ARY, AN. [ary-in-Iz'm), n. Arian doctrine or teachings.

—A'ri-an-ism [ary-in-Iz'm), n. Arian doctrine or teachings.
—A'ri-an-is'tic (-1s'tik), A'ri-an-is'ti-cal (-1'-kăi), a.

ar'i-cine (ăr'ī-sin; -sēn), n. Also -cin. [From Arica, Chile.]
A crystalline alkaloid, C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>26</sub>O<sub>4</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, found in cusco bark.

ar'id (ar'īd), a. [L. aridus, fr. arere to be dry: cf. F. aride.]
1. Exhausted of moisture; parched with heat; dry; barren. "An arid waste."

"Heat'ing in interact or life." dry or lifeless in style or

aride (arid), a. [L. ariatus, rr. arere to be dry: cf. F. ariate]. 1. Exhausted of moisture; parched with heat; dry; barren. "An arid waste." Thomson. 2. Wanting in interest or life; dry or lifeless in style or spirit; barren; jejune.

Syn. — See Day.

aridity (aridit), n.; pl. -ries (-tiz). [L. ariditas: cf. F. aridité.] State or quality of being arid; dryness; also, a thing that is arid.

arid-egite (arid-ējit), n. [From Ariège, France, its locality] Petron A. granular rock composed of dark-green.

a vine characterist in n. [From Ariège, France, its locality.] Petrog. A granular rock composed of dark-green spinel and pyroxene, with sometimes garnet, biotite, or hornblende. It occurs in dikes.

A'1-0! (\$\vec{a}'\text{I}-8!), n. [Heb. Ariēl. The literal meaning of the Hebrew is obscure; in the English figurative uses Ariel is probably associated with aërial.] 1. One of Erra's chief men (Ezra' vii. 16!, — hence used as a masc. proper name.

2. Jerusslem; — a poetical name used in Is. xxix. 1, 2, 7.

3. Myth. & Fiction. a In the demonology of the Cabala, a water spirit. b In medieval folk lore, a light, graceful spirit of the air. c In Shakespeare's "Tempest," an arry, tricksy spirit, changing shape at will to serve Prospero, his master. d In Milton's "Paradise Lost," one of the rebel angels, overthrown by Abdiel. e In Pope's "Rape of the Lock," a sylph, the special guardian of Belinda.

4. Astron. See Uranus.

5. [l. c.] An Australian flying phalanger of the genus

Astron. See Uranus.

[l. c.] An Australian flying phalanger of the genus

ariel petrel, a petrel (*Prion ariel*) of the Southern Ocean. — a. toucan, a brilliantly colored Brazilian toucan (*Rhamphastus ariel*).

tus ariel).
a'ri-el, n., or ariel gazelle. [Ar. aryil, ayyil, stag.] A gazelle (Gazella arabica) of Arabia and adjacent regions.
A'ri-es (a'ri-ez), n.; gen. Arietis (a-ri-e-tis). [L., rain.]
1. Astron. a A constellation between Pisces and Taurus,

pictorially represented as a ram. b The first of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters at the vernal equinox, about the 21st of March. See ston.

2. [I. c.] Roman Antiq. A battering-ram.

3. [I. c.] Roman Antiq. A since I arietta, dim. of aria; F. ariar'lette' (\$\frac{1}{2}\text{c}'1'-\frac{1}{2}\text{c}') \} ette.] Music. A short aria, or air.

3. [I. c.] A since I arietta, a consultation or a correctly; in a right way or form; without mistake or moral wrong or crime; as, to worship God aright.

4. [A-r'la-ra (\hat{c}-\hat{c}'-\hat{c}'-\hat{c}'-\hat{c}'), n. Also A-ri'ka-ree (-\hat{c}; \hat{c}-\hat{c}'-\hat{c}'\hat{c}').

3. [An idian of a Caddoan tribe formerly dwelling on the banks of the Missouri River in Nebraska, but later removed to Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

3. [A c.] [A c

(See ARILLODE).

ar'il-la-ry (Ar'Y-l\(\bar{a}\)-rY), a. Bot. Pertaining to an aril.

ar'il-late (-\(\bar{a}\)til-lat'ed (-\(\bar{a}\)til-do(), a. [Cf. NL. arillatus, F. arill\(\bar{e}\)]. Having an aril.

ar'il-lode (-\(\bar{e}\)do(), n. [arillus + 1st -ode.] Bot. A false aril; an aril originating from the micropyle instead of from the funicle or chalaza of the ovule. The mace of the nutmeg is an arillode.

ar'il-loid (-loid), a. [arillus + -oid.] Bot. Of the nature

ar'il-loid (-loid), a. [arillus + -oid.] Bot. Of the nature of an aril.

Ar'il-nasp (Δr'i'w̄s), n.; pl. -li(-i). [NL.] Bot. An aril.

Ar'i-masp (Ϫr'i-m̄sp), n.; L. pl. -mAspi (-m̄sp). [L. Arimaspi, pl., fr. Gr. 'Αρμασποι.] Class. Myth. One of a race of one-eyed men of Scythia represented as in constant strife with gryphons for the gold guarded by the latter. — Ar'i-maspi\_an (-mās'pi-ān), a. & n.

Ar'i-maspi\_an (-mās'pi-ān), a. & n.

Ar'ion (ā-ri'ōn; as a designation of various societies, etc., commonly pronounced ¾r'i-ẋn or ¾ri-ẋn; ef. Hypenon, etc.). [L., fr. Gr. 'Aρίων.] 1. A Greek poet of Lesbos, of about the 7th century B. c., a renowned player on the lyre. He gave a finished choral form to the dithyramb, fixing on fitty for the number of chorus singers, and dividing clearly the singing from the acting parts. While returning from a successful musical contest in Scily, he is falled to have been robbed by the sailors and cast into the sea, but to have been saved and carried to Tænarus by a dolphin, which his music had drawn to the ship.

2. Zoōi. A genus of alugs having the shell almost or quite wanting. It includes the common black slug (Arion aler) of Europe.

2. Zoöl. A genus of slugs having the shell almost or quite wanting. It includes the common black slug (Arion aler) of Europe.

Ariose (&ri-ōs; &ri-ōs'), a. [It. arioso, fr. aria air.] Characterized by melody, as distinguished from recitative.

B. xi-O'80 (&ri-ōs; &ri'-ōs'), a. [It. arioso, fr. aria air.] Characterized by melody, as distinguished from recitative.

B. xi-O'80 (&ri-ō'sō), adv. & a. [It.] Music. In the smooth and melodious style of an air; ariose. See ARIA.

Ari-sæ'ma (&ri'-sō'ma), n. [Nl.: Laris arum (Gr. āρου) + Gr. āµa blood; — in allusion to the red-blotched leaves of some species.] Bol. A large genus of araceous plants having flowers without perianth, borne at the base of the spadix, which is prolonged into a fleshy tip. They are natives of temperate and subtropical North America, Asia, and parts of Africa. A triphyllum is the Indian turnip, or jack-in-the-pulpit: A draconitum is the green dragon. See Jack-in-the-pulpit: A draconitum is the green dragon. See Jack-in-the-pulpit: A draconitum is the green dragon. See Jack-in-the-pulpit: A draconitum is the present dragon. [-12'n]: p. pr. & vb. n. A-RIS'ING (ā-rīz'); p. p. A-RIS'EN (-12'n'); p. pr. & vb. n. A-RIS'ING (ā-rīz'ng). [AS. ār'san, ā (see A., 2) + rīsan to rīse; cf. Goth urreisan to arise. See RISE.] 1. To come up from a lower to a higher position; to come above the horizon; to rise up from one's bed or place of repose; to ascend; rise; as, to arise from a sitting posture; a cloud arose; the sun ariseth; he arose early.

2. To spring up; to come into action, being, or notice; to become operative, sensible, or visible; to present itself; as, the waves of the sea arose; a persecution arose; the wrath of the king shall arise.

There arose up a new king.

A case in law vertile grown to respect to the one party, as well as of the cyling consists one rish to rise under the Constitution or a law of the Un

ar'guel. Var. of ARGEL.

| ar'gu-en'do (är'gū-ēn'dō).
|L.| Law. For, in, or by, arguing or reasoning. [argues.]
| ar'gu-er'(ar'gū-ēn), n. One who ar'gu. fig' (-fi'er), n. One who argunes. Collog.
| Ar'gu-lus (ār'gū-lūs), n. [NL., dim. of ARGUS.] Zoöl. See CARP LOUSE.

Ar guines (ar gd-lüs), n. [NL, dim. of Argus (är gd-lüs), n. [NL, dim. of Argus, 2. Zoöl. See CARL LOST. 1. [L. argumentari.] To grue Obs. Cower ar gumenta-live. Obs. Cower ar gumenta-live. Ref. Sp. ar gumenta-live. Obs. & R. Argumentalive. Obs. & R. Argumentum argumentum accumentum secommonly omitted; asin argumentum ad captandum, etc. (See AD CRUMENAN, AD CAPTANDUM, etc.)

Argumentum beculifum beculifum brugumentum force; an ad baculum argument.

f several East Indian pheasants closely related to the peacock.

ar'gnta'tion (ar'gla'shān), ar'gn'n is (ār'gla'shān), ar'gn'n ar'gn'n

grammarian and critic, of Alexandria, about 200 B. c.] A severe critic. Knowles.—Ar's tar'ohl-an. (-tair'kl-an.) a. ariffe. + Arriva.
[Iy.
ariffe. + Arriva.
ariffe. ariffe. [Iy.
ariffe. ariffe. [Iy.
ariffe. ariffe. [Iv. ariffe. ariffe. ariffe. ariffe. ariffe. [Iv. ariffe. ari

| Isomer. | 2. In Milton's "Paradise Lost." |
2. In Milton's "Paradise Lost." |
3. robel angel, overthrown by the seraph Abdiel. |
4. rolate (kir't-latt), v. t. v. i. |
4. ariolari, hariolari, to prophesy, hariolus soothsay-n. [L., fr. Gr. 'Αρίσταρχος ;
4. [L., fr. Gr. 'Αρίσ

ar'is-tarch-y (ăr'îs-tăr-k'), n.; pl. -такснієв (-k'iε). [Gr. άραταρχία.] Government by the best men. a-ris/tate (ά-r'is'tāt), a. [L. aristatus, fr. arista awn.] 1. Bot. Having a pointed, beardlike appendage, as the glumes of

Having a pointed, beardlike appendage, as the glumes of wheat; awned.

2. Zoöl. Having a slender, sharp, or spinelike tip.

aristo. A combining form from Greek ἄριστος, best, as in aristoracy, Aristolochia.

ar'is-toc'ra-cy (ἄr'Is-tök'rά-si), n.; pl.-cies (-siz). [Gr. άριστοκρατία; ἄριστος best+κρατεύ to be strong, to rule, κράτος strength: cf. F. aristoratie.] I. Government or rule by the best; hence, government by a relatively small privileged class or order. Also, the ruling body of such a government. government.

Right not our quest in this, I will protest them To all the world, no aristocracy.

The aristocracy of Venice hath admitted so many abuses trough the degeneracy of the nobies, that the period of its dura on seems to approach.

As used by control of the seems to approach.

tion seems to approach.

Swift.

2. As used by some political scientists, any form of government, or a sovereignty or state, in which the sovereignty is vested in a minority.

I must define . . . the aristocracy to be the sovereignty of the minority.

J. W. Burgess.

minority.

3. The nobles or chief persons in a state; a privileged class or patrician order; in a popular use, those who are regarded as superior to the rest of the community, as in rank, fortune, or intellect.

a-ris'to-crat (a-ris'tō-krăt; ăr'is-tō-krăt; 277), n. [F. aris-

as superior to the rest of the community, as in rank, fortune, or intellect.

a-ris'to-orat (a-ris'tō-krāt; ăr'is-tō-krāt; 277), n. [F. aris-to-orat (a-ris'tō-krāt; ăr'is-tō-krāt; 277), n. [F. aris-to-orate.]

2. One who has the sympathies, habits, and temper of mind common among the members of a ruling class.

3. One who favors an aristocracy as a form of government, or believes that the aristocracy as a form of government, or believes that the aristocracy should govern.

His whole iamily are accused of being aristocrats. Romilly.

Ar'is-to-orat'io (ār'is-tō-krāt'it; ā-ris-') [a. [Gr. ἀριστο-ar'is-to-orat'io (ār'is-tō-krāt'it; ā-ris-')] [a. [Gr. ἀριστο-ar'is-to-orat'i-cal (-krāt'l-kāl)] | κρατικός: cf.

F. aristocratique.] 1. Of or pertaining to an aristocracy; consisting in, or favoring, a government of nobles, or principal men; as, an aristocratic constitution.

2. Partaking of aristocracy; befitting aristocracy; characteristic of, or originating with, the aristocracy; as, an aristocratic measure; aristocratic pride or manners.—ar'-is-to-crat'i-cal-ly, adv.—ar'is-to-orat'i-cal-noss, n.

a-ris'to-crat'is (ā-ris'tō-krāt'īz'm; ¾r's-tō-, n. The principles of aristocrats.

ar'is-tol (ār'fs-tōl); -tōl), n. [aristo-+ 3d -ol.] Pharm. A red-brown powder prepared from thymol and iodine, used as a substitute for iodoform.

Ar'is-to-loc'hi-a (¾r's-tō-lō'k'-ā), n. [NL., fr. L. aristo-lochia a plant useful in childbirth, fr. Gr. ἀριστολόχεια; ἀριστος best + λοχεια childbirth.] Bol. A large genus of herbs or woody vines, the birthworts, having pungent aromatic rootstocks and very irregular flowers. The European birthwort (A. elemalitis) and related species were once reputed in medicine. See goose plower, Dutchan's-pipe.

Ar'is-to-loc'hi-a (e-e-sa (ē-sa-5), n. pl. [NL.] Bol. A family of erect or climbing herbs or shrubs (order Aristolochiales), the birthwort family, having alternate petioled leaves and apetalous regular or irregular flowers, the calyx mostily corollalike. It contains 5 genera and about 200 species, chiefly

distinguished by the tubular perlanth.

ar'is-tol'ogy (är'is-töl'ö-j'i), n. [Gr. ἄριστον breakfast, luncheon + -logy.] Science of dining. Quart. Rev. — ar'is-to-log'i-cal (-tō-lōj'i-kāl), α. — ar'is-tol'o-gist (-tōl'ō-si

lower of Aristotle; an adherent of Aristotle's theories or of theories supposed to be Aristotle's.

Aristotedian categories. Sec category. — A. logic, the logic of Aristotle, the central achievement of which was the doctrine of the syllogism; more broadly, the traditional or formal logic following the line of development inaugurated by Aristotle. See Logic. — A. sorties. See sorties.

Aristotefilan-ism (fiz'm), n. The philosophy of Aristotle (b. 34 s. c., at Stagira; d. 322 s. c.), commonly held to be the greatest philosophical thinker of all time. Dante calls him "The master of those who know." Heggl speaks of him as "one of the richest and most comprehensive geniuses that ever appeared, a man beside whom no age can furnish an equal; he is of all the ancients the most worthy of study." Aristotle adopts his first principle from Plato (see PLATONISM), namely, that of the self-activity of an intelligent first cause of all. But he rejects Plato's expression self-moved (used by him for self-activity) and substitutes for it unmoved mover, to imply a causality unlimited by space and time and matter (in his "Physics"). On further reflection, in his "Metaphysics," he finds that the unmoved mover is a self-knowing Reason (Nóŋars vojorœus), creative (noɪnɪrucos), and self-contemplating (θεωρείν = expressing a knowing of pure ideas elevated above sense perception and mere experience). Plato had all this, but did not use it to explain the world of nature and man. Aristotle takes for his task this work of explanation, and inventories the several orders of being in the world, always attempting to show how a given order of being

pher Aristopous. Obs.

Aristo-bo'lus (ār'is-tō-bō'lūs).

Bib.

Aristo-bu'lus (-bu'lūs).

Bib.

Aristo-crat'-i-cism
(-krāt'rstz'm), n. See -1sM.

Aristo-de-moc'rs-cy, n. Govar'is-to-de-moc'rs-cy, n. Govar'is-to-de-moc'rs-cy, n. Gov-

world, always attempting to show how a given order of deling a factoratic distributions.

Ar'1s-tarch-y (ār'1s-tār-k), n. Aριστον μέτρον (ά-ris'tŏn me'tron, or (Gr.) Ar'1s-tār-k), n. Aριστον μέτρον (ά-ris'tŏn me'tron, or (Gr.) Aριστον μέτρον (ά-ris'tŏn me'tron, or (Gr.) Aristote Ar'1s-to'lo's dic'tum (ār'1s-tō-bo'lo's dic'tum (

shows traces of the divine form-giving cause, whether that order belongs to inorganic or to organic being; whether to plants, animals, or men; or whether to human institutions, the home, the nation, the making of moral customs, language, logic, hetoric, or to science and philosophy. His works that survive contain over a million words in Greek, of which one eighth (18) or the treatises on logic; one tenth (18) to psychology; one fifth (18) to ethics one seventh (14) to metaphysics; one fourth (28) to animals and plants; the remant to politics, conomics, meteorology, rhetoric, poetics, colors, sounds, grammar, the winds, the heavens, the earth, etc. Many of the greatest systems of philosophy or to Aristotle their chief ideas and methods, as politics, the Scholes and Liboureans, these Patoniss; and unservous others. Many articles in distributions of the color of the

crate. Fotentialty, Actualty, Substace, Cause, Idea, Form and Matter, Katharsis, Theoretic Virtues, Nous, Category, Soul (and others).

Aris-to-levic (âr'is-tō-tēl'īk), a. Pertaining to Aristotle or to his philosophy. "Aristotelic usage." Sir W. Hamilton.

Aris-to'le's lan'tern (âr'īs-tōt'lz). Zööl.

The five converging jaws and accessory ossicles of sea urchins.

a-ris'to-type' (ἀ-ris'tō-tip'), n. [aristo-+-type.] Photog. Orig., a printing-out process using paper coated with silver chloride in gelatin; now, any such process using silver salts in either collodion or gelatin; also, a prints om made.

a-ris'tu-late (-tō-lāt), a. [Dim. fr. aristate.] Aristotle's Bol. Having a short beard or awn.

a-rith'me-tic (a-rith'mē-tik), n. [ME. arsmetike, OF. arismetique, F. arithmétique, L. arithmética, f. Gr. āριθμητική (sc. τέχνη), fr. aριθμητικόs arithmetica, βριθμείν to number, aριθμός number. The modern Eng. and French forms are accommodated to the Greek; the ME. forms were confused with L. ars art and metricus metric.] 1. The science of numbers; the art of computation by figures.

2. A book containing the principles of this science.

arithmetic of sines, analytical trigonometry.

arith-met'cal (ă'fth-mēt'-kāl), a. Of or pertaining to arithmetic; according to the rules or methods of arithmetic.

arith-met'i-cal (är'th-met'i-kål), a. Of or pertaining to arith-metic; according to the rules or methods of arithmetic, actrimmetic complement of a logarithm. See under Logarithm. See under Logarithm.—See under Logarithmetical complement of 6, and 16 of 84.—See meak kind divided by the number of the values; the average.—A. progression, or series, one whose elements progress by a constant difference (positive or negative); as, 1, 3, 5, 7, ...; 4, 1, -2, -5, ...; a, a ± d, a ± 2d, ...—See proportion.—See proportion.—See arithmeticien.] One skilled in arithmetic.

a-rith/me-ti-za/tion (-ti-za/shūn; ti-za/-), n. Math. The basing of all rigorous proofs upon the fundamental postulates of number.

a-rith/me-tize (a-rith/me-tiz), v. i. To perform arithmeti-

a-rith'me-tize (d-rith'mē-tīz), v. i. To perform arithmetical operations. Obs. or R. a-rith'mo- (a-rith'mo-). A combining form from Greek

a-rith'mo-graph (-graf), n. [arithmo-+-graph.] A kind

apubos, number.

apubos, number.

arithmo-graph (graf), n. [arithmo-+-graph.] A kind of machine for computation.

arithmo-ma'nia (-ma'ni-a), n. [NL:, arithmo-+ mania.] Med. Monomania as to numbers.

ar'ith-mom'e-ter (ar'ith-mom'e-ter), n. [arithmo-+-meter.] A calculating machine.

ar't-tum (-a'r'i-tm). [L. arium. See -arr.] A suffix in certain words fr. Latin, meaning: connected with, employed in, place for; as in honorarium, frigidarium, aquarium.

Ar'i-zo'na (ar'i-zo'na), n. A State of the United States.

Arizona gourd, the calabazilla. — A. palm, the fanleaf palm Neowashingtonia filamentosa. — A. raby, a ruby-colored garnet (var. pyrope) from the southwestern United States.

ark (ark), n. [ME. ark, arke, arche, AS. arc, earc, earce, fr. L. arca, it. arceer to inclose, keep off; akin to Gr. apreciv to keep off. Cf. Arch, n.] 1. A chest, coffer, covered basket, or other close receptacle, as for money, bonds, etc., or now, Dial. Eng., a bin or hutch, as for grain. Obs. or Dial.

Bearing that precious relie in an ark. Spenser.

His [the Iew's] choice of a dwelling place seems to have been confined to those towns which had "arks." or as we might say

His [the Jew's] choice of a dwelling place seems to have been onfined to those towns which had "arks," or as we might say loan registries."

Pollock & Mait. His [the Jew's] choice of a dwelling place seems to have been confined to those towns which had "arks," or as we might say "loan registries."

I Jewish Hist. The oblong chest of acacia wood, overlaid with gold, which supported the mercy seat with its golden cherubs, and occupied the most sacred place in the sanctuary. In it Moses placed the two tables of stone containing the ten commandments. Called also the Ark of the Covenant, Ark of Testimony.

The vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved during the Deluge. (Gen. vi.) Hence, any place of refuge.

A large flatboat used on western American rivers to carry produce to market; —formerly called also broadhorn.

A wanigan. Local, U.S.

Arkan-sas (\$\vec{k}^{2} \text{kin-so}\$), n. A State, or a river, of the United States.

United States.

Arkansas cabbage, a tall brassicaceous herb of the southwestern United States (Streptanthus maculatus).— A. stone, a superior variety of novaculite found in the Ouachita Mountains in Arkansas; also, a whetstone made of it.

made of it.

ar-kose' (är-kōs'), n. [F.] Petrog.
A sandstone derived from the disintegration of granite or gueiss, and characterized by feldspar fragments.—ar-kos'io (är-kōs''k), a

ark shell. A marine bivalve shell
of the genius Arca or its allies.

size. Atlantic coast.



of the genius Arca or its allies.

size. Atlantic coast.

ber.] Principle of numbers; arithmetic. Rare. Oxf. E. D. arithmocracy (&rithmok/- racay). Arithmocracy (&rithmok/- racay). I arithmo-t-cracy.]
Rule of the numerical majority. R.—arithmocram, n. [arithmo-t-gram.] A number made up by the numerical values of the letters in a word or phrase, as the apocally pitc number.

arithmograchy. Rept. (&rithmot-gram, n. [arithmo-t-gram, n. [arithmo-t-gram, n. [arithmot-gam, n. [arit

aries (ärlz), n. pl. [Cf. F. arrhes, Scot. airles. Cf. Earles Penny.] Money given in proof of a bargain; money paid to bind a bargain, esp. in the hiring of servants; earnest money. Fig., earnest or foretaste. Scot. & North. Eng.

Dial. The giving of arles or earnest is only necessary — in proof that the parties thought they had concluded an agreement — if custom so demands; and even then, though requisite to fix the bargain, it cannot bar locus positientize if the contract be otherwise void.

so demands; and even then, though requisite to fix the bargain, it cannot bar locus penitentize if the contract be otherwise voidable.

Arm (arm), n. [See Arms.] Mil. a A branch of the military service; as, the infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers are the arms of a modern army. b A weapon of offense or defense; an instrument of warfare;—see Arms.

Arm, v. t.; Armen (armd.) Arm/ins. [ME. armen, F. armer, fr. L. armare, fr. arma, pl., arms. See Arms.] 1. To furnish or equip with weapons of offense or defense; as, to arm soldiers; to arm the country.

Abram ... armed his trained servants. Gen. xiv. 14.

7. To cover or furnish with a plate, or with whatever will add strength, force, security, or efficiency; as, to arm the hilt of a sword; to arm a hook in angling.

7. Fig.: To furnish with means of defense; to prepare for resistance; to fortify, in a moral sense.

Arm yourselves ... with the same mind. 1 Pet. iv. 1.

To equip or fit out for action or operation; as: a To free the plunger of (a percussion fuse) from the wire, pin, or other safety device, so as to allow the plunger to driven against the cap. b To grease the socket at the end of (a sounding lead) in order to fetch up a specimen of the sea bottom. C To fit (a magnet) with an armature. d To roll rope yarns about (a crossbar shot) to facilitate ramming it home, and to prevent its ends from catching any accidental inequalities in the bore. e To provide (a telescope) with a battery of suitable eyepieces.

Arm, v. i. To provide one's self with arms, weapons, or means of attack or resistance; to take arms. "Tis time to arm."

Shak.

Arm, . [AS. arm, earm; akin to OHG. aram, G., D.,

means of attack or resistance; to take arms. "Tis time to arm."

ATM, n. [AS. arm, earm; akin to OHG. aram, 6., D., Dan., & Sw. arm, Icel. armr, Goth. arms, L. armus arm, shoulder, Skr. årma arm.] 1. A human upper limb;—often restricted to the part between the shoulder and the wrist; in Anal. sometimes restricted to the part above the elbow.

2. Anything resembling or corresponding to an arm; as: a The fore limb of a vertebrate, as of a bear; often, only the part from the shoulder to the carpal joint. b A limb, or locomotive or prehensile organ, of an invertebrate animal. c A branch of a tree. d A slender part of an instrument, machine, or mechanical appliance, projecting from a trunk, axis, or fulcrum; as: (1) the leverage (which see) of a couple or a force; (2) the spindle attachment which carries the revolving sweep board used in founding to form molds in sand or loam; (3) the rod of a steelyard, etc. e Naut. The end of a yard; also, the part of an anchor from the crown to the fluke. See Anchor. f An inlet of water from the sea or other body of water. g A support for the elbow, at the side of a chair, the end of a sofa, etc. h Falconry. The leg of a hawk from the thigh to the foot.

3. Fig.: Power; might; strength; support; as, the secular arm; the arm of the law.

usar arm; the arm of the law.

To whom is the arm of the Lord revealed? Is. liii. 1.

arm of fiesh, human strength or aid.—arm in arm, with the arm of one linked in the arm of another. "When arm in arm we went along." Tennyason.—to make a long reach with the arm. Colloq.

arm, v. t. To take by the arm; to take in one's arms. Obs.

Arm your prize;

I know you will not lose him. Two N. Kins.

Arm your prize:

I know you will not lose him. Two N. Kins.

arm, v. i. To develop lateral shoots or branches, as the hop or pole bean; as, the hops are well armed out.

armada (är.mäda; 277), n. [Sp. armada, IL. armata, fr. L. armare to arm. See Arm, v. t.; cf. Army.] 1. A fleet of armed ships; a squadron. Specif., the Spaish, or Invincible, Armada, a famous naval armament, or expedition, sent by Philip II. of Spain against England, in 1988. It was dispersed, and in great part destroyed, by the English fleet and by storms.

2. A large warship. Obs. or Archaic.

To fight single-handed ... with four great armadas and two galleys.

3. An armament.

galleys.
3. An armament.
ar/ma-dil/10 (är/må-dYl/ō), n.; pl. -108 (-ōz). [Sp. arma-dillo, dim. of armado armed, p. p. of armar to arm. So called from being armed with a bony shell.] 1. Any mammal of the order Edentata and of the family Dasypodids. The body and head are incased in an armor of small bony





Armadillo (Tolypeutes tricinctus). A Walking ; B Rolled up.

Armania (Tougraues artenees). A whitein ; B Robet dy.
plates. They burrow in the earth, seldom going abroad
except at night, and, when attacked, some species can curl
up into a ball, presenting the armor on all sides. Their
flesh is good food. The armadillos are confined to South and
tropical America except one (the peba), which is found as
far north as Texas. See PEBA, POYOU, TATOUAY.

2. [cap.] A genus of pill bugs. See Fill Bug. Ir'ma'gnac' (är'mā'nyāk'), n. [F.] A superior brandy made in the south of France, in the region formerly called Armagnac.

Ar'ma'gnacs' (är'må'nyåks'), n. pl.; sing. Armagnac. [After Bernard VII., Count of Armagnac, their leader.] The

[After Bernard VII., Count of Armagnac, their leader.] The its locality.] Min. A variety of a brookite, in thick black crystals.

Ark'ite, n. One of a Cannanite tribe so called from their city, Arka, which became famous for the worship of Astarte.

Gen. x. If, I Chron. i. 15. ark'ite, a. Belonging to the ark. Kare. — n. A dweller in the ark. Kare. — n. A dweller in the ark. Kare.

Arientite (firk'soft-It), ford in Greenland.] Min. Chiolite.

n. [It.] See MASKED COMEDY. arles penny. Arles, or earnest money.

arientite (firk'soft-It), ford in the Arksur flord in Greenland.] Min. Chiolite.

n. [It.] See MASKED COMEDY. arles penny. Arles, or earnest money.

arientite flore in the flore in

Orleanist faction in France in the reigns (1380-1461) of Charles VI. and VII., which fought with the Burgundian faction. Armagnac soldiers later engaged in irregular warfare and served as mercenaries, as in the war between Frederick III. of Germany and the Swiss (sometimes called the Armagnac war).

Bryma-ment (ar'md-ment), n. [L. armamenta, pl., utensils, esp. the tackle of a ship, fr. armare to arm: cf. LL. armamentum, F. armement.] 1. A body of forces equipped for war; — used either of a land or naval force. "The whole united armament of Greece."

2. Mil & Naw All the gums torpedees, small arms with

whole united armament of Greece." Glover.

2. Mil. & Nav. All the guns, torpedoes, small arms, with their equipments and other weapons, including a ram (when present), belonging to a ship or a fortification or to an entire coast defense system.

3. Any equipment, or act of equipping, for resistance.

ar'ma.men.ta'ri.um (-mēn.tā'ri.um), n. [L. arsenal.]

The equipment of instruments or medicines used by a medical man.

ical man.

Ar'ma-toles (är'mā-tōlz) or Ar'ma-to'li (-tō'lī), n. pl.

[Prob. fr. Armatolia, a district (14th century) inhabited by freemen.] A powerful body of Christian Greek mercenaries in the Turkish service from the 15th century to the war of Greek independence in 1821, when many of them joined the Greeks. Their power declined at the close of the 18th century under the opposition of the Porte.

the Greeks. Their power declined at the close of the lotte armature (-tgr), n. [L. armatura, fr. armare to arm: cf. F. armature. See ARM, v. L., ARMOR.] 1. Armor; armament; whatever is worn or used for the protection and defense of the body. Hence, a protective covering resembling or likened to such armor; as: a A covering of flat wire wound about a cable. b Biol. An organ or structure serving as, or comparable to, a weapon of offense or defense, as the teeth, the thorns of plants, etc.

2. Magnetism. A piece of softiron or steel used to connect the poles of a magnet or of adjacent magnets. It may be used to preserve the intensity of magnetization (when it is called a keeper), to support a load, to make signals by its motions to and from the magnet (as in the telegraph), etc.

3. Elec. a That part of a dynamo-electric machine carrying the conductors whose relative movement through the magnetic field between the pole pieces causes an electric current to be induced in the conductors (as in the dynamo), or which by having a current passed through them are current to be induced in the conductors (as in the dynamo), or which by having a current passed through them are caused by electro-magnetic induction to move through this field (as in the motor). An armature usually consists of a core of laminated soft iron, fixed on a central spindle and wound with conductors in any of several particular ways, these conductors being connected up to the segments of the commutator, which is also rigidly fixed to the spindle. See DYNAMO, Illust. b The metallic coating of a Leyden jar. c One of the strips of paper on the stationary plate of a Holtz machine.

4. Arch. Iron bars or framing employed for the consolidation of a building, as in sustaining slender columns, holding up canopies, stiffening glass windows, etc.

ar'ma-ture, v. t. Elec. To furnish or provide with an armature; as, the armaturing of a cable.

ar'ma-ture, v. t. Elec. To furnish or provide with an armature; as, the armaturing of a cable.

arm board. Leather Working. A graining board made without grooves, from the outer bark of cork oak.

arm'chair' (ārm'chār'), n. A chair with arms to support the elbows or forearms.

arme' blanche', 1' (lárm' blänsh'); pl. LES ARMES BLANCHES (lā'zārm' blānsh'), [F., lit., white arm.] Mil. A cutting or thrusting weapon such as the saber or lance, as distinguished from a firearm, esp. as used by cavalry.

When two hodiesed cavalry meet. ... shock textics and "zerme."

as distinguished from a firearm, esp. as used by cavalry. When two bodies of eavalry meet, ... shock tactics and l'arme blanche are ... the speediest, the traditional, and the most natural method of deciding the issue. Encyc. Britanarmed (armd), p. a. Fitted with (such or so many) arms. "Shoulders broad ... armed long and round." Beau. & Fl. armed (armd), p. a. 1. Furnished with weapons of offense or defense; furnished with the means of security or protection. "An armed host." Dryden. 2. Furnished with whatever serves to add strength, force,

or efficiency.

2. Furnished with whatever serves to add strength, force, or efficiency.

3. Her. a Generally, blazoned. b Represented with horns, beak, talons, etc., or having them of a specified tincture;—said of beasts and birds of prey; as, an eagle gules, armed or.

armed at all points, Blazoning, completely incased in armor, sometimes described as armed cap-a-ple.—a. en aftics, Naul., partially armed. See pr.Urs.—a. magnet, a magnet provided with an armature.—a. neatrality, the position of a nation or group of nations neutral to powers at war with each other, but armed to repulse agression by either belligerent; also, the states taking such position; specif. [cap.]: a A league, hostile to British interests, made in 1860 by the Baltic powers (Russia, Denmark, and Sweden) and soon acceded to by other states, which, among other things, declared the doctrine that free ships make free goods and limited articles to be treated as contraband. D A second similar league made in 1860, but not acceded to by England.—a. peace, peace secured by the maintenance of an armament.—A. Solder of Democracy, a sobriquet of Napoleon Bonaparte.—a. tapeworm, a tapeworm (Tania solium) having two rows of hooks on the head; the pork tapeworm. It is a dangerous pest of man, esp. in European countries. Its larvæ, called bladder worms, are found in, and are the cause of, measly pork.—a. to the teeth, completely equipped with arms.

Armeria. an (Ar-mērin-ēn). Of or pert. to Armenia or Armenians.

Armeria is in tooth powders. It was formerly used in medicine.—A. Church, the national church of Armenia, established about 301 by Bishop Gregory the Illuminator, and hence the earliest national Christian Church. Its head, named, probably with reference.

hence the earliest national Christian Church. Its head, named, probably with reference to the battlefield of Megiddo.

\*\*Ret.\*\* xvi. is.

\*\*ar'ms-men' tary, n. [L. arma-mentarium.] An armory: a magazine or arsenal; hence, a physician's equipment of mediant mediant and the second of the second of

since 366, is the Catholicos, and since the Council of Chalcedon in 451, the decrees of which it rejected, it has been independent of the Eastern Church. Its doctrines and practices resemble in the main those of the Eastern Church, although many modifications and the secession of the United Armenian sect have come about through the repeated negotiations of Rome. — Armenian cumin, caraway. — A. liturgy. See LTURGRY, I. — A. stone. a An earthy blue carbonate of copper formerly used in medicine. b Lapis lazuli:—so called in commerce. c Emery. — A. version (of the Bibble). See VERSION.

LITURGY, 1, I.—A. stone. A An earthy blue carbonate of copper formerly used in medicine. b Lapis lazuli:—so called in commerce. c Emery.—A version (of the Bible). See version.

Ar.me'ni-an (a:-mē'ni-ān), n. 1. An individual of a Caucasic race chiefly dwelling in Armenia. The Armenians are brachycephalous, brunet, and of medium stature; they are characterized by peaceableness, thrift, and business acumen. They number about five million. Since the 6th century B. C., when they first appear in history, they have been repeatedly subject to rival Eastern and Western powers.

2. The Armenian language. It has a special alphabet of Seletter, traditionally ascribed to the patriarch Mesrob, and probably based upon the Greek, though containing symbols like the Persian and classed by some as Iranian inorigin. The alphabet is called also Mesropian (which see). See INDO-EUROPEAN.

3. Eccl. An adherent of the Armenian Church.

Ar-men'Ic (i:-mēn'Ik), a. Of or pertaining to the Armenian language or tongues of the same stock.

Ar-me'noid (i:-mē'noid), a. [Armentan + -oid.] Resembling the Armenian race; of a type similar to the Armenian ar'met (ix'm'Bt), n. [F., dim. of arme arm.] A late and perfected kind of medieval helmet, distinguished by closing neatly round the head by means of hinges following the contour of chin and neck. It surpassed the heaume, basinet, and sallet in combining lightness and convenience with complete protection.

The armet or closed helmet, first heard of in 1443. . . Its use was exclusively for mounted combatants. J. S. Gardner.

2. A hole for the arm in a garment; armseye.

Ar-mi'dole' (i:m'hōl'), n. [arm + hole.] 1. The cavity under the shoulder; the armpit.

2. A hole for the arm in a garment; armseye.

Ar-mi'dole' (i:m'hōl'); h., [arm + hole.] 1. The cavity under the shoulder; the armpit.

2. A hole for the arm in a garment; armseye.

Ar-mi'dole' (i:m'hōl'); h., [arm + hole.] 1. The cavity of the sum of

younger sons of peers. ar-mig'er-ous (ar-mij'er-us), a. Bearing (heraldic) arms.

rounger sons of peers. are the entest sons of knights or of the younger sons of peers.

Armig'er-ous (är-ml'j'er-üs), a. Bearing (heraldic) arms. R. "The armigerous part of the population." De Quincey.

Armill (är'ml'), n. [L. armilla a bracelet, fr. armus arm: cf. OF. armille.] 1. A bracelet. Obs.

2. An ancient astronomical instrument for determining the equinoxes and solstices by the shadows cast by the sun. When composed of one ring placed in the plane of the equator it was called an equinoctial armil; when of two or more rings, one in the plane of the meridian, a solstitial armil.

Armilla'ri-a (är'ml-l\vec{s}r'-\vec{a}), n. [NL. fr. L. armilla bracelet: — from its ring-shaped velum.] Bot. A small genus of agaricaceous fungi having white spores and blue juice. They are edible. Also [l. c.], a plant of this genus.

Armill-ary (\vec{a}'ml-l\vec{a}-ry) (\vec{a}-ry) (\vec{a}'ml-l\vec{a}-ry) (\vec{a}'ry) (\vec{a}'ry) (\vec{a}'ry) (\vec{a}'ry) (\vec{a}'ry) (

specif., heraldic arms.

S. A part or fitting put upon a thing to complete it or fit lt for action; as: a The tallow with which a sounding lead is armed. See ARM,  $v.\ t.$ , 5 b. b Naul. (1) pl. Red dress cloths formerly hung fore and aft outside of a ship's upper works on holidays. (2) A kind of boarding nettings. c The

cloths formerly hung fore and att outside of a snip's upper works on holidays. (2) A kind of boarding nettings. 6 The armature of a magnet.

arming press, Bookbinding, a blocking press;—so called esp. when used for stamping heraldic arms.

Ar-min'i-an (\(\text{armin'}\) T-\text{an}\), a. Of or pertaining to James Arminius (1560-1609), a Dutch Protestant divine, or his followers, or their doctriness.

Arminia Baptists. See Baptist, n.

Arminia Baptists. See Baptist, n.

Arminia Haptists. See Baptist, n.

Arminia Haptists. See Baptist, n.

Arminia Harminianist;— called also a Remonstrant.

Armin'i-an-ism (-Iz'm), n. The Arminian doctrines or tenests. The five articles of this system are: 1. Conditional election and reprobation, in opposition to the absolute predestination taught by Calvin. 2. Universal redemption, or that the atomement was made by Christ for all mankind, though none but believers can be partakers of the benefit.

3. That man, in order to exercise true faith, must be regenerated and renewed by the operation of the Holy Spirit, which is the gift of God. 4. That man may resist divine grace.

5. That man may relapse from a state of grace; in opposition to Calvin's doctrine of the perseverance of the saints. They were condemned by the synod of Dort, 1619, but have been widespread among Protestant denominations. The theology of the Wesleyans of Great Britain and Methodists of America is Arminian. Gf. Calvinism.

and Methodists of America is Arminian. Cf. Calvinism.

arme. † Arm., arm., harm.

ar.mellin. † Errellin.

Ar.me'ni-ac,a: [L.Armeniaca.]

Armer'ni-ac,a: [From armeniaca.]

armen'i-a' ceous (är-men'i-a'-a)

arm'en arm'en arm'en-

Ar-min'i-an-ize (är-min'i-ăn-īz), v. t. & i. To bring or go over to Arminian views or doctrines. — Ar-min'i-an-iz'er

(-īz/er), n. ar-mip'o-tence (ar-mip'o-tens), n. [L. armipotentia.]

over to Arminian views of doctrines.—Aradia Pair a decizion, n.

ar.mip'o-tence (är-mip'ō-těns), n. [L. armipotentia.]

Power in arms. Rare.

ar.mip'o-tent (-těnt), a. [L. armipotens; arma arms + potens powerful.] Powerful in arms; nighty in battle.

The temple stood of Mars armipotent. Dryden.

ar'mi-stice (är-mi-stis), n. [F., fr. NL. armistitium; arma arms + stare, statum (combining form, stitum), to stand still.] A brief cessation of arms, by convention; a temporary suspension of hostilities, by agreement; a truce. It may be particular, applying only to a section of the theater of war, or general.

Anamistice suspends military operations by mutual agreement between the beligerent parties of its duration is not fixed, the beligerent parties can result that the time agreed upon, in secondance with the terms of the armistice.

Anamistice with the terms of the armistice.

2. An arm ring; a bracelet or band for the upper arm; also, a short bandlike sleeve.

3. A piece of armor for the arm.

ar'moter' (Ar'mwar'), n. [F. See Amer.] A kind of large cupboard; an ambry.

ar'mor, ar'mour (är'mër), n. [ME. armure, fr. F. armure, OF. armetire, fr. L. armatura. See Armature.] 1. Defensive arms for the body; any clothing or covering worn to protect one's person in battle. Armor has been generally of metal, although lighter and cheaper substitutes of skins, quilted cloth, horn, hardened leather, etc., have at various times been used. Beginning with the 12th century, the use of the crossbow and the experience of the crusdeeled to a great development of European armor, which from this time may be roughly classified in four periods: a 10th neter the close-stitute helme twas the constant feature. In the 13th century the use of the rossbow and man the superior of the crusdeeled to a great development of European armor, which from this time may be roughly class and mittens and leg coverings added. Later, the joints began to be reënforced with plates. b 1300-1400. Mired mail and plate armor.





1. Mail Armor, Brass of 2. Plate Armor, α Helmet with Bea-Sir Roger de Trumping-ton, 1289. α Tilting Helm; ε Epauliere; α Pallette; e Breast-b Mail Coff; ε Allette; plate; plate; β Hausert; g Cubitiere; ħ α Hauberk; e Surcoat; f α Hauberk; e Surcoat; f α Hausers; g Genouillere; let; l'Cuisse; m Genouillère; ħ β Spur; i Shield; j Sword.

Chauses; g Genoulier; k: (L' Guisse; m' Genoulier; h' Spur; Shield; J'Sword.

The basinet was worn under the huge sugar-loaf helm, with the camail over the neck. In the latter part of the 14th century splinted armor became general, arms and legs were incased in plates, and laminated guards were added for the shoulder and elbow. Mail was commonly worn over the quilted gambeson, and covered in turn with a rich emblazoned surcoat. c 1400-1400. Complete plate armor. The globular basinet was joined by a gorget with the suit. Perfectly fitting steel panoply was made increasingly light and fiethle, with graceful ridges and flutings to defect weapon points. (See Illust., 2:) d After 1900. Decorative armor. Increasing see of gunpowder relegated armor from practical service to joints. And the suit of such covering of the suit fashions of dress. Officers and mounted men continued to wear partial armor in war until about 1700; and survivals of it, as in the cuirass and helmet, are still sometimes worn by cavalry.

2. A suit of such covering. Obs.

3. The whole apparatus of war, including offensive as well as defensive arms. The statutes of armor directed what arms every man should provide. Obs. or Hist.

4. Warfare; hostilities. Obs.

5. Steel or iron plating on ships or forts for protection from artillery fire. The practical use of naval armor begam with its use by the French in 1855 in the Crimean War, when plates of wrought iron 44 inches thick were invulnerable. The thickness of the plates was increased to over 8 inches in 1868 and to over 12 inches in 1872. A solid plate was found to be superior to a series of plates of the same total thickness, separated by layers of other material, as wood. In 1876 iron was rejected in favor of plates either all steel or having a steel face. The latter were made by the Wilson process, consisting in running molten steel upon a white-hot plate of wrought iron, or by the Ellis process, in which a thin steel plate is united to the iron by running molten steel in between them. The compou

face combined with a softer backing was successfully deBearing arms or weapons. Rare.
lar milat 18. (arm-16. 26.) n.; pl.-t.AUS.R. (-8E). [L.] A Roman
military tunic.
armil-1a (ir-mil/4), n.; L. pl.
lar military tunic.
1. A colored ring on the
lower part of the this of a bird.
3. Anat. The annular ligament
of the wrist. Rare.
armil-1ar, a. [See armillar, t].
Of or like a hoop or ring. Obs.
— n. An armillary sphere. Obs.
— x mil-1ar'ed (ir mi-1ar'ed), a.
Wearing bracelets. Rare.
Armil-1ar'ed (ir mi-1ar'ed), a.
Wearing bracelets. Rare.
Armil-1ar'ed, a. See -LESS i arm,
Armo'n'id-1ar'ed, a.
Wearing bracelets. Rare.
Armil-1ar'ed, a. Meaning bracelets. Rare.
(Refl.) A festival held October

Armo'n'id-1ar'ed, a.
Montac. [Arreniar. Obs.
corrupt. of

veloped in the Harvey process, invented by H. A. Harvey, of New Jersey. It consists in carburizing the face of a piece of low-carbon steel by subjecting it to the action of carbon at a very high heat, and then to a sudden chilling, as by a spray of cold water. Plates so made shatter projectiles which would break to pieces a plate entirely hard or perforate one entirely soft. Face-hardened armor is most effectively attacked by a soft-nosed shell (see Armor-Piere 1700). Increased tenacity was soon gained by the addition of nickel to the steel. The improved Harvey or Krupp process, while a secret, seems to include the addition of armor on vessels, see NAVY. 2. The success of naval armor quickly led to its use for land fortifications also. For inland forts, liable to continued bombardment by light guns, nickel-steel armor is well adapted; for coast defenses, open to brief attacks by heavy guns, the Gruson armor is much used, esp. on the Continent. This consists of massive blocks of chilled cast iron, built together to form shields. Its weight prevents its use on shipboard. 6. Any similar protective covering: a The water-tight suit of a diver. b A more or less hard and rigid protective covering of an animal or plant, as the plates of an armadillo. C A sheathing of wire wound on garden hose.

7. Magnetism. = ARMATURE, 3. Obs.

8. Heraldry. = COAT ARMOR.

8. Heraldry. = COAT ARMOR.

8. Theraldry. = COAT ARMOR.

8. Theraldry. = COAT ARMOR.

with armor.

ar'mor-bear'er, ar'mour-, n. One who carries the armor or arms of another; an armiger.

ar'mor-clad', ar'mour-clad', a. Sheathed in, or protected by, armor. -n. A vessel so protected.

ar'mored, ar'moured (är'mērd), a. Covered or equipped with armor.

ar'mored, ar'moured (ār'mērd), a. Covered or equipped with armor.

\*\*armored concrete.\*\* = FERRO-CONCRETE. — a. cruiser. See NAYY, 2.—a. scale. See DIASPINE.

\*\*ar'mor-er, ar'mouref (ār'mēr-ēr), n. [ME. armurer, armerer, fr. F. armurier, fr. armure armor.] 1. One who makes or repairs armor or arms.

2. Formerly, one who had care of the arms and armor of a knight, and who dressed him in armor.

3. One who has the care of arms and armor, cleans or repairs them, etc.; specif.: a Nav. Formerly, in the United States Navy, a petty officer in charge of the armory, who cleaned and repaired the small arms. b Mil. An enlisted man having charge of the repairs to, and good condition of, the small arms of a command.

\*\*armor.or armour.grating.\*\* Agrating of heavy metal bars, set in the funnel, hatches, or such other openings of a war ship as cannot be closed in action, to keep pieces of bursting shells from going below.

\*\*armor'i-al (ār-mō'ri-āl), a. [From armory: cf. F. armorial.] Belonging to armor, or to the heraldic arms or escutcheon of a family.

\*\*armor'i-al, n. A book of heraldic arms.\*

\*\*Ar-mor'ic(ār-mōr'fk) a. [L. Armorica the modern Brit-Ar-mor'ic(ār-mōr'fk) a. [L. Armorica the modern Brit-Ar-mor'ic(ar-mōr'gal) allowed to the northwestern part of France (formerly called Armorica, now Bretagne or Brit-lany), or its people.

2. Geol. Pertaining to or designating a system of moun-

France (formerly called Armorica, now Bretagne or Brithany), or its people.

2. Geol. Pertaining to or designating a system of mountains extending from Ireland to central France, formed at
the close of the Paleozoic era.

Ar-mori-can, n. A native or the language of Armorica.
See Breton, INDo-European.

Ar'mor-ist (ar'mer-ist), n. [Cf. F. armoriste.] One skilled
in coat armor or heraldry.

See Breton, Indo-European.

ar'mor-let (ar'mēr-lst), n. [Cf. F. armoriste.] One skilled in coat armor or heraldry.

ar'mor-pierc'ing, ar'mour-pierc'ing, a. Capable of, or used for the purpose of, piercing armor; — said of shot or shell, the shot having a smaller bursting charge and greater penetrative power than shell. In the U. S. Navy, armorpiercing shells have a solid, pointed head and a length of about three or three and a half calibers.

High explosive bursting charges are now generally used. The material is hardened forged steel, but a soft steel cap, or nose, is generally fitted on the point. This, by yielding on the first shock of impact, prevents the shattering of the projectile and, as is believed, tends to hold the point against the spot of impact and may act as a lubricant. Cf. biting Anole: see Arnor, n., 5.

armor, or armour, plate. A plate of armor; armor (see Arnor, n., 5).—ar'mor—plat'ed, or ar'mour—(plat'ed; -id), a. This day will be launched. . the first armor-plat'ed; steam frigate in the possession of Great Britain. Times (Dec. 28, 1860).

armor, or armour, Shell. Naul. A wide continuous shelf below the water line of an armored ship, used to support the vertical armor and its backing.

ar'mor-y, ar'mour-y(-i), n., pl. - urs (-iz). [Prob.fr. armor, but confused with the source of ambry, and also with F. armorise heraldic emblems, coats of arms, OF. armorieries, fr. OF. armoier to paint arms or coats of arms, OF. armoieries, fr. OF. armoier to paint arms or coats of arms. Cf. Arms, Arnorial armor, shelds, helms, and spears. Milton.

2. A place where arms and instruments of war are deposited; in the United States, usually, a large building including also a drill hall, offices, etc.

3. A manufactory, usually one belonging to the government, of arms, as rifies, pistols, bayonets, swords. U. S.

4. An armed force. Obs.

5. That branch of heraldry which treats of coat armor.

6. Ensigns arnorial; armorial bearings. Spenser.

7. Erroneously used for Armories.

ar'mo-zeen' \ (\frac{armo}{armo} \tex

Armor. Abbr. Armoric.
ar'mo-ra'ci-a (ār'mō-rā'shy-ā:
-si-ā), n. [L., horse-radish.]
Bot. a The horse-radish.]
Bot. be [ap. 1]
Bot. a Subgenus of Rorippa, based on
the species R. armoracia, the
bross-radis, the the species R. armoracia, the horse-radish. ar'mord. Armored. Ref. Sp.

Ar'mo-ri'cian (är'mō-ri'sh'ān),
a. ś. n. = Armorican.
ar'mo-ride (är'mō-rid),
Decked with armorial bearings.
armosis. n. Armozes. Obs.
Ar'mor'chi'quois' (är'mōr's),
hē'kw's' n. o', rie. Aln early
French nam. o', rie. proquin
Indians of New England.

Three horses and three goodly suits of arms. Tennyson. The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

The arms intended by the Constitution [of the United States] are such as are suitable for the general defense of the community in the service arrying of those suited merely to deadly individual encounters may be prohibited.

T. M. Cooley.

The deeds or exploits of war; military service or science. "Arms and the man I sing." Pryden.

and the secret carrying of those suited merely to deadiy individual encounters may be prohibited.

7. M. Cooley.

2. The deeds or exploits of war; military service or science. "Arms and the man I sing."

3. Her. The hereditary ensigns armorial of a family, consisting of figures and colors borne in shields, banners, etc., as marks of dignity and distinction; hence, similar devices adopted by governments as a mark of authority or official dignity and used esp. on seals and documents. Arms are also granted to or adopted by towns, corporations, and others as a badge or trade-mark. The term arms is often applied in the United States to devices as sumed by private persons to indicate relationship to a family emblem, arms of adoption, Her., arms taken by a stranger in blood, in compliance with the will of a testator.—a. of alliance, Her., arms taken by a stranger in blood, in compliance with the will of a testator.—a. of alliance, Her., arms taken by a husband or wife from the shield of his or her spouse.—a. of community, Her., arms of corporate and other bodies, as bishops' sees, abbeys, universities, towns, etc.—a. of dominion, Her., national arms borne by a sovereign.—a. of pretension, Mil., modern rifled firearms, esp. when equipped with graduated sights, special ammunition, etc., in contradistinction to smooth-bore muskets and cannon.—a. of pretension, Her., arms of a sovereign.—a. of pretension, Her., arms of a sovereign to the realm or rank by one not in possession of it, as the fleurs-delis of France borne on the shield of England from 1540 to 1801.—a. of succession, Her., arms denoting inheritance.—in a., armed for war; in a state of hostility.—to a. I a summons to war or battle; a signal for soldiers to fall in, under arms, as quickly as possible.—under ammunition and the proposed of the summary of the summary of the summary of the realm or rank by one not in possession of it, as the fleurs-delis of France borne on the shield of England for missum of the summary of the summary of the summary of the summary o

protecting small arms in boats.

arm'scye' (arm'si'), n. An armhole in a garment. See sore.

arm's end. The end of the arm; fig., a good distance off.

arm slasher. One who cuts his arm to drink the blood to his mistress's health—once a practice with gallants.

arm's length. The length of the arm; fig., a good distance.

to keep, stay, etc., at arm's length, fig., to exclude, refrain, etc., from close contact or familiar intercourse.—to work at arm's length, to work disadvantageously.

arm's reach. Distance the arm can reach.

Arm'strong gun (arm'ströng). Ordnance. A rifled gun built according to the system of built-up, wrought-iron ordnance invented about 1855 by Sir W. Armstrong of England. Guns constructed on this system have been both muzzle-loading and breech-loading, and have ranged from light field guns to the heaviest ordnance. The body of the breech-loading guns was of coiled wrought-iron tubes, welded together end to end, reenforced in the rear of the trumions by two additional tutes or lackets, the outer consisting of a spiral coil, the intermediate of an iron slab bent and welded. The muzzle-loading guns were made of an interior steel tube, supported in the rear by a solid breech plug and over the seat of the charge by a breech piece, the tube and breech piece being further strengthened by wrought-iron tubes system are often referred to as of the "Elswick" pattern, after the location of the great ordnance works.

ar'mure (ar'mur), n. [F. See Armor.] 1. Armor. Obs.

2. A variety of twilled fabric of silk or wool, or a mixture, plain, ribbed, or in a small design.

referred to as of the "Elswick" pattern, atter the location of the great ordnance works.

ar'mure (ar'mur), n. [F. See Armor.] 1. Armor. Obs.

2. A variety of twilled fabric of silk or wool, or a mixture, plain, ribbed, or in a small design.

3. The loom harness used for a certain weave.

ar'my (ar'mt), n.; pl. mrs (-mrs). [F. armée, fr. LL. armata, fr. L. armata to arm. Cf. Armata 1. An armed expedition. Obs.

At many a noble armee had he be. Chaucer.

2. A collection or body of men armed for war, esp. one organized in companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, under proper officers.

3. A body of persons organized for the advancement of a cause; as, the Blue Ribbon Army.

4. A great number; vast multitude; host; array.

An army of good words.

Syn. — Forces, host, troops, array.

army corps (kör), or (French) corps d'ar'mée (kör'dar'mā'). A main body containing two or more divisions of a large army, organized as a complete army, comprising all arms (in practice varying in relative proportions) and sufficient in itself for all the operations of war. In the United States army as reorganized for the Great War, an army corps consisted of six divisions; 4 active, 1 depot, and 1 replacement, and two regiments of cavalry, corps artillery, engineers, telegraphers, etc., essentially following European practice. Previously the army corps had been smaller in both the United States and in British practice.

Army List. In England, an officially published list of the commissioned officers in the army. Cf. Army Registre.

Army organization. The system by which a country raises, classifies, arranges, and equips its armed land forces. The usual divisions are: (1) A regular or active army, in which holdiers serve continuously with the colors, live at their homes, being summoned more or less frequently to report for instruction, drill, or maneuvers; and (3) one

armour, armour-bearer, etc. [From Armuchee, village in Vars. of Armor, etc. [From Armuchee, village in Georgia.] Geol. A formation of the Devonian system in Georgia and Alabama.

arm size. Var. of Armscye. and Alabama. armuchet, respectively. Armore armuchet, respectively. Armore, armuchee, respectively. Armore, armuchee chert (är-muk/ē). Abounding in, or produced by, arms or branches;

or more classes of soldiers organized largely for territorial defense, living at home and having only occasional periods of drill and instruction, who are variously called home reserves (as in the table below), second, third, etc., time of defense, (the regular army and its reserves ordinarily constituting the thirs line of defense), territorial forces, or the like. In countries where conscription prevails a soldier is supposed to serve a given number of years. He is usually enrolled first in the regular army, then passes to its reserve, then into the home reserves, to serve until he reaches the age limit. If for any reason he is not enrolled in the regular army, he may begin his service in the army reserves or even the home reserves, but then serves the full number of years or up to the age limit. In equipment the organization of the army is into the three great arms of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, together with more or less numerous other branches, such as engineers, medical corps, etc., besides the staff organizations such as those of the pay and subsistence departments.

THE PRINCIPAL MODERN ARMY ORGANIZATIONS.

_			
Country.	REGULAR ARMY. Conscript or Volunteer; Term of Service; Peace and War Footing.	ARMY RE- SERVE. Term of Service.	1st & 2D Home Reserves. Term of Service; Age Limit.
Austria- Hungary.	Conscript: 3 years: Peace 325,000, War 980,000, or with Home Reserves 2,500,000. (Common Army; Home Reserves separate).	not in pre- vious ser-	veers or not in previous
Belgium.	Volunteer, supplemented by conscription; 8 years; Peace 50,000, War 180,000.	5 years.	Garde Civique, in com- munes of more than 10,000 and fortified places; Vol- unteer.
Denmark.	Conscript; 4 years (not constant service); Peace 10,000, War 62,000.	4 years.	Reserve of Army, Second Grade; 8 years; 38 years.
France.	Conscript: 3 years: Peace 600,- 000, War 2,500,000, exclusive of Territorial Army and its Reserve.	10 years.	1st: Territorial Army; 6 years. 2d: Territorial Reserve; 6 years; 45 years.
German Empire. Common Army.	Conscript; 2 years (3 for cavalry and field horse artillery); Peace 605,000, War 2,000,000 to 3,000,000, exclusive of Landsturm.	4 years.	1st: Landwehr; 1st Ban 5 years (4 for cavalry and field horse artillery), 2d Ban 7 years. 2d: Land- sturm; Until limit: 45 years.
Great Britain	Guards & Army Service Corps 3 years, others 7 years (generally); Peace 325,000, War 350,000, including all forces.	Guards & Army Service Corps 9 years, others 5 years.	1st: Special Reserve (created out of the Militia in 1907); 6 years. 2d: Territorial Army; 4 years.
Italy.	Conscript; varying terms; Peace 262,000, War 1,000,000, besides Territorial Militia.	See below.*	
Japan.	Conscript; 3 years; Peace 170,000, War 900,000, exclusive of Landsturm.	4½ years.	1st: Landwehr; 10 years (Depot also for those not enlisted in the army, 12 years and 4 months). 2d: Landsturm: Until limit; 40 years.
†Nether- lands.	Volunteer, supplemented by conscription; 5 years (not constant service); Peace 38,000, War 70,000.	No regular Reserve; citizens under 36 liable.	
;Russia.	Conscript; 5 years, 4 years actual; Peace 1,000,000, War 4,500,000.	Zapas; 13 years.	Opolchenie; 5 years or until limit; 43 years.
Turkey (only Mo- hamme- dans; oth- erstaxed).	Nizam; Conscript; 3 years; Peace 200,000 to 300,000 (nominal); War 975,000, ex- clusive of Mustahfiz.	6 years.	1st: Redif; 9 years. 2d: Mustahfiz; 2 years or until limit; 40 years.
**United States	Volunteer: 3 years: Peace (actual) 64,000, War 225,000 (Regular Army & National Guard).	None.	1st: National Guard (Volun- teer State Troops); Varying terms of service. 2d: All citizens from 18 to 44 liable.

Guard).

\* No regular system of reserve. All citizens liable to serve between ages of 29 and 39 years. Under a system of unlimited leave all are supposed to be serving until the age limit in the Army, the Mobile Militia, or the Territorial Militia.

† The army of the Netherlands is almost entirely colonial.

Terms of service vary slightly in different parts of empire.

\*\* During the Great War the army of the United States was reorganized (to be again reorganized after the war) so that it consisted of: a the Regular Army; volunteer, 3 years active, 4 years reserve. Actual strength April, 1917, 190,000; b the National Guard while in federal service: units designated by President by calls of July 15 and 25, 1917; c drafted forces, at first called National Army; number not limited; President empowered to call all physically it mades between ages of 18-45 inclusives total induced Sept. 1917, to Nov., 1918, 289,1555, services are actived as the continued of the president of the presi

Army Register. In the United States, an annual register, published by the War Department, containing the names of army officers, their relative rank, etc. Cf. Army List. Army Service Gorps. In the British army, a corps of officers and enlisted men under the direction of the Quartermaster General, whose duty is to supply and transport the army.

the army.

The larva of a noctuid moth which often travels in great multitudes from field to field, destroying grass, grain, and other crops. The common species of the northern United States is Leucania unipuncta. The name is often applied to other related species, as the cotton worm, the grass worm, called fail army worm, and the beet army worm (which see). Done of the larva of certain small two-winged flies of the genus Sciara, which march in large companies, in regular order. arma (armā) in. [Hind. armā, fem. armī.] Zoöl. The arme (-nē) wild buffalo of India (Bos būbalus), which is larger than the domestic buffalo and has longer horms. Armaudon's green (ārmā-dōnz). A valuable pigment composed of chromic hydroxide, Cr(OH)3, either alone or combined with some acid, as boric, phosphoric, etc.

branchy. Rare. Burns. army ant. = FORAGING ANT. Army plot. Eng. Hist. An abortive plot started in the army, and led by Wilmot in 1641, to march upon London, save the Earl of Start and the Commission of the Comm

Ar-naut' ) (är-nout'), n. [Turk. Arnaut, fr. NGr. 'Aρ-Ar-naout'] \*\* ναβίτης, for 'Aρβανίτης.] An inhabitant of Albania and neighboring mountainous regions; specif., one serving as a soldier in the Turkish army.

Ar'ni-ca (är'nī-kā), n. [NL.; origin unknown.] 1. [cap.]

Bot. A large genus of asteraceous herbs, of the Northern Hemisphere, distinguished from Senecio chiefly by the opposite leaves. The heads are discoid or have bright yellow rays. A nudicaulis, the leopard's-bane, is the only species of the eastern United States; in the West they are numerous.

2. Pharm. The rhizome and roots of Arnica montana, used for the stimulant and local irritant effect, esp. in the tincture, as embrocations for bruises, sprains, swellings, etc.; hence, popularly, a preparation of these.

Ar'noid-ist (är'nā'dī-id-it), n. One of the followers of Arnold, or Arnaldus, of Brescia, who preached against to rebel against the temporal power of the Pope. He was executed in 1155, and his adherents were scattered.

Aro-ei'ra [ār'ō-ār'a], n. [Pg., prob. fr. native name.] Any of several anacardiaceous shrubs or trees yielding a medicinal resin; esp.: Schinus molle, of Peru and the Andes; S. terebinthifolius, of Brazil; and Astronium frazinifolium, also of Brazil.

Ar'did (ār'-), a-roi'de-ous (ā-roi'dē-ŭs), a. [Arum

dicinal resin; esp.: Schinus molle, of Peru and the Andes; S. terebinthifolius, of Brazil; and Astronium fraxinifolium, also of Brazil.

aroid (ăr'oid; âr'-), a-roi'de-ous (â-roi'dē-ŭs), a. [Arum +-oid.] Bot. Belonging to the arum family.

aroid, n. Any plant of the arum family (Araces).

A-roi'des (â-roi'dēs), n. [NL. See Arum; -oid.] Bot. A small genus of African araceous plants, the best known being the common calla lily, A. xthiopicum, the spotted calla, A. abbo-maculatum, and the yellow calla, A. hastatum, all commonly cultivated. The genus is closely related to Peltandra. Richardia is a synonym. See callam, all commonly cultivated is a synonym. See callam, a-roint' (â-roint'), interj. [Cf. B. dial. rynt, rynt thee, roynt, or runt, terms used by milkmaids to a cow that has been milked, in order to drive her away, to make room for others.] Stand off, or begone. Obs.

a-ro'ma (â-rō'mā), n.; pl. -Mas (-māz); occas., L. -MATA (-tā). [L. aroma, Gr. apoma: cf. ME. & OF. aroma spice, F. aromate.] 1. Spice; — usually in pl. Obs.

Quality or principle of plants or other substances constituting their fragrance; agreeable odor; as, aroma of coffee.

Fig.: The fine diffusive quality of intellectual power; flavor; as, the subtile aroma of genius.

The aroma and fragrance of new thought were perceptible in these designs, after three centuries of wear and tear Hawthorne.

Syn. - See smell.

aro-mat'le (â'rô-māt'l'k) [ f. commatique, L. aroma\*

these designs, after three centuries of wear and tear Hawthorne.

Syn. — See smell.

aro-mat'le (3r'δ-māt'lik) } a. [F. aromatique, L. aromaaro-mat'le (3r'δ-māt'lik) } ticus, Gr. ἀρωματικός. See
Aroma.] 1. Of, pert. to, or containing, aroma; fragrant;
spicy; strong-scented; odoriferous; as, aromatic balsam.

2. Chem. Derived from, or characterized by the presence
of, the beazene nucleus: — said of a large class of cyclic
organic compounds. This use of aromatic arose from its
ordinary use as descriptive of the odorous compounds, as
oil of wintergreen, of bitter almond, etc., of this class.
Syn. — See Redolent.

aromatic sulphuric acid, Pharm., a mixture of sulphuric
acid, tincture of ginger, oil or spirit of cinnamon, and
alcohol, used in medicine as a tonic and astringent. — a.
vinegar, a solution of acetic acid highly flavored with aromatic substances. The formula of the American Pharmaceutical Association includes oils of lavender, rossemary,
juniper, peppermint, cinnamon, lemon, and cloves, with alcohol as a solvent. — a. wintergreen. — wintergreen. 2.
Aro-mat'lica (a-nō/ma-tiz; 277), v. t.; A-RO'MA-TIMED (-tizd);
aroma-tize (a-nō/ma-tiz; 277), v. t.; A-RO'MA-TIMED (-tizd);

by a fragrant smell, and usually by a warm, pungent bases, as ginger, cinnamon, spices.

a.ro'ma-tize (d-rō'ma-tiz; 277), v. l.; A-Ro'MA-TIZED (-tizd);

A-Ro'MA-Tiz'iNg (-tiz'Ing). [L. aromatizare, Gr. αρωματίζειν: cf. F. aromatiser.] Το impregnate with aroma; to render aromatic; to give a spicy scent or taste to; to perfume. — a-ro'ma-ti-za'tion (-ti-[-ti-]zā'shǎn; ār'ō-māt'-),

fume. —a-ro'ma-ti-za'(101 (-ti-[-ti-]za'snun; ar'o-mav'-],
n. —a-ro'ma-tiz'er (-tiz'er), n.
a-round' (à-round'), adv. [a - + round.] 1. In a course
making a circle or part of a circle; on every side; round.
2. In a circuit; here and there within the surrounding
space; all about; as, to travel around from town to town.
3. Near; in the neighborhood; as, this man was standing
around when the fight took place. Collog., U.S.

around when the fight took place. Collog., U. S.

The See Round, the shorter form, adv. & prep., which, in some of the meanings, is more commonly used.

2. Tound', prep. 1. On all sides of; encircling; encompassing; so as to make the circuit of; about.

A lambent flame arose, which gently spread Around his brows.

2. From one part to another of; at random through; about; on another side of; as, to travel around the country; a house around the corner. Collog., U. S.

2. Tous'al (ā-rouz'āl), n. Act of arousing, or state of being aroused.

aroused.

Whatever has associated itself with the arousal and activity of

**a-rouse**'  $(\dot{a}$ -rouz'), v.t. & i.; A-Roused'  $(\dot{a}$ -rouzd'); A-R

ING. [a-+rouse.] To excite to action from a state of rest; to stir, or put in motion or exertion; to rouse; to excite; as, to arouse one from sleep; to arouse the dormant faculties.

Grasping his spear, forth issued to arouse
His brother, mighty sovereign of the host.

Cowper.

Merivale.

a-row' (a-rō'), adv. [a-on+row.] In a row, line, or rank; successively; in order.

| a-roeg'gio (a-rōed'jō), n. [lt., fr. arpeggiare to play on the harp, fr. arpa harp.] Music. The production of the tones of a chord in rapid succession, as in playing the harp, and not simultaneously; a chord thus played.

and not simultaneously; a chord thus played.

ar'pent (ār'pent; F. âr'pān') n. [F. ar'pen (ār'pent; F. âr'pen)]

ar'pen (ār'pen) arpent, fr. l. arpennis, a coording to Columella, a Gallic word.] 1. An old French measure of land varying in value with the locality. The arpent d'ordonnance (ār'pān' dör'dör'nāx') was equivalent to 91.7 ares (1.28 acres), the arpent commun (kö'mfix') to 42.2 ares (1.04 acres), and the arpent de Paris (pār'āf' to 34.2 ares (34 acre). The last is in common use in parts of Canada. 2. A linear measure in use locally in Canada, being the length (about 12 rods) of the side of a square arpent.

ar'ra-cach' (ār'd-kāch') n. [Sp. arracacha, fr. a native ar'ra-ca'cha (-kā'd-kāch') n. [Sp. arracacha; fr. a rative ar'ra-ca'cha; cultivated in the West Indies for its thick edible rootstocks.

iengun (anout 12 roos) of the side of a square arpent.

at'7a-0a'Cha (kā'chāch') in R. R. arracacha, fr. a native

at'7a-0a'Cha (kā'chāch') in R. R. Indies for its thick edible rootstocks.

At'7a-0a'Cha (kā'chā'kā'sh'A'), n. [NL. See ARRACACH.]

Bot. A large genus of chiefly Mexican apiaceous plants having ternately compound or dissected leaves, white flowers in umbels without an involucre, and a distinct stylopodium. A. zanthorhiza is the arracach.

at'7aok (ka'rāk; 277), n. [Ar. 2ang sweat, juice, spirituous liquor. Cf. rack arrack.] In Turkey, India, etc., any ardent spirit. It is made from rice, or molasses, or the sap of various palms, as the coconut, date, and wine palms.

at-raign' (ā-fār'), v. t. [From OF. aramir, fr. LL. adhramire.] Old Eng. Law. To appeal to; to demand; as, to arraign an assize of novel disseizin.

at-raign', v. t.; Arrainoner' (-rānd'); Arrainoner, fr. LL. arrainoner to address, to call before court; L. ad+ratio reason, reasoning, LL. cause, judgment. See Reason.]

1. Formerly, to call to account; to interrogate; hence, Law: To call or set (a prisoner) at the bar of a court to answer to the charge of an indictment. In the technical common-law procedure in arraigning a prisoner he is called to the bar by his name; the indictment is read to him; and he is asked, "How say you (A B), are you guilty, or not guilty?" The next step is judgment if he confesses guilt; or entry of his plea if he does not. Formerly, when the trial by battle was demandable, upon entering a plea of not guilty the prisoner was asked how he would be tried, but this is now unnecessary and obsolete.

2. To call to account, or accuse, before the bar of reason, taste, or any other tribunal.

They will not arraign you for want of knowledge. Dryden It is not arrogance, but timidity, of which the Christian body should now be arraigned by the world.

The sixth satire, which seems only an arraignment, aresment.] and arraignment is a stent admonition.

Arraign', n. Arraignment; as, the clerk of the arranger. In the sixth st

an arrangement (usually called a scheme of arrangement) may be made before or after adjudication, and if agreed to by a majority of creditors in numbers, representing three fourths in value, and approved by court, is binding on all creditors. This arrangement is distinct from the common-law deed of arrangement, which is not binding on those who do not accept it. Both must be registered.

7. Music. a The adaptation of a composition to other voices or instruments. b A piece so adapted; a transcription; as, a pianoforte arrangement of Beethoven's symphonies: an orchestral arrangement of a son, an open, etc.

an orchestral arrangement of a song, an opera, etc. nies; an orchestral arra 8. Math. Permutation.

8. Math. Permutation.

Syn. — Disposal, disposition, distribution.

Syn. — Disposal, disposition, distribution.

Syn. — Disposal, disposition, distribution.

Arrant (kiránt), a. [Var. of ebbant; wandering. See ebbants of the properties of the pro

an arrant roque or coward.

I discover arrant laziness in my soul.

Thorough or downright, in a good sense. Obs.

Arrant ly, adn. arrant honest woman.

Arrant (Notoriously, in an ill sense; infamously; impudently; shamefully.

Arras (Krās), n. [From Arras, in northeastern France.]

Tapestry; a rich figured fabric; esp., a screen or hangings of heavy cloth with interwoven figures.

Statelizet couches, with rich arras spread. Cooper.

Behind the arras I'll convey myself.

Arras, v. t. To furnish with an arras.

Arras of a central cord covered with a pile of wool or silk, used for working the figures in embroidery.

Arras (arras tra), or, more correctly, arras 'tra (ctrā), n. [Sp. arrastra]. A rude drag-stone mill for pulverizing ores, esp. those containing free gold.

Arras '(arras tra), n. [Sp., lit, haulage.] Commerce.

The operation of unloading, conveying, and delivering imported merchandise to the importer, including temporary storage in bonded warehouses. Phil. I.

Arrat (arras tra), n. A large turtle (Podocnemis expansa) of the group Pleurodira, found in the Amazon River. The female reaches a length of nearly three feet. It is of great commercial value, chiefly on account of the eggs. Which we collected periodically or account of the eggs. Which would be a considered periodically or account of the eggs. Which would be a considered periodically or account of the eggs. Which would be a considered periodically or account of the eggs. Which would be a considered periodically or account of the eggs. Which would be a considered periodically or account of the eggs. Which would be a considered periodically or account of the eggs. Which would be a considered periodically or account of the eggs. Which would be a considered periodically or account of the eggs. Which would be a considered periodically or account of the eggs. Which would be a considered periodically or account of the eggs. Which would be a considered periodical or account of the eggs. The account of the eggs. The account of the eggs. The account of the

arn'berry, n. A European raspherry (Rubus ideus). Dial. Eng. ar'not, ar'nut, n. [See Earthberry (Rubus ideus). Dial. Eng. arnot to, ar-not to, ar-not to, ar-not to, ar-not to, ar-not to, ar-not to, arnot to

Ink, or its constituents. Obs.

areas bud. The fall dandelion.

ar Thetone (ar n's-vin-ven; 184),

n. Chem. An alkaloid said to be found in the smica plant.

ar mil'lo (är-nil'6), n. A small violet-colored West Indian market fish (Apsilus dentatus).

Ar nold (är nil'd), n. [Cf. F. Arnoud, Arnault, It. Arnoido, both of G. origin; ef. G. Arnold, OHG. Aranold, and G. aareagle, OHG. aro, arn, and walten to rule.] Lit., strong as an eagle; — mase. prop. name.

F. Arnaud, Arnaul (ar'no'); It. Arnoldo (är-no'); It. Arnoldo (är-no'); G. Arnold (är'no'); It. Arnoldo (är-no'); G. Arnold (är'no'); It. Arnoldo (är-no'); G. Arnold (är'no'); M. Arnoldo (är'no'); M.

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Arod (arod).

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Bib.

Broi'er (d-ro'er).

Bib.

Broi'de-ous, a. Bot. Aracous. naud, Ameudt, It Amedde, both of G. origin; cf. G. Arnold, G. dar of G. origin; cf. G. Arnold, G. dar or eagle, OHG. Aronnold, and G. dar or as if by crying aroint. Raveeagle, OHG. Aronnold, and G. dar or as if by crying aroint. Raveeagle; che mase, prop. name. F. Arnaud, Arnaud (arnold; Sp. Arnold; G. Arnold; Sp. Arnold (arnold; Sp. Arnold; G. Arnold; G. Arnold, German anatomist.) = OTIC ANGLION.
Arnolphe' (arnold; N. A. morosecynicin Molisre's 'L. Ecole Ger Femmes."

Arnol (arnold). Bib.

malleable variety of amalgam. arraise. † ARACE, ARAISE. ar qui-foux (är ki-foo). Var. of ALQUIFON. (är ki-foo). Var. of ALQUIFON. (är ki-foo). Var. of Arra-kanese-. Var. of ARASIS. art, n. [Ioel. ōrr.] A scar; wound. Obe. or Dial. Eng. arraise. † ARASIS. (ara-k'kis), n. [Ar. al rarging. (b. all. arraise). Arra-k'al (ara-k'kis), n. [Ar. al ragoid the dancer.] See Star. arraise. Teor various words, as arraise. Teor various words, as arraise. ARAISE. (arraise.) arraise. arraise.

ar'res-ta'tion (ăr'ēs-tā'shun), n. [F. arrestation, LL. arrestatio.] Arrest: impediment. Rare.

ar-rear' (ā-rēr'), adv. [ME. arere, OF. ariere, F. arrière, fr. L. ad + retro backward. See arriere, rear, n.] To or in the rear; behind; backwards. Obs. Spenser.

ar-rear', n. 1. The rear, as of a procession. Archaic.

2. That which is behind in payment, or which remains unpaid, though due; esp., a remainder, or balance, which remains due when some part has been paid; arrearage;—commonly in pl.; as, arrears of rent, wages, or taxes.

For much I dread due payment by the Greeks
Of yesterday's arrear.

If once despair became triumphant, all the little arrear of physical strength would collapse at once.

I have a large arrear of letters to write. J. D. Forbes, in arrear or arrears, behind; backward; behindhand; in debt.

Barrear'age (\*ā), n. [F. arrèrae, fr. arrère, OF, arrère, OF, arrère.

in arrear or arrears, behind; backward; behindhand; in debt.

ar-rear'age (±i), n. [F. arrérage, fr. arrière, OF. arrére.
See arrear.] 1. State of being in arrear, or behindhand.

2. That which remains unpaid and overdue after previous payment of a part; arrears.

The old arrearages... being defrayed.

Ar-rect' (ā-fēkt), v. t. [L. arrectus, p. p. of arrigere to raise, erect; ad+regere to lead straight, to direct.] Obs. 1. To make erect.

2. To direct unward or to a marrial.

2. To direct upward or to a superior. 2. To direct upward or to a superior.

My supplication to you I arrect.

ar-rect' (ā-rēkt') { a. [L. arrectus, p. p.] 1. Lifted ar-rect'ed (-rēkt'ēd) } up; raised; erect.

2. Attentive, as a person listening. Obs. or R. God speaks not to the idle and unconcerned hearer, but to the

vigilant and arrect.

Smalridge.

ar'ren-da'tor (&r'ën-da'tor; &r'ën-da'tor), n. [LL. arendator, arrendator, fr. arendare, arrendare, to pay rent, fr. arenda yearly rent; ad + renda rent. Cf. Arrent; Rent.] One who rents or farms something, as an estate; specif.

One who rents or farms something, as an estate; specif., in Russia, a farmer of revenues.

arrent' (å-rönt'), v. t. [F. arrenter to give or take as rent.

Cf. ARRENDATOR.] To let or farm out at a rent; specif.,

O. Eng. Law, to give license to inclose (land in a forest)
with a low hedge and a ditch, under a yearly rent.

Robert Passelew was sent through England to arrent the aliented serjeanties, that is to say, to change the tenure from serjeanty into knight's service or socage.

Pollock & Mait.

ar'rentino.

arrenting.

Ar-1881', n. [OF. arcste, F. arête, L. arista the beard of grain. Cf. arrss. Far. A scurfiness of the back part of the hind leg of a horse;—also named ratialis.

Ar-1881' (ā-rēst'), v. t., ar-Rest'ed; ar-Rest'ing. [ME. aresten, v. t. &i., OF. arcster, F. arrêter, fr. LL. arrestare; L. ad+restare to stop; re+stare to stand. See Rest remainder.]

1. To stop; to check or hinder the motion or action of; as, to arrest the current of a river; to arrest the senses.

Nor could her virtues the relentless hand of Death arrest.

2. Law. To take or keep (a person or chattels) in custody

to arrest the current of a river; to arrest the senses.

Nor could her virtues the relentless hand
Of Death arrest.

2. Law. To take or keep (a person or chattels) in custody
by authority of law; as, to arrest one for debt, or for crime,
or on a criminal charge; to arrest a debt. See arrest.

2. After this word Shakespeare uses of ("1 arrest thee of high
treason") or on; the modern usage is for.

3. To seize on and fix the attention of; as, to arrest he eyes or
attention; his manner arrested me.

3. To seize on and fix to concentrate.

4. To rest or fasten; to fix; to concentrate.

5. To hold as pledge; — so apparently only by Shakespeare.

I o arrest your words; be that you are,
That is, a woman; if you be more, you're none. Shak.

5. To pledge; to engage.

6. To pledge; to engage.

6. To pledge; to engage.

7. To seize, lay hold of, capture. See stor.

81. Test!, v. i. To come to a stor; to remain; rest; pause;
tarry.

7. Obs.

81. Test!, v. i. To come to a stor; to remain; rest; pause;
tarry.

82. As the arrest of development.

As the arrest of development.

As the arrest of the air showeth.

82. Law. The taking or detainment (of a person) in custody; imprisonment. An arrest may be made by seizing or touching the body; but it is sufficient if the party
be unequivocally within the power of the officer and submit to the arrest. The term arrest is often distinctively
used for civil cases, as distinguished from apprehension,
and of the seizure or detention of chattels under process of
law, esp. of vessels in admiralty cases, or, its observable obligations in a proceeding analogous to garnishment.

4. A judgment, decree, or sentence, esp. of a French court.

Cf. Arrest.

Con Fortinbras; which he, in brief, obeys. Shak.

Cf. ARRET. Obs.

Our brother Norwayl sends out arrests
On Fortinbras; which he, in brief, obeys. Shak.

Resting place; rest, as of a lance. Obs.
Any seizure or taking by power, physical or moral; seizure; hence, hindrance; restraint.
To the rich man who had promised himself ease for many years, it was a sad arrest that his soul was surprised the first night.

Jer. Taylor.

7. Fencing. A direct point delivered during the development of some action of attack. Encyc. of Sport.

8. Mach. A device for arresting, as one for checking the swinging of the beam or pans of a balance. arrest of judgment, Law, the staying or stopping of a judgment, after verdict, for legal cause.

ment, after verdict, for legal
ar-rear', a. Rear; as, arrear
admiral; arrear guard. Obs.
ar-rear', v. t. yi. [OR. arierer,
arrear'] To draw back; to keep
back.
Arrear Band. + ARREAR-BAN.
arrear-Band. + ARREAR-BAN.
arrear-AREACA.
arreat. + ARECA.
arreat. + ARECA

ar-rec'tts au'ri-bus. [L.] With ears pricked up: arrect.

Yergii (Aneid, H. 303).

ar'rec-to'res pil-to'rum (ar'ck-to'rez pil-to'rum (ar'ck-to'rez pil-to'rum (ar'ck-to'rez pil-to'rum (nutary muscles, connected with the hair follicles, which elevate the hair by their action and produce the so-called goose flesh.

al cause.

arrelat. Obs. pret. of Arreach.
arrenda' tion, n. = Arrentation.
arrenda' tion, n. = Arrentation.
arrende' ton, arrenot'oky, a. Incorrect var. of ArrheNOTOKOUS, ARRHE-NOTOKY.
arrent'a-ble, a. See-Able.
arrep' tion (d-rep' shun), n. [L.
arripere, arreptim, to seize : ad
ing away. Obs.
a. [L. arrepticius.] Snatched
away: seized or possessed, as a
demoniac; raving; mad. Obs.
far'reput. + Arrect.

ar'Te-qua. + ARECA.
AITETAGE. + ARECA.
AITETAGE. + AREARAGE.
AITETS. + AREAR.
AREAS.
AITES. + AREAS.
AITES. + AREAS.
AITES. + AREAS.
AITES. + CONTROL AREAGE.
AITESTORY NO. SOCIAL AW. The
person who holds property attached by arrestment.

ar'res-ta'tion (Kr'&s-tā'shŭn), n. [F. arrestation, LL. srrestatio.] Arrest; impediment. Rare.

The arrestation of the English resident in France was decreed by the National Convention.

ar-rest'ing, p. pr. & p. a. of Arrest, v. Specif.: Striking; impressive.— ar-rest'ing-ly, adv.

This most solemn and arresting occurrence J. H. Newman.

ar-rest'ime (ā-rēs'tiv), a. Having a tendency to arrest or hold (asthe mind, attention, etc.);— applied by some grammarians to adversative conjunctions like but, still, yet.

ar-rest'ment (ā-rēs'twnžnt), n. [OF. arrestement.] I. The arrest of a person or his effects; esp., Scots Law, a process of attachment analogous to garnishment.

2. A stoppage, check; detention.

On the Herbartian theory we have mere arrestment, mere detention, of the subject.

3. Mach. = Arrest, a., 8.

Iarrēt'(a'rēt', ā-rēt'), n. [F. See Arrest, n.] F. Law.

a A judgment, decision, or decree of a court or high tribunal; also, a decree of a sovereign. Also used in Canada and Louisiana. b An arrest.

arrêt de règlement (A'rēd' dē rēg[ā-mān'), F. Hist., a decision solemnly rendered by a parliament, fixing some matter of procedure, civil law, or custom.

| arr'hat (ār'a), n. pl. Arrhæ (-rē). [L. See EARNEST pledge.] Law. Earnest money; earnest.—arr'hall (-āl), a.

ar-rhyth'mic (ā-rth'nīk) a. [Gr. āpvaθως; a-not + ar-rhyth'mic (ā-rth'nīk) a. [Gr. āpvaθως; a-not + ar-rhyth'mic, as the pulse.—ar-rhyth'mi-cal-ly, cav.

ar-ride' (ā-rād'), v. L. [L. arridere; ad + ridere to laugh.]

To smile at or upon, as in scorn or derision (obs.), or with approbation; hence, to please; to gratify. "It arrides me not."

We E. Henley.

Above all thy rarities, old Oxenford, what do nost arride and solace me are thy repositories of moldering learning. Lamb.

me not."

\*\*Move all thy rarities, old Oxenford, what do most arride and solace me are thy repositories of moldering learning. Lamb.

\*\*arriere' (&-rēr'), n. [F. arrière, L. ad + retro backward.

\*\*see rrar, n.; cf. arreal.] That which is behind; the rear; — chiefly used attributively in the sense of behind, rear, subordinale.

See REAR, n.; cf. ARBAR.] That which is behind; the rear; chiefly used attributively in the sense of behind, rear, subordinate.

| ar'infer'-ban' (&ryār'bān'; &rār'bān'), n. [F.] A proclamation, as of the French kiugs, calling not only their immediate feudatories, but the vassals of these feudatories, to take the field for war; also, the body of vassals called or liable to be called to arms, as in ancient France.

| arrier fee, arrier fief. [F. arrière-fief.] A fee or fief dependent on a fee, or a fee held of a feudatory; a subfief. arriere tenant. The tenant of a mesne lord.

| arriere vassal. [F. arrière-vassal.] The vassal of a vassal. | ar'rière'-vous'sure' (&ryār'vōo'sūr'), n. [F., rear arch.] Arch. In a thick wall of mssonry, an inner or rear arch which carries the inner part of the wall, esp. such an arch over a door or window frame.

| ar'ris (&r'is), n. [OF areste, F. arête, fr. L. arista the beard of grain, fish bone. Cf. 1st Arbars, n.] Arch. The sharp edge or salient angle formed by the meeting of two surfaces, whether plane or curved;—applied esp. to the edges in moldings, and to the raised edges separating the flutings in a Doric column.

| arris fillet. A triangular piece of wood used to raise the slates of a roof against a chimney or wall, to shed the rain. arris grait. A rail, as of wood, of triangular section.

| arrits-ways'(-wāz') adv. Laid or represented so as to arrits-wase(-wīz') present the angle or edge; ridgewise.

| ar-riv'age (&riv'āj), n. [F.] Obs. a Arriva; also, landing place. b That which comes to one; lot.

| ar-tiv'age (&riv'āj), n. [M. arrivaile.]
| 1. Act of arriving, or coming; act of reaching a place from a distance, whether by water (as originally) or by land.

| Our watchmen from the towers, with longing eyes. Expect his switt arrival.
| Another arrival... was speedily announced. Macaulay.

| A. Latainment or reaching of any object, by effort, or in natural course; as, our arrival at this conclusion was fortunate.

| Syn. - Arrival., Advisar. Arrival denotes the reaching

n. [Gr. ἀρρενοτόχος bearing male children.] Zoöl. Parthenogenesis in which only male offspring are produced.—ar-rhe-not-o-kous (-kŭs; -nō-tō-benot-o-kous)

Syn.—Arrive, come. Arrive implies more definitely than arrestor.
arrestor, n. Scots Law. One who arrests; pot. Destitute of a true root, as a parasitic plant.
arreyt. † ARRIV. Arrivetine. Var. of Arrivetine. A  come the attainment of a destination; as, "Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers" (Tennyson); "To travel hopefully is a better thing than to arrive" (Stevenson). See ARRIVAL.

comes, but wisdom lingers" (Tennyson); "To travel hopefully is a better thing than to arrive" (Stevenson). See ARRVAL.

We arrive at, to reach, or attain to.

We arrive at a knowledge of a law of nature by the generalization of facts.

If at great things thou wouldst arrive.

If at great things thou wouldst arrive.

To reach; to come to. Archaic.

Ere we could arrive the point proposed.

Arrive (â-riv'), v. t. 1. To bring to shore. Obs. Chapman.

To reach; to come to. Archaic.

Ere we could arrive the point proposed.

Arrive at last the biessed goal.

Finnyson.

Arriva at last the biessed goal.

Arrive at last the biessed for the fourth part.] 1. a A Spanish weight used in Mexico, South America, etc., usually equal to 25.36 lbs. avoir. or 11.51 kg. (25.32 lbs. in the Argentine Republic, 25.40 in Venezuela).

A not of Portuguese weight, used in Brazil, 32.38 lbs. avoir. or 14.61 kg.

A liquid measure of varying value, used in Spain and Portugal and their former possessions. The arroba for wine usually = 4.28 U. S. gals. (3.55 imp. gals. or 16.14 l.); for oil, 3.32 gals. (2.77 imp. gals. or 12.56 l.).

Ar'rogance (kr'ō-gāns), n. [F., fr. L. arrogantia. See Arroganta.] Act or habit of arrogating, or making undue claims in an overbearing manner; that species of pride which consists in exorbitant claims of rank, dignity, estimation, or power, or which exalts the worth or importance of one's self to an undue degree; proud contempt of others; lordliness; haughtiness; self-assumption; presumption.

I hate not you for her proud arrogance.

Shak.

Syn.— Haughtiness, hauteur, assumption, lordliness, presumption, pride, disdain, insolence, conceit, conceitedness.

Ar'rogan-oy (-gān-sī), n. State or quality of being arrogant; also, an instance or act of arrogance.

sumption, price, discain, insolence, concent, co

position to make, exorbitant claims of rank or estimation; giving one's self an undue degree of importance; assuming; haughty; — applied to persons.

Arrogant Winchester, that haughty prelate.

2. Containing arrogance; marked with arrogance; proceeding from undue claims or self-importance; — applied to things; as, arrogant pretensions or behavior.

Syn.— Proud, disdainful, overweening, contumelious; bold, forward, presuming, audacious; lordly, lofty, contemptuous, overbearing, domineering; impertment, impudent.— Arrogant, rebending, audacious; lordly, lofty, contemptuous, overbearing, domineering; impertment, impudent.— Arrogant, rebending, audacious; lordly, lofty, contemptuous, self, often aggressively, more consideration than is warranted or justly due; as, "Carlyle indeed is arrogant and overbearing" (Margaret Fuller). One is frequently, or forward to take undue liberties; as, "presumptuous vassasis" (Shake). HAUGHTY, implies consciousness, often disdainful, of superiority, especially arising from pride of birth or station; as, haughty and imperious nature. Superculous (see etym.) implies a lofty and contemptuous demeanor, verging upon insolence; as, aspeculious stare. Insolent suggests gross and offensive disregard for the feelings of others; as, "your insolence; as, aspeculious stare. Insolent suggests gross and offensive disregard for the feelings of others; as, "your insolence; as, as insulling proposal. See officious, Fring, Audhority, Afraont, Contemptuous.

I am told further, that you treat the few you correspond with in a very arrogant style, and tell them you admire at their insolence in disturbing your meditations: ... but this I will not positively assert, because I never received any such insulting episte from you.

Of her queenly beauty little remains except its statelines, hot

lemen disturbing your meditations: .. but this I will not positively assert, because I never received any such insulting epistic from you.

Of her queenly beauty little remains except its stateliness; not now gracious, but haughty, rigid, silently enduring. Carlylle.

Because of his knowledge he [Dante] was somewhat presumptuous, disdainful, and haughty.

Does not the haughty person show the temper of his soul in the supercitious roll of his eye?

Afforgate (gat), v. i., AR'RO-GAT'ED (-gat'ed); AR'RO-GAT'-ING (-gat'Ing). [L. arrogalus, p. p. of adrogure, arrogare, to ask, appropriate to one's self; ad +rogare to ask. See ROGATION.] 1. To assume, or claim as one's own, unduly, proudly, or presumptuously; to make undue claims to, from vanity or baseless pretensions to right or merit; as, the Pope arrogated dominion over kings.

He arrogated to himself the right of deciding dogmatically what was orthodox doctrine.

3. Rom. Law. To adopt by the form, and with the effects, prescribed for the case of a person sui jurius. Because of the fact that such adoption might cause a family with its sacra to cease to exist, adoption of a person sui jurius apermitted only in special cases and by a special procedure, originally a public See ADOPTION; cf. POTESTAS.

Syn.—See USURP.

Arrogardion (-gafshin), n. [L. arrogatio, fr. arrogare.]

Syn.—See usur:
al'roga'tion (-gā'shūn), n. [L. arrogatio, fr. arrogare.]
An arrogating; specif.: a Act of taking more than one is entitled to. b Rom. Law. Adoption of a person sui juris.

| ar'ron'disse'ment' (\*rôx'dōs'nōs'), n.; pl. -ments (-msx'). Fr., fr. arrondir to make round; ad + rond round, L. rotundus.] The largest subdivision of a French department. The territory of France, since the Revolution, has been divided into departments, those into arrondissements, those into cantons, and the last into communes.

The arrondissements serve as "congressional districts," as we should call them.

Woodrow Wilson.

arronge' ('d-rōy'; Sp. mr-rō'pā), n. [Sp.] A liquor of

should call them.

\*\*Moodrow Witson.

\*\*arrtope' (\$\delta\$-r\overline{o}'; \$Sp. \overline{ar}-r\overline{o}'p\overline{a}\$), \$n\$. [Sp.] A liquor of boiled-down must, used to color sherry and give it body.

\*\*ar'row (\overline{ar}'\overline{o}\$, \$n\$. [ME. arewe, AS. arewe, earh; akin to Icel. \overline{o}'r, \overline{o}'rowr, Goth. arhwaana, and prob. L. arews bow.

|| ar-rie'ro (är-ryā'rō), n. [Sp.] | ar'ro-gant, n. An arrogant per

| | arrie'ro (\text{ir-ry\text{i'}ro), n. [Sp.] | ar'ro-gant, n. An arrogant perA muleteer. | An Anaarrim'by (\text{d-rim'bi}), n. [Austraiian native name.] An Anatraiian native

Cf. ARC.] I. A missile weapon of offense, straight, slender, pointed, and usually feathered and barbed, to be shot from a bow.

2. Bomething resembling an arrow; as: a Surveying. A pin or rod to stick in the ground at each chain's length. b Bot.

The uppermost joint in the culm of the sugar cane, which produces the flowering spike; hence, the inflorescence of the cane. 0 [cap.] Astron. = Sacitra. d A mark like an arrow or arrowhead, as on a chart to indicate direction.

arrow (\$x70, v. i. 1. To shoot arrows. R.

2. To shoot up or out like an arrow. Rare.

3. Of the sugar cane, to develop arrows; to flower.

to flower.

arrow arum. A plant of the genus Pellandra;—alluding to the sagittate leaves.

P. sagittafolia is the white arrow arum;
P. virginia wake-robin.

arrow grass. Any species of Triglochin;
—alluding to the grasslike foliage and the shape of the dehiscing capsule.

arrow-head' (är'ō-hŏd'), n. 1. The head of an arrow grasslike foliage and the shape of the dehiscing capsule.

of an arrow.

2. Anything more or less like an arrow2. 3, 5 Brazilian
3 Feathers, 5 Point; 4 Indian
drawing to limit a dimension line, indicate a note, etc.; specif., a stroke used in che checit of fastening;
the cuneiform characters. See cunkingom.

5 From Solomon
b The dart of an egg-and-dart molding.
6 From Solomon
b The dart of an egg-and-dart molding.
6 Bot. Any alismaceous plant of the genus Sagittaria, several species of which have arrow-shaped leaves.

2 Brow-head'ed.
2 Shaped like the head of an arrow;
cuneiform. See cunkingom.

2 Rathrower March.

b The dart of an egg-and-dart molding. Islands. (30) c Bot. Any slismaceous plant of the genus Sagittaria, several species of which have arrow-shaped leaves.

Arrow-head'ed. a. Shaped like the head of an arrow; cuneiform. See CURIFORM.

Arrow rolease. Anthropol. Mode of holding and loosing the arrow in shooting with the bow. In the Arrow Release. 1 Primary; 2 Mongolian; primary release the arrow and cord are held between the ball of the thumb and the second joint of the foreinger. In a variant method, in which the bow is held horizontally, the string is pulled by the first joint of the foreinger, the arrow being held between the fore and middle fine the string in the string is pulled by the first joint of the foreinger, the arrow being held between the fore and middle fine the string in the Mongolian release the root drawn by British archers. In the Mongolian release the root drawn by the bent thumb overlocked by the foreinger, the arrow being held in the hollow at the base of finger and thumb. A thumb protector is necessary for this method.

Arrow-root' (%r'ō-rōot'), n. 1. A West Indian plant of the genus Maranta, esp. M. arundinaca, widely cultivated. The Indians are said to have used the roots to neutralize the venom of poisoned arrows. See Maranta.

2. A nutritive starch obtained from the rootstocks of Maranta arundinaca, used as food, esp. for children and invalids: also, a similar starch obtained from other plants, as species of Zamia, Curcuma, etc.

Arrow-wood' (-woōd'), n. Any of several shrubs having tough pliant shoots, formerly used to make arrows; as, in the United States, the sourwood and various species of Viburaum, and, in England, the alder buckthorn.

By the blue rushing of the arrowy Rhone. Byron. By the blue rushing of the arrowy Rhone. Byron. By the blue rushing of the arrowy Rhone. Byron. By the blue rushing of the arrowy Rhone. Byron. By the blue rushing of the arrowy Rhone. Byron. By the blue rushing of the arrowy and or arrow excession of the dynasty. I a member of a dynasty of Parthian

ar'so-ma (dial. ar'ab. Dial. var. areande (cf. F. & Sp. arear'row (dial. ar'ab. Dial. var. of Arg. 1. arear ar'row (dial. ar'ab. Dial. var. of Arg. 1. arear ar'row (dial. ar'ab. Dial. var. of Arg. 1. ar'row (dia'. ar'ab. Dial. var. of Arg. 1. ar'row (dia'. da'. a. arow or arrows. Poetic. 2. ar'row-led. n. A little arrow. arrow stake. = DART NAAKE. ar'row-let. n. A little arrow. arrow stake. = DART NAAKE. ar'row-stone, n. A belemnite. ar'row-toothed' (-60th'), a. Having teeth suggestive of ar ar'sa-dine. + ArSEDINA (dial. ar'sa-dine. + ARSEDINA (dial. ar'sa-dine. + ARSEDINA (ar'sa-dine. dial. ar'sa-dine. + ARSEDINA (ar'sa-dine. dial. ar'sa-dine. + ARSEDINA (ar'sa-dine. dial. ar'sa-dine. d

nal, It. & Sp. darsena) dock; all fr. Ar.  $d\ddot{a}r cin\ddot{a}^i ah$  house of industry or fabrication;  $d\ddot{a}r$  house  $+ cin\ddot{a}^i ah$  art, industry, or Ar. article  $al + cin\ddot{a}^i ah$ .] 1. A dockyard. Obs. 2. A public establishment for the storage or manufacture of arms and all military equipments, whether for land or propose or supplies the strike.

of industry or fabrication; der house + pindial art, industry, or Ar. article al + cindial.] 1. Adockyad. Obs.
2. A public establishment for the storage or manufacture of arms and all military equipments, whether for land or naval service.

ar'se-nate (ar'se-nik; are'nik, as in the Oxf. E. D. and other Eng. Dicts, is common in England), n. [F. aremic, L. arsenicum, Gr. aporeuxós masculine, appy male, on account of its strength.] 1. Orpiment; also, realgar. Obs.
2. One of the elements, a solid, brittle substance of tin-white to steel-gray color and metallic luster, occurring free and also in the minerals orpiment, realgar, arsenolite, aree-nopyrite, obalitie, smaltie, niccolite, etc. Symbol, As; at. wt., 74.98. Native arsenic is generally in tarnished granular or reniform masses, having a hardness of 3.5 and sp. gr. 5.63-5.73. The commercial article is chiefly made by heating arsenopyrite; it is added to lead for making shot. Metallic arsenic vaporizes without melting at about 180° C. (356° F.). Weight per cu. ft., 357. Ibns. Black and yellow allotropic forms of arsenic are also know. Omerican yayar essembles phosphorus. Both it and its soluble compounds are extremely poisonous, yet minute amounts of it are said to occur normally in the human body.

3. Arsenious oxide (which see).

4. \*\*Sentilla, A.\*\* Chem. Pert. to, or containing, arsenic; — said of compounds in which arsenic is pentavalent. arsenic acid, any of three acids derived from arsenic oxide, As<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, analogous to the phosphoric acids and called respectively orthoarsenic acid (HAAS<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>); specif, the orthoacid. As properties of the orthoacid. As properties are also knimes as coloriess or white crystalline solids; but the meta and pyro acids when dissolved change to the orthoacid. As properties are also knimes as coloriess or white crystalline solids; but the meta and pyro acids when dissolved change to the orthoacid. As proparation of ferric hydroxide and called respectively orthoarsenic acid.

4.\*\*Sentilla, It is used in pyrotechny and in tanning.

arsenious acid. ar'se-ni'u-retod  $\}$  (-nī'ū-retod), a. Chem. Combined with ar'se-ni'u-retod  $\}$  arsenic; as, arseniureted hydrogen. ar'se.ni'u-ret'ed \ (-ni'd-ret'ed), a. Chem. Combined with ar'se.ni'u-ret'ted \ arsenic : as, arseniveted hydrogen.
ar-sen'o-py'rite (\(\frac{a}{a}\)-sen'o-py'rite (\(\frac{a}{a}\)-sen'o-py'rite (\(\frac{a}{a}\)-sen'o-py'rite,\)] Min. A hard, tin-white or grayish sulpharsenide of iron, FeAsS, occurring in prismatic orthorhombic crystals, or in masses or grains; — called also arsenical pyrites and mispickel. It is found chiefly in crystalline rocks. It is the principal ore of arsenic and sometimes contains gold, cobalt, or nickel. H., 5.5-6. Sp. gr., 5.9-6.2.
ar'sha rite (\(\frac{a}{a}\)'sha'). [Skr. \(\frac{a}{a}\)-sha.] Hindu Law. A form of marriage in which the bridegroom pays to the bride's father a bull and a cow, or two of each.

of marriage in which the bridegroom pays to the bride's father a bull and a cow, or two of each.

or Arzachel, a Spanish Jew of Toledo, Spain, in the lith centry. Obs.
or Arzachel, a Spanish Jew of Toledo, Spain, in the lith centry. Obs.
or Arzachel, a Spanish Jew of Toledo, Spain, in the lith centry. Obs.
or Arzachel, a Spanish Jew of Toledo, Spain, in the lith centry. Obs.
or Arzachel, a Spanish Jew of Toledo, Spain, in the lith centry. A basic arsenate of manganese, calcium, incur, and other metals, occurring in brownish red cleaved arrasen's ask of arsaches, arrasen's calcium, occurring as yellowish arsenic data.

A basic arsenate of rion and ble masses.

ar-se'ni-o-sid's-rite, n. [arsenic arsenic-o-sid's-rite, n. [arsenic arsenic-o-sid's-rite].

A basic arsenate of manganese, cecurring in brownish red cleave, arsenic-sid (arsenic Assenic arsenic-o-sid (arsenic Assenic-o-sid).

A basic arsenate of rion and ble masses.

Arsen't-o-sid or the cleave, arsen't-o-sid or the calcium, occurring as yellowish brown concretions. Sp. gr., 3.28.

A basic arsenate of rion. [Min. A basic arsenate of iron and abelie masses.

A basic arsenate of rion. [Min. A basic arsenate of iron.] Min.

A basic arsenate of rion. [Min. A basic arsenate of iron.] Min.

A basic arsenate of rion. [Min. A basic arsenate of iron.] Min.

A basic arsenate of iron. [Min. A basic arsenate of iron.] Min.

In L. arasen't-e-sid (arsenic arsenic-o-sid).

A basic arsenate of rion. [Min. A basic arsenate of iron.] Min.

A basic arsenate of iron. [Min. A basic arsenate of iron.] Min.

A basic arsenate of iron. [Min. A basic arsenate of iron.] Min.

In L. arasen't-e-to'. In . [Arsenic arsen't-o-sid (arsen't-b-sid)].

Arsen't-d-ret (ar'eb-n't-b-ret).

In [Gr. apany, aparevo, male arsen't-e-b-list), n. [Gr. apany, aparevo

ar-sheen') (är-sl.ēn'), n. [Russ. arshin, of Turkish-Tatar ar-shin' origin; Turk. arshin, arshūn, ell, yard.] A ar-shine') measure of length in Turkey, Russia, and other countries. In Russia it equals 28.0 inches (7.11 cm.); in Turkey the arsheen is now legally one meter, but in common use still retains its old value of between 26 and 28 inches (for laud, 30 inches). See cuz, pik.

ar'sine (ār'sin; -sēn; 184), n. [From Arsenic.] Chem. Arseniureted hydrogen, AsH<sub>3</sub>, a colorless inflammable gas, having an odor like garlic. It is one of the most poisonous of all substances. It is formed when hydrogen is liberated in a solution containing an arsenic compound. Cf. Marsh Test.

ar-sin'ic (ār-sin'ik), a. Org. Chem. Pertaining to or designating any of a series of acids derived from arsenic acid by the replacement of two hydroxyl groups by univalent hydrocarbon radicals, and having the general formula RR'AsO·OH. They are in general white and crystalline.

ar'sis (ār'sis), n. pl. Arses (-sē2). [L. arsis, Gr. āpors raising or lifting, fr. āpors to raise or lift up.] 1. a Gr. & Lal. Pros. The unaccented part of a foot, the accented part being called the thesis. Cf. TRESIs. The true ancient meanings of the terms arsis and thesis have commonly been reversed through a misunderstanding, but their original signification is now becoming the usage of leading authorities. B in present popular acceptation, the strong or accented syllable of a foot, as in English or classical meter. The unaccented part of the foot is termed the arsis. . . The name thesis originally referred to the setting down of the foot in beating time or marching, or to the movement of the leader's hand in making the downward best; and arsis in like manner meant the raising of the foot or hand. But the Roman grammariam misunderstood the Greek terms, supposing them to refer to the lowering and raising of the voice, and so interchanged them. Hence many modern writers, supposing the foot of the rote of the scented, and chesis the unaccented, part of the foot.

2. Mu

grammarians misunderstood the Greek terms, supposing them to refer to the lowering and raising of the voice, and so interchanged them. Hence many modern writers prefer to use arrist to denote the accented, and thesis the unaccented part of the foot.

2. Music. The elevation of the hand, or that part of the measure at which it is raised, in beating time; the weak or unaccented part of the measure;—opposed to thesis.

2. Music. The elevation of the hand, or that part of the measure at which it is raised, in beating time; the weak or unaccented part of the measure;—opposed to thesis.

2. Music. The grammarian arrived the measure;—opposed to thesis.

2. Music. The definition of this crime is varied by statutes in different jurisdictions, and generally it has been widened to include the similar burning of other property, as of churches, factories, ships, or of one's own house.

2. Son'io (\$\tinse{a}\triangle \triangle \triangle

trial arts.

The fishermen can't employ their art with so much success in so troubled a sea.

Addison.

An organization of men practicing a craft or trade; guild. The Art of Wool, that is, . . . the corporation of the dealers in wool.

S. Application of skill and taste to production according to sesthetic principles; an occupation having to do with the theory or practice of taste in the expression of beauty in form, color, sound, speech, or movement. Specif., such application to the production of beauty in plastic materials

nstural effects by art without its being apparent.

Instural effects by art without its being apparent.

Instural effects by art without its being apparent.

In a construction of the production of beauty in plastic materials with a construction of beauty in plastic materials.

In a construction of beauty in plastic materials and interior of the form of the form of high frequency and tension.

In art being a construction of high frequency and tension.

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In art being art

by imitation or design, as in painting and sculpture; as, he prefers art to literature. See FINE ARTS.

All ages must owe a debt to Greece for the simple beauty, the saidty, the healthfulness of the ideal element which she introduced into art, making it for the first time in history a true exponent of the human spirit.

8. Skillful plan; device; also, cunning; artiface; craft. They employed every art to soothe... the discontented warriors.

Madam, I swear I use no art at all.

\*\*Shak\*\*

Madam, I swear I use no art at all.

Animals practice art when opposed to their superiors. Crabb.

10. The black art; magic.

Syn. — Aptitude, readiness, skill, dexterity, adroltness; contrivance, profession, business, trade, calling; cunning, artifice, duplicity. See science.

art and part [cf. also Off. ne hart ne part, where hart may be a different word], Scots Law., lit., contriving and taking part; hence, accessory share in the perpetration of a crime, whether by advice command, or assistance. — Art — the art preservative of all arts, printing. See Ass Artivation of the command of a sistance. — Art — the art preservative of all arts, printing. See Ass Artivation of a command of a sistance. — Art — the art preservative of all arts, printing. See Ass Artivation of a command of a sistance. — Art — the art preservative of all arts, printing. See Ass Artivation of a command of a sistance. — Art — the art preservative of all arts, printing. See Ass Artivation of a sistance. — Art — the art preservative of all arts, printing. See Ass Artivation of a sistance. — Art — the art preservative of all arts, printing. See Ass Artivation of a sistance. — Art — the art preservative of a sistance of

Art, or art Abbr Arthur; article artificial: artillery; artistical: article: artillery; artistical: article: article:

arterial blood, blood which has been oxygenated and purified (arterialized) during passage through the lungs. It is of a brighter red color than venous blood. — a. bub, Anat., the bulbus arteriosus. — a. duct, Anat., the ductus arteriosus. — a. gland, Anat., a small mass of peculiar vascular tissue of unknown function found in several parts of the body. The carotid and coccygeal glands are examples.

tissue of unknown function found in several parts of the body. The carotid and cocygeal glands are examples.

ar-te'ri-al-ize (\$\tilde{a}\trice{r}\trice{r}\trice{r}\trice{t}\trice{l}\trice{r}\

sectross...] size. A conormal thickening and hardening of the walls of the arteries, esp. of the intima, occurring mostly in old age. — ar-te/r1-o-sole-rot/ic (-τδt/k), a. ar-te/r1-o-tome/ (-tōt/n), n. Med. The cutting instrument used in arteriotomy.

ar-te/r1-otome/ (-δt/c-ml), n. [L. arteriotomia, Gr. apπριστορία; apπριά—rouja a cutting.] Med. The opening of an artery, esp. for bloodletting.

ar'te-ry(is (ar'tō-rit's), n. [NL.; artery + -itis.] Inflammation of an artery or arteries.

ar'te-ry (ār'tōr-l), n., pl. arteries (-iz). [L. arteria windpipe, artery, Gr. apπριά...] I. The trachea, or windpipe. Obs. "Under the artery, or windpipe." Holland.

2. Anat. One of the tubular branching vessels which carry the blood from the heart to the various parts and organs of the body. In man and the higher vertebrates there are two principal arteries, the aorta and the pulmonary artery (which see). The small branches of the arteries break up into minute capitlaries (see CAPILLARY), which reunite to form veins. Arteries have thicker, more muscular and elastic walls than veins. In large arteries the walls consist of an outer fibrous and elastic coat (adventitia), a middle muscular coat (media), and an inner coat (intima) of fibrous and elastic tissue lined with endothelium. The blood in the arteries is under considerable pressure, and flows in waves (the pulse) due to the beats of the heart. When an artery is cut the bleeding can be stopped by compressing the artery between the heart and the wound. See circulation. Artery, v. t., raffereneo. [1/d]; arter-ring. To supply with, or as if with, arteries; to pass through like an artery. Artesian well [usual arteries] are eached which, from internal pressure, flows spontane.

Arter y. v. t., artereneo. [1/d]; arter-ring. To supply with, or as if with, arteries; to pass through like an artery. Artesian well [usual arteries] are eached because the general knowledge of such wells was derived from those at Artois, where they were made as early as about 1750. They are usually of sma



3. Using or exhibiting much art, skill, or contrivance; dexterous; skillful.

He [was] too artful a writer to set down events in exact historical order.

cal order.

4. Cunning; disposed to cunning indirectness of dealing; crafty; as, an ariful boy; — the usual sense.

Artful in speech, in action, and in mind.

Pope.

The artful revenge of various animals.

Syn. — Skillful, adroit, dexterous; crafty, tricky, sly, deceitful, designing. Sec cunning.

Artful Dodger, a young thief, an adept in villainy, in Dickens's "Oliver Twist."

(är-

ar - thral'gl - a (är-thrăl'jl-a), n. [NL.; arthro- + -algia.] Med. Neuralgic pain in a joint.—ar-thral/gic (-j/k), a.



Arthemis (Basilarchia arthemis).

ar-threc'to-my (är-threk'tō-mǐ), n. [arthro- + -ectomy.]

Med. Excision of a joint.

ar'te-ri'a-cal, a Arterial. Rare. ar-te-ri-al-ly, adv. of ARTERIAL. ar-te-ri-ar-c'tla. (är-te'r-ark'-sh'-4), n. [NL.; L. arteria ar-tery + artus, arctus, narrow.] Med. Stenosis of an artery. arte-ri'a-sis (är-te-ri'a-sis), n. [NL.] Med. Decomposition of the artery walls.

ar-te'ri-ole, n. [NL. arteriola cf. F. artériole.] A small artery arte/ri-acul, a Arterial. Rave. arte/ri-ally, adv of ARTERIAL. arte/ri-arte/tia. (är-të/ri-akt. cf. f. arte/ri-act.). A small artery. arte/ri-arte tia. (är-të/ri-akt. cf. f. arteriole.). A small artery. arte/ri-artes, arctus, narrow.]

Med. Stenosis of an artery. arte-ti/asis (är-të/ri-akt). n. (arterio-+logy.) Anatomy which treats of arteries. arte/ri-asis (är-të/ri-kk'tasis). n. [NL.; Gr. apropoia the artery walls. arterio-training to, or situated in, the arteries and capillaries. sarte/ri-o-training to, or situated in, the arteries and capillaries. sarte/ri-o-training to, or situated in, the arteries and capillaries. sarte/ri-o-training to, or situated in, the arteries arte/ri-o-training to, or situated in, the arterie-theodowny.] Bloodlet arterie-theose or scarification. arte/ri-o-trep/sis, n. [NL.; arterio-+ flose (-6a), a. Arterial. arte/ri-o-trep/sis, n. [N

ar-thrit'ic (är-thrit'Ik) \ a. [L. arthriticus, Gr. αρθριτικός.
ar-thrit'l-cal (-I-kăl) \ See Arthritis.] 1. Pertaining
to or affecting the joints. Sir T. Browne.
2. Of or pertaining to arthritis; gouty. Courper.
ar-thrit'is, (ār. A person affected with gout.
ar-thrit'is, (ār. thrit'l'1s), n. [L., fr. Gr. αρθριτις gout, fr.
αρθρον joint.] Med. Inflammation of the joints, ens. gout.
arthritis deformans (dē-fôr'mānz) [NL., deforming arthritis], chronic inflammation of the joints marked by destruction of parts of the joints and new bone formation which leads to extensive deformities.
ar'thri-tism (är'thri-tiz'm), n. Med. Tendency to gout;
gouty diathesis.

gouty diathe

ar'thro, or arthr. A combining form fr. Gr. ἄρθρον, joint. ar'thro-, or arthr. A combining form fr. Gr. applyor, joint.
ar'thro-branch (är'thirō-brăn's) n.; L. pl. -brancht.
ar'thro-branchia; see Arthro-, Brancht.
Zööl. A gill attached to the articular membrane between the body and the basal joint of a leg of a crustacean.
ar'thro-chon-dri'tis (-kon-dri'tis), n. [NL.] Med. Chonditis of a toint

ar'thro-chon-dri'tis (-kön-dri'tis), n. [NL.] Med. Chondritis of a joint.

ar-throd's-sis (är-thröd's-sis), n. [NL.; arthro-+ Gr. δέσις a binding together.] Surg. Surgical fixation of joints.

ar-thro'di-a (är-thrö'di-d), n. [NL, fr. Gr. ἀρθρωδία, fr. ἀρθρώδης well articulated; ἀρθρων joint + είδος shape.]

And. A form of diarthrodial articulation in which the ar-

And. A form of diarthrodial articulation in which the articular surfaces are nearly fiat; a gliding joint.—ar-throdial (-āl), a.—ar-throdic (-throdik), a.
Ar'throdira (ār'thrō-dira), n. pl. [NL.; arthro-+Gr. δειρή neck.] Pateon. An order or subclass of Devonian fishes, probably related to the Dipnoi, having the head and fore part of the body protected by bony plates, those forming the head shield being movably articulated with the body shield. See Coccosters, and Dinichthys, Illust.

body shield. See Coccosteus, and Dinichthys, Illust.

Arthrogas'tra (arthrō-gās'trā), n. pl. [NL.; arthro-+ Gr. yarrip stomach.] Zoid. A primary division of the Arachnida, comprising those which have the abdomen seg-mented, as the scorpions, harvestmen, etc. 
arthrog'e-nous (ār-thrō)'ē-nūs), a. [arthrospore + -ge-nous.] Bacteriol. Designating a mode of spore formation in which individual cells of the chain pass into the resting stage and function as spores. See Arthrospore ar-throg'ra-phy (ār-thrōg'rā-fī), n. [arthro-+-graphy.] Anat. A description of the joints.

ar'thro-gry-po'sis (ār'thrō-grī-pō'sĭs), n. [NL.; arthro-+ Gr. yoùmwors a crooking.] Med. Permanent flexure of a joint, most common in children.

ar'thro-gry-po'sis (är'thrō-gri-pō'sis), n. [NL.; arthro-+ Gr. γρύπωσις a crooking.] Med. Permanent flexure of a joint, most common in children. ar-throl'o-gy (är-thrō'rō-ji), n. [arthro- + -logy.] Anat. That part of anatomy which treats of joints. ar'thro-mere (är'thrō-mēr), n. [arthro- + -mere.] Zoöl. One of the body segments of articulate animals. — ar'thro-mer'ic (-mĕr'lk), a. [arthro- + -pathy.] Med. Any disease of the joints. ar'thro-pleure (är'thrō-plōr), ar'thro-pleu'ra (-plōo'rā), n.; L. pl. -Pleuræ (-plōo'rē). [NL. arthro- + Gr. πλευρά the side.] Zoöl. The lateral or limb-bearing portion of an arthromere.

the side.] Zoöl. The lateral or limb-bearing portion of an arthromere.

arthropod.—n. One of the Arthropoda.

Arthropoda.—n. One of the Arthropoda.

Arthropoda (prod., n. pl. [NL.; arthro-poda.] Zoöl. A phylum consisting of the articulate animals having jointed limbs. The Insecta, Arachnida, and Crustacea are its most important classes; the Myriapoda, Pycnogonida, Trilobites, Onychophora, and sometimes other groups, are now also considered as classes. In number of species the Arthropoda far exceed other phyla. The body is divided into metameric segments; in the higher forms it consists of three distinct parts, head, thorax, and abdomen, each composed of several or many segments. Typical segments bear each a pair of jointed limbs. The brain isdorsal to thealimentary canal, and is connected with a ventral chain of ganglia. The body is generally covered with a chitinous shell, which is molted at intervals. The heart is usually elongated, with lateral openings for the entrance of the blood, and continued at each end into an artery. Veins are often wanting, the blood returning through the general body spaces.—arthrop-dal (döl), a.—arthrop-dan (dön), a.—arthrop-dal (döl), a. pl. [NL.; arthro-throp-dom (dör), a. [Arthro-throp-dom (dör), a. [Arthro-throp-dom (dör), a. [Arthro-throp-dom (dör),

tus), a. arthrop'ter-ous (är-thröp'ter-üs), a. [arthro-+-pter-ous.] Zööl. Having jointed fin rays, as most fishes. ar'thro-py-o'sis (är'thrö-pi-ö'sis), n. [NL.; arthro-+pyosis.] Med. Supuration or formation of an abscess in

ar-thro'sis (är-thrō'sĭs), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ἄρθρωσις, fr. ἄρθρο joint.] Anat. Any articulation or suture uniting two bones.

bones.
ar'thro-spore (är'thrô-spōr), n. [arthro-+spore.] Bacteriol. A bacterial resting cell,—formerly considered a
spore (cf. endospore), but now known to occur even in
endosporous bacteria.—ar'thro-spor'(cf.spōr'fix), arthros'pō-rous (är-thròs'pō-rus; är'thrô-spō'rus), a.

emosporous cacteria.— artino-sporia (-sporik), artino-sporik), artino-sporia (-sporik), artino-sporik), artino-sporik (-sporik), artino-sporik (-sporik), artino-sporik), artino-sporik (-sporik), artino-sporik (-sporik), artino-sporik), artino-sporik (-sporik), artino-sp



A very great revolution that has happened good breeding.

This last article will hardly be believed.

This last article will hardly be believed. De Foe.
5. A distinct part. "Upon each article of human duty."
Paley. "Each article of time." Habington.
6. Something considered by itself and as apart from other things of the same kind or from the whole of which it forms a part; also, a thing of a particular class or kind, as distinct from a thing of another class or kind; as, an article of merchandise; salt is a necessary article.

They would fight not for articles of faith, but for articles of cod.

7. Precise point of time; moment; as, in the article of death, or in Latin in articulo mortis. Obs. or Archaic.

They would fight not for articles of faith, but for articles of food.

They would fight not for articles of faith, but for articles of food.

Precise point of time; moment; as, in the article of death, or in Latin in articulo mortis. Obs. or Archaic.

This fatal news coming to Hick's Hall upon the article of my Lord Russell's trial, was said to have had no little influence on the jury and all the bench to his prejudice.

The number ten; as, 20 is two articles. Obs.

Gram. Any of the words, a, an, the, used before nouns to limit or define their application, or any of their equivalents in other languages. A (or an) is the indefinite article, the the definite. See INDEFINITE ARTICLE, DEFINITE ARTICLE, DEFINITE ARTICLE, DEFINITE ARTICLE, OF piece, of virtu. See vietu.— articles of association, Law, a written agreement embodying the purposes or other terms and conditions of the association of a number of persons for the prosecution of a joint enterprise; esp.: a Such a written agreement duly executed and filed so as to have the force of a charter under general incorporation laws. Chiefly U. S. b The written agreement that under the Companies Acts may accompany the memorandum of association of a company with a liability limited by shares, and must accompany that of a company with a liability limited by shares, and must accompany that of a company with a liability limited by guarantee or unlimited, and prescribes the regulations for the government of the company. Eng.—A. of Confederation, the first compact adopted, Nov. 15, 1771, by the original thirteen States of the United States. They went into effect March 1, 1781, and remained the supreme law until the Constitution went into effect. See construction.—a. of Impachment, an instrument which, in cases of impeachment, an instrument which, in cases of impeachment, performs the same office which an indictment does in a common criminal case.—A. of Perth, five articles agreed upon by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, convoked by James VI. in 1618, enjoining

ar'thro-stome, n. [arthro-stome.] Zoöl. The mouth of an which the Arthropoda and cerathropod. [Arthral.] Ar'throus (fir'thris), a. Anat. Ar'thro-zo'a, n. pl. [N.L.; ar-thro-zo'ic, a. Arthur (strikir), n. [LL. Arthur (strikir),

by John Wesley in 1784, are based on the Thirty-nine Articles. The Lambeth Articles, nine in number, are a Calvinistic appendix to the Thirty-nine Articles, drawn up in Lambeth Palace in London in 1595. They were never approved by a regular synod of the Church, and so have no authority. Articles of Religion, 104 in number, were adopted by the Irish Episcopal Church in 1615, but were ignored when the Thirty-nine Articles were adopted in 1635.—Articles of Schmalkald, articles of faith drawn up in 1537 by Luther, in an effort to bring the Protestants and the Roman Catholics together, and subscribed to at a meeting of Protestant princes and states at Schmalkald, Germany.—a. of the eyre, O. Eng. Law, a list of interrogatories, carried by justices in eyre in the 13th century, and to be addressed to the local juries;—called also capitula literis. They inquired chiefly concerning felonies, the king's proprietary rights, the assumption or misuse of franchises, and official misdoings of the royal officers, either merely for information or for administering justice.—a. of the navy. See Arricles of war below.—a. of war, the code of rules and regulations for the government of the army (including the navy). In Great Britain the regulations governing the navy, called specifications of the analy (including the navy). In Great Britain the regulations governing the navy are contained in the Naval Discipline Acts of 1866 and 1884. The articles of war governing the army are made by the sovering under the Army Act of 1881, superseding those formerly enacted annually in the Mutiny Act. The present articles of war of the United States (Rev. Stat. sec. 1824 are those enacted in 1806, with subsequent amendments, and are substantially the same as those of the English Mutiny Act, from which they were taken in 1715. The regulations governing the navy, called specification for the Rev. Stat. sec. 1624, and were adopted at various times, largely in 1862.

3. To formulate in articles; to set forth in distinct particulars.

3. To bind by arti

3. To bind by articles of covenant or stipulation; as, to

3. To bind by articles of covenant or stipulation; as, to article an apprentice to a mechanic.

ar'ti-cle, v. i. To agree by articles; to stipulate; bargain; covenant. Obsoles.

He articled (-k'ld), p. a. Bound by articles; apprenticed.

At present articled clerks in the United Kingdom are bound by 23 and 24 Vict. c. 127.

At present articled clerks in the United Kingdom are bound by 23 and 24 Vict. c. 127.

ar-tic'u-lar (är-tlk'\(\hat{u}\)-lar), a. [L. articularis.] Of or pertaining to a joint or joints; as, an articular disease.

articular cartilage, Anal., cartilage that covers the articular ratices of bones. The surface exposed to friction is not covered with perichondrium.—a. lamella, Anal., the layer of compact bone to which the articular cartilage is attached.—a. sensation, sensation caused by the contact of moving joint surfaces.

ar-tic'u-lar (\(\hat{u}\)-tlk'\(\hat{u}\)-lar) \[ \natle \( n., L. pl. \)-LARIA (\(\hat{z}\)'r'\(\hat{z}\)'' \(\hat{z}\)' ar-tic'u-lar (\(\hat{u}\)-tlk'\(\hat{u}\)-lar) \[ \natle \( n., L. pl. \)-LARIA (\(\hat{z}\)'r'\(\hat{z}\)'' \(\hat{z}\)' ar-tic'u-lare (\(\hat{v}\)'' \(\hat{u}\)-lar'\(\hat{z}\)' \[ \natle \( n. \) \] [NL. articulare. \] Anal. A bone in the base of the lower jaw of most vertebrates except mammals, by which the jaw usually articulates with the quadrate bone. Cf. Meckelian Cartilage.

Ar-tic'u-lar'a (\(\hat{v}\)''\(\hat{z}\)'' \(\hat{z}\)'' \(\hat{z}\)'' \(\hat{z}\). \[ \natle \( n. \) \] [Neut. pl. fr. L. articulatus furnished with joints, distinct. See articularis. \[ \attrice{z}\) 2001.

1. One of the four subkingdoms in the classification of Cuvier. It consists of invertebrata having the body composed of a series of ringlike segments (arthromeres, somites, or metameres). By some writers the unsegmented worms have also been included; by others it is restricted to the Arthropoda. It corresponds nearly with the Annulosa of some authors. The chief subdivisions are Arthropoda (Insecta, Arachnida, Crustacea, etc.) and Anarthropoda, including the Annelida and allied forms.

2. a An order of brachiopods, equiv. to Arthropomata.

2. a An order of brachiopods, equiv. to Arthropomata.

2. a An order of brachiopods, equiv. to Arthropomata.

b = Brachiata.

artic'u-late (ār-tik'ū-lāt), a. [L. articulatus, p. p. of articulare to utter distinctly, prop. to divide into joints. See articula:

1. Jointed: formed with joints; consisting of segments united by joints; as, articulate animals or plants.

2. Characterized by division into words and syllables; distinctly uttered; spoken so as to be intelligible; as, articulate speech, sounds, words, distinguished from other sounds, mechanical or vocal.

3. Expressed or formulated in clear and logical form.

The whole Greek attitude towards the universe, in so far as the Athens of that age could embody it... [is] made articulate in enduring form in the speculations of these ... men. J. Royce.

4. Systematically interrelated; made of complementary

4. Systematically interrelated; made of complementary parts. "Articulate history." Carlyle.

5. Expressed in articles, or in separate items or particulars.

parts. "Articulate history."

5. Expressed in articles, or in separate items or particulars. \*\*Archaic.\*\*

6. Consisting of tens; as, "articulate numbers." \*\*Obs. ar-tic'u-late, n. Zoöl.\*\*One of the Articulata.

ar-tic'u-late (-lāt), v. i.; AR-TIC'u-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); AR-TIC'u-LAT'NG (-lāt'ēd); AR-TIC'u-LAT'NG (-lat'ed).

2. To treat or make terms; to draw up articles. \*\*Obs. Shak.\*\*

3. To utter articulate sounds; to enunciate; to speak in distinct syllables and words. ar-tic'u-late, v. t. 1. To joint; to unite by means of a joint; to put together with joints or at the joints.

2. To draw up or write in separate articles; to particularize; to specify. \*\*Obs.\*\*

3. To form as the elementary sounds of a language; to utter in distinct syllables or words; to enunciate; as, to articulate letters. "To articulate a word." \*\*Ray.\*\*

4. To express distinctly; to give utterance to. To ... articulate the dumb, deep want of the people. \*\*Carlyle.\*\*

ar-tic'u-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), p. a. 1. United by, or provided with, articulation; jointed; as, an articulated skeleton.

2. Pronounced, as a letter, syllable, or word; specif., \*\*Phon., of speech sounds, formed or rendered articulate by a definite configuration of the vocal organs.

articulated locomotive. See Locomotive.

Extern-lat'ton (-lāf'shin) p. C. f. F. articulation. I. ar.

a definite configuration of the vocal organs. articulated locomotive. See Locomorive. articulated locomotive. See Locomorive. articulation (-lā/shūn), n. [Cf. F. articulation, L. articulatio the putting forth of new joints.] 1. Anat. & Zoöl. a A joint or juncture between bones in the skeleton of a vertebrate. Articulations may be immovable, when the bones are directly united (synarthrosis), or slightly movable, when they are united by an intervening substance (amphiarthrosis or symphysis), or they may be more or less freely movable (diarthrosis), when the articular surfaces

are covered with smooth cartilage and surrounded by a fibrous capsule, lined with synovial membrane secreting a lubricating fluid called synovia. See DIARTHROSIS. **b** A movable joint between rigid parts of any animal.

2. Bot. **a** A joint or connection between two parts capable of spontaneous separation, as the base of a leafstalk or of the peduncle of a flower. **b** A node or thickened portion of a stem, or the interval between two such points.

3. Act of putting together with a joint or joints; any meeting of parts in a joint.

4. State of being jointed; connection of parts. Rare.

That definiteness and articulation of imagery. Coleridge.

5. Utterance of articulate sounds, as in pronunciation; as, a distinct articulation.

5. Utterance of articulate sounds, as in pronunciation; as, a distinct articulation.

6. A sound made by the vocal organs; an articulate utterance or an elementary sound, esp. a consonant.

7. Phon. In the production of any speech sound, the adjustment of the tongue, with relation to the palate, at the place (called place of articulation) where the tongue has, for that sound, its maximum elevation. This use of the word is common with phoneticians, often with apparent confusion as to the actual phenomena designated. In this book I have, for want of a better word, often used articulation in the usual way, but the reader should not forget that it refers merely to vocal movements, that it has no connection with the distinctness of speech, and that it implies no action of the organs in any way resembling articulation in the joint art.

2. W. Scripture.

2. -tic'u-la'tion-ist (ār-tlk't-lā'shān-lst), n. One who uses or favors the oral method of teaching the deaf.

2. -tic'u-la-tive (ār-tlk't-lā-tlv), a. Of or pertaining to articulation.

artic'u-la-tive (är-tik'ū-lā'shūn-ist), n. One who uses or favors the oral method of teaching the deaf.

artic'u-la-tive (är-tik'ū-lā-tiv), n. Of or pertaining to articulation.

artic'u-la-tvor (-lā'tēr), n. One that articulates; as: a One who enunciates distinctly. b One who prepares and mounts skeletons. C An instrument to cure stammering.

d An apparatus used in dentistry for obtaining correct articulation in artificial teeth. 6 A telephone attachment for securing regular vibration and smooth tone.

artic'u-la-to-ry (-lā-tō-rl), a. Of or pert. to articulation.

ar'ti-fac (är'ti-fakt), n. [L. ars, artis, art + facere, factum, to make.] 1. Archæol. A product of human workmanship; — applied esp, to the simpler products of aboriginal art as distinguished from natural objects.

2. Biol. A structure or appearance in a tissue or cell due to death or the use of reagents, and not present during life.

ar'ti-fice (är'ti-fis), n. [L. artificium, fr. artifez artificer; ars, artis, art + facere to make: cf. F. ertifice.] 1. A handicraft; a trade; art of making. Obs.

2. Workmanship; a skillfully contrived work.

The material universe... is the artifice of God, the artifice of the best Mechanist.

3. Artiful or skillful contrivance; ingenuity.

His plots were constructed without much artifice. Craik.

4. Crafty device; an artful, ingenious, or elaborate trick; — now the usual meaning.

Those who were constructed without much artifice.

Those who were constructed without much artifice. In the dead of indirect or misleading devices. Artifice is the most general term for an artful or ingenious expedient or contrivance; a.; "His wit disadian not always the artifice with dead in more or less elaborate plan to entrap or circumvent; as, "The most general term for an artful or ingenious expedient or contrivance; as, "His wit disadian not always the artifice even of a pun" (Hume). Maneuver conveys the idea of adroit and dexterous management; strangement; strangement strangement; strangement of most of a more or less elaborate plan

whose occupation requires skill or knowledge of a particular kind, as a silversmith.

2. Mil. Specif.: One who prepares the shells, fuses, etc., in a military laboratory.

3. One who makes or contrives; a deviser, inventor, or framer. "Artificer of fraud." Millon, Couper.

4. A cunning or artful fellow. Obs. B. Jonson.

Syn. — See workman.

arti-ficial (srti-fish/al), a. [L. artificialis: cf. F. artificial. See artifice.] 1. Made or contrived by art; produced or modified by human skill and labor, in opposition to natural; as, artificial heat or light, gems, salts, minerals, fountains, flowers.

Artificial strife.

Artificial strife
Lives in these touches, livelier than life.

Artificial strife
Lives in these touches, livelier than life. Shak.

2. Feigned; fictitious; assumed; affected; not genuine.

"Artificial tears."

3. Artful; skilled; cunning; crafty. Obs. Shak.

4. Cultivated; not indigenous; not of spontaneous growth; as, artificial grasses.

5. Of or according to art; technical. Obs. Gibbon.

5. Of or according to art; technical. Obs. Gibbon.

5. Of or according to art; technical. Obs. Synn.—Assumed, affected, feigned, imaginary, fabulous; unnatural, sham, false, forged, adulterate, bastard.—Artificial, Fiotitious, Factificus, spurfous, suprestritious, counterrett. The first three terms may or may not imply intent to deceive, the last three always do. Artificial (c. artificial in ot necessarily to real; as, artificial [eg]; or to general effect (opposed to genuine, sincere; as, an artificial manner, it as, artificiality of fashionable life). Fictitious (opposed to true, real) applies to what is feigned or imagined; as, fictitious marrative, characters, names, fictitious artificial.

artic'ulary, a. Artigular. R. pl.-Li(11). [L.] Zool. A joint,

ar-tic'u-la-ry, a. Articular. R. ar-tic'u-late-ly, adv. of Articular LATE. See -LY. ar-tic'u-late-ness, n. See -NESS. articule + Articular + Articular + Articular + Articular articular + Articular + Articular articular + Articular + Articular articular - LATE - LATERY. at-tit'i-cer-shin. n. See -SHIF.

securities or values. Factitious (opposed to sponianeous, intrinsic) implies something "got up" or created by labor or effort; as, a factitious demand, value, "bolstering up a factitious reputation" (Hazitit); it may also be applied to that which arises rather from convention than from nature; as, "That factitious importance which attaches to the most insignificant relies of acknowledged greatness" (Froude). A thing may be factitious without being necessarily factitious; as, factitious, contrasted with factitious, value. That is spurnous which is not what it purports to be; suppositious implies a fraudulent substitution for the genuine; countrasted in a forged imitation of it; as, spurious diamonds, a supposititious heir, a counterfeit bank note. See FALLACIOUS, FACTITIOUS, FABULOUS, SUPPOSITITIOUS, COUNTREPRIT, FICTIOUS,

be; suppositifious implies a fraudulent substitution for the genuine; countrefreit, a forged imitation of it; as, spurious diamonds, a suppositifious heir, a counterfeit bank note. See Pallacious, Pactitious heir, a counterfeit bank note an artificiality, not a sham!

A strong living soul in him, and sincerity there; a reality, not an artificiality, not a sham!

Have you never seen people whose costume lent them a fictitious greatness?

Lowell.

Her roses and lilies were never discovered to be spurious, till she attained an age that made the supposition of their being natural impossible.

Few critics were able to distinguish between a real ancient medal and a counterfeit of modern manufacture. Wordsworth. Artificial arguments, Rhet., invented arguments, in distinction from laws, authorities, etc., called inartificial arguments or proofs.—a. saphalt, the solid residuum from the refining of certain kinds of petroleum.—a. camphor. a Ordinary camphor artificially prepared. See campior. b Pinene hydrochloride, Cpufic1]—so. See campior. b Pinene in appearance and odor to common camphor.—a. day.—bAY, 1. Cf. NATURAL DAY.—a. Fuel, fuel consisting of small particles, as coal dust, sawdust, etc., consolidated into lumps or blocks.—a. grass, any forage crop which replaces, or in some manner serves the purpose of, grass.—a. horizon. See horizon.—a. leasther, a material resembling leather made from paper, fiber, shredded leather scraps, etc., usually by treating with gum or gelatin and subjecting to heavy pressure.—a. leach. Mcd. See LEECH, 3.—a. light, any light other than that which proceeds from the heavenly bodies.—a. lines, lines on a sector or scale, so contrived as to represent the logarithmic sines and tangents, which, by the help of the line of numbers, solve, with tolerable exactness, questions in trigonometry, navigation, etc.—a. numbers, logarithms.—a. matble, an imitation of mable, esp. one made of a paste of alum, gypsum, isinglass, and coloring materials.—a. person. Law. See PERSON.—a. porcelain. See PORCELAIN

eral.—a. year. Astron., the civil or calendar year.
—ar'ti-ficial-iy (ar'ti-fish'ā-lī), adv.—ar'ti-ficialness. n.
ar'ti-ficial-iy (ar'ti-fish'ā-lī), adv.—ar'ti-ficialness. n.
ar'ti-fici-al'iy (ār'ti-fish'ā-lī), n. State, quality, or
appearance of being artificial; that which is artificial.
ar'til'ler-ist (ār-tī)'ēr-īst), n. A person skilled in artillery
or gunner; a gunner; an artilleryman.
ar-til'ler-y (-1), n. [ME. artilre; OF. artillerie, arteillerie,
machines and apparatus of all kinds used in war, vans laden
with arms of any kind which follow camps, F. artillerie
great guns, ordance; fr OF. artiller to equip, equip with
engines of war, prob. for OF. attiller to arrange, equip,
under the influence of F. art art, or of OF. artilleus adroit,
crafty.] 1. Munitions of war; implements for warfare of
all descriptions, offensive and defensive. Obs.
And Jonathan gave his artillery unto his lad. 1 Sam. xx. 40.
2. Specif.: Missile engines and weapons, as catapults, arbalests, slings, bows, etc., with their missiles.
3. With reference to modern warfare, mounted guns, in
distinction from small arms; cannon; ordnance, including
guns, mortars, howitzers, etc., with their equipment of carriages, balls, bombs, and shot of all kinds, or, in a still more
extended sense, including the powder, cartridges, utensils,
machines, and horses, that belong to a train of artillery.
4. The men and officers of that branch of the army to
which the care and management of artillery are confided.
5. The science of artillery or gunnery.
artillery—man (-mān), n.; pl.-MEN. A man who manages
or serves a piece of artillery; one who belongs to a body
of artillery plant. The South American urticaceous plant

artillery

of artillery.

artillery plant. The South American urticaceous plant.

Adicea serpyllifolia;—so called from the explosive discharge of the pollen. ar-til'ler-y-ship, n. Mil. Art or practice of, or skill in,

artilery. Sailly, n. Mu. Art or practice or, or skill in, using artillery.

artillery wheel. A kind of heavily built dished wheel with a long axle box, used on gun carriages, usually having 14 spokes and 7 felloes; hence, a wheel of similar construction for use on automobiles, etc.

Artinski-an (är-tin/ski-ön), a. [From Artinsk, in the Ural Mountains.] Geol. Pertaining to or designating the lowest subdivision of the European Permian; — so called where it presents a maying facile.

where it presents a marine factes. ar'ti-o-dac'tyl ( $\ddot{a}r'ti-\ddot{o}-d\ddot{a}k't'll$ ), a. Zoöl. Of or pert. to the Artiodactyla; even-toed. -n. One of the Artiodactyla.

Ar'ti-o-dac'ty-la (\(\text{ir'}(1-\text{t}-\text{dkk'ty-la'}\), \(n.\text{pl.}\), \(n.\text{pl.}\), \(fr.\text{Gr.}\)
\(\text{deprios}\), \(\text{even}\) + \(\text{dacru\lambda}\), \(\text{finger or toe.}\)]
\(\text{2001}\). The suborder of ungulate mammals including the oxen, sheep, goats, antelopes, deer, giraffes, camels, hip-popotamus, pigs, etc. The functional toes of the hind and fore feet are even in number, and the third digit of each foot is symmetrical with an paired with the fourth digit. Contrasted with \(\text{Perisondactyla}\).

Perissodactyta.

ar'ti-san, ar'ti-zan ("ar'ti-zan; 277), n.

[F. artisan, fr. It. artigiano, ultimately fr. L. ars, artis, art. See Arr, n.]

1. One who professes and practices some liberal art; an artist. Obs.

2. One trained to manual dexterity in some mechanic art or trade; a handicraftsman; a mechanic.

handicrattsman; a mechanic.

Syn.—See ARTIST, WORKMAN.

ARTIST (ArVist), n. [F. artiste, LL. artista, fr. L. ars. See ART, n.; cf. AR. A fore foot of pig.

ITSTEL J. A master of liberal arts; a B fore foot of ox.

learned man; also, a man of science,
whether student or practitioner. Obs.

The moon whose orb

Through optic glass the Tuscan artist

Through optic glass the Tuscan artist

art or craft; an artisan. Obs.

How to build ships, and dreadful ordnance cast,
Instruct the artists and reward their hast.

3. One who professes and practices an art in which imagination and taste preside over the execution, esp. a fine art; a person skilled in one of the fine arts. See FINE ARTS.

4. One who shows trained skill or rare taste in any manual art or occupation.

nation and taste preside over the execution, esp. a fine art; a person skilled in one of the fine arts. See fine Arts.

4. One who shows trained skill or rare taste in any manual art or occupation.

5. An artful person; a schemer. Obs.

Syn.—Artful, Artfisan. An Artfis is one who is skilled in some one of the fine arts; an Artfisan, one who is employed in one of the manual or mechanical arts.

|| artfiste' (artfist), n. [F.] A performer whose work shows unusual æsthetic quality, as a singer or dancer; one whose work may be considered as a "fine art," as a skillful cook. artistic (ārtfistlt) a. [Cf. Fartistique.] Of or perartistic of art.

2. Artistic effect or quality; artistic ability. Southey. artfistry (ārtfist-rl), n. 1. Works of art collectively; pursuit of art.

2. Artistic effect or quality; artistic ability. Southey. artistic sproofs printed from an engraved plate, originally the perquisite of the engraver. The requirement that they should be signed and numbered, introduced as a restriction, is continued as a commercial guarantee of superiority.

artfless (ārtfish), a. 1. Wanting art, knowledge, or skill; ignorant; unskillful; uncultured.

Artless of stars and of the moving sand. Dryden.

2. Made or contrived without skill or art; rude; inartistic. Artless and massy pillars. The characterized by simplicity and sincerity; inartificial; simple; sincere; guileless; ingenuous; honest; as, an artless tale.

They were plain, artless men, without the least appearance of enthusiasm or credulity about them.

O, how unlike the complex works of man, Heaven's easy, artless, unencumbered plan! Cowper.

Syn.—Simple, unaffected, sincere, undesigning; unsophisticated, naive; open, frank, candid. See Simple.

Artocar'pous (ärtb-kär'päs), a. [See Arrocarpus.] Bot. Artocarpus (ärtb-kär'päs), a. [See Arrocarpus.] Bot. Armocarpus (arth-kär'päs), a. [See Arrocarpus.] Bot.

art square. A patterned square of ingrain carpet woven in one piece for a rug.

art union. An association for promoting the arts, esp. of

art union. An association for promoting the arts, esp. of design.

A'rum (ā'răm), n. [L. arum, aros, Gr. ăpov.] a Bot. A genus of European plants, type of the family Araceæ, distinguished by the large spathe with edges involute at the base. Their acrid corms contain starch in considerable quantity. The only English species is A. maculatum, the cuckoopint. b [l. c.] Hort. Any plant belonging to this or to several related genera, as Arisæma, Dracunculus, etc., commonly cultivated under the name arum.

Ar'un-de'll-an (ār'ān-dē'll-ān; -dēl'yān), a. Pertaining to an Earl of Arundel.

Ar'un-de/11-an (ar'un-de 11-an), and Jany, an Earl of Arundel.

Arundel, or Arundelian, marbles, certain inscribed tablets (sometimes called Oxford marbles) collected by Thomas Howard, second Earl of Arundel, and presented to Oxford University by his grandson in 1667. Among them is the Parian Chronicle, supposed to have been kept on the

island of Paros. It originally recorded events in Greek history, largely Athenian, from B. c. 1582 to 284; but in its present mutilated form it ends at B. c. 354.

\*\*A-TIN'd-InA'ceous\*\* (a-Tin'd-Ina'chūs)\*\* a. [L. arundinaccus, fr. arundo reed.] Of or pertaining to a reed; resembling the reed or cane.

\*\*A-TIN'd-Ina'ri-a (-rī-ā), n. [NL. See Arundo.] A genus of large bamboolike grasses, usually called cane, natives of Asia and America. They have many-flowered spikelets, with no subtending leaf. A macrosperma forms the canebrakes of the southern United States; A. tecta, the small cane, is the only other American species.

\*\*A-TUN'dO (a-rīn'dō), n. [L., a reed.] \*\*Bot. A small genus of coarse, tall grasses, the true reeds, found in most warm countries. A donax, the Italian reed of southern Europe, is commonly cultivated for the ornamental effect of its ample foliage and tall, feathery panicles.

\*\*Arval (arv'dō), a. [L. arvalis pertaining to arvum cultivated land.] \*\*Rom. \*\*Relig.\*\* Designating, or pertaining to, a body of priests, nominally twelve, called \*\*Fratres Arvales\*\* (Arval Brethren or Brothers). They presided over an annual festival in May, identified by them with the ancient Ambavalia and dedicated to Des Dia, probably a local form of Ceres. The succetavitia was offered for the lustration of the fields and to secure increase of fruits.

\*\*Ar-vir'a-gus (ar-vir'a-gus), n. 1. In British legend, a son of King Cymbelime. In Shakespeare's "Cymbeline," he and his brother Guiderius are stolen and brought up by the banished Belarius as his own sons under the names of Cadwal and Polydore, but are restored to Cymbeline in manhood.

2. A knight in Chaucer's "Franklin's Tale."

-a-ry (-a-rī; in four-syllable words accented on the first, -a-rī; the ā is more or less obscured according to the style of speaking, and susually more so in Brit. than Amer. English; it should not be prond. ā). [L. -arius, arium, whence also OF. -ier, AF. -er, and F. -aire in learned words.] A suffix forming: 1. Adjectives, with the sense o

OF. .ier, AF. .er, and F. .aire in learned words.] A suffix forming: 1. Adjectives, with the sense of, pertaining to, connected with; as in arbitrary, primary, necessary, mercenary, voluntary, etc.

2. Nouns, with the sense of: a A person belonging to or engaged in; as in notary, actuary, lapidary. b A thing belonging to or connected with; place for; as in aviary, lapidary (book about gems), ovary, granary. See .arium..ary. [L. .aris.] An adj. suffix denoting, pertaining to; of the kind or nature of; as in capillary, exemplary, military, etc. A variant of .Ar.

Ar'yan (är'yăn; ăr'lăn; 277), n. [Skr. ārya excellent, honorable; akin to the name of the country Iran, and the early name of this people, at least in Asia.] I. A member of that Caucasic race one branch of which early occupied the Iranian plateau, while another branch entered India, and conquered and amalgamated with the primitive inhabitants of that country; an Indo-Iranian.

2. A member of the race which spoke the language from which the Indo-European languages are derived; hence, loosely, an individual of any of those peoples who have spoken these languages since prehistoric times; an Indo-European. The existence of a prehistoric Aryan race which had passed beyond the nomadic stage of culture, and had developed a relatively exalted type of nature worship, was first assumed by philologists from the close relationship and inferred common origin of the Indo-European languages. This race was supposed to have dwelt in central Asia and thence to have separated in two streams of migration, one toward Persia and India, one toward Europe. In recent years ethnologists have seriously disputed the Asiatic or even the common Aryan origin of the norigin of the Indo-European languages, no like origin is to be assigned to all the races speaking them, and in ethnology Aryan is merely a loose term for an Aryan-speaking individual of the Language spoken by an original Aryan race or its hypothetical reconstruction; hence, Indo-European languages, either the language spok

in general. See INDO EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

Parent Aryan seems to have had at least the following vowels:
a:i,e;u,o: allo which occurred both short and long. H. Sweet.

Aryan, a. 1. Of or pertaining to the Indo-Iranians or their speech. See ARYAN, n., 1.

2. Of or pertaining to the ethnical type of the supposed Aryan race; also, of or pertaining to the Aryan-speaking peoples. See ARYAN, n., 2.

To sum up this difficult Aryan question, the Aryan peoples must be regarded, not as a single ethnical stock, but as an amalgam of many Caucasic, and no doubt some Mongolic elements, leavened by an original xanthochroid strain, and endowed with a certain racial uniformity by the immense preponderance of the Caucasic physical characters, and by the general adoption of Aryan speech, traditions, and institutions.

To me, an ethnologist who speaks of an Aryan race, Aryan blood, Aryan eyes and hair is as great a sinner as a linguist who speaks of a dolichocephalic dictionary or a brachy cephalic grammar.

3. Of or pert. to the Indo-European family of languages

3. Of or pert. to the Indo-European family of languages

3. Of or pert. to the Indo-European family of languages or the hypothetical language from which they sprang.

Arya Sa-maj' (ār'yā sā-māj'). [Hind. samāj meeting, assembly. See Anvan]. Hinduism. A native reform church of the Vedic religion founded about 1860 by Dayananda Sarasvati, a Brahman. The sect teaches that there are three eternal substances, God, spirit, and matter, and that the hymns

ar'ti-6-cas'tyl (ar'ti-0-cas'til), d. 200. Of pert. to the Artiodactyla; even-toed.—n. One of the Artiodactyla.

ar'ti-6'cial-ism, n. An artificial principle or practice. Oxf. E. D. for carrying intreaching tools, arti-1-6'cial-ize, v. t. To render artificial. ar'ti.6-dac'tyl-ous, a. Artio-artikli.4 + ARTICI.8. ar'ti.6-dac'tyl-ous, a. Artio-artikli.6 + ARTICI.8 artistat oil. See oil. Table I. Arti-1-6 (ar-tilizing nature. Bochaptoke. ar-til'ler, n. [OF artillier]. A hartillery artillery feed (ar-til'er-id), a. Provided with artillery. A number of pieces of ordnance mounted on carriages equipped for marching, together with their munitions of war and the vehicles transporting them. artillery wagon. A covered ar'to-car'pad, n. Any tree of he genus Artocarpus or its aller. See hark, a. artily-artist. Obs. & R. art'ly-a. A minor art; an accomplishment. Rare. art'ly-a. A minor art; an accomplishment. Rare. [pous. Rare. art'ly-a. Artistic. Obs. & R. art'ly-a. Artistic. Obs. & Artistic. Oss. & R. art'ly-a. Artistic. Obs. & Artistic. Oss. & R. art'ly-a. Artistic. Oss. & Artical-artistic. Artistic. Oss. & Artical-artistic. Artistic. Oss. & Artical-artistic. Artistic. Oss. & Artical-artistic.

ford University by his grandson in 1667. Among them is the Parian Chronicle, supposed to have been kept on the artol'a-try (\(\tilde{a}\)-triv(\(\tilde{a}\)-triv(\(\tilde{a}\)-triv(\(\tilde{a}\)-triv(\tilde{a}\)-triv(\(\tilde{a}\)-triv(\(\tilde{a}\)-triv(\tilde{a}\)-triv(\(\tilde{a}\)-triv(\tilde{a}\)-triv(\(\tilde{a}\)-triv(\tilde{a}\)-triv(\(\tilde{a}\)-triv(\tilde{a}\)-triv(\tilde{a}\)-triv(\(\tilde{a}\)-triv(\tilde{a}\)-tri

Sarsyati, a Brahman. The sect teaches that there are three eternal substances, God, spirit, and matter, and that the hymns arabon without form.] Theos. Formiess.

Aru'ra (ä-r60'r60), n. Baby. fon. Myth. In the Gilgameh. Every form them the modern Autoria and the state of the section of Gilgameh. Every form them the modern Autoria and the section of Gilgameh. Every form them the modern Autoria and the section of Gilgameh. Every form them the modern Autoria and the section of Gilgameh. Every form the section of Gilgameh. Every for

The king was not more forward to bestow favors on them as they free to deal affronts to others their superiors.

Fuller.

10. Expressing a wish. Obs. "As have," that is, may

Syn. — See BECAUSE, LIKE.

as . as. See so . . as, under so . — as far as, to the extent or degree that. "As far as can be ascertained." Macaulay.
— as far forth as, as far as. Obs. Chaucer. — as follows, as comes next; — used impersonally; as, "Their names are as follows."—as for, or as to, so far as concerns; as regards; with reference to.

ce to. me and my house, we will serve the Lord. Josh. xxiv. 15.

9. Than. Obs. or Dial.

of the Vedas are the only inspired scriptures. It has as practical ends the promotion of education, the reform of the caste system, and the abolition of child marriage. Cf. Brahme Samaiary-bal'lus (&r'-bál'ús) ?n. [Gr. âpiβalλos, prop., a bag ary-bal'los (&r'-bál'ús) ?n. [Gr. âpiβalλos, prop., a bag ary-bal'los (&r'-bál'ós) } or purse.] flask or bottle having a short neck, single handle, small orifice with a flaring lip, and globular body (often elaborately decorated), and used for holding oils, ointments, etc. The term is sometimes applied to a late type of leeythus, with spherical body set plump on the base ring. Cf. Albasatralm'. 1.

ar'yl (&r'll), n. [aromatic + -yi.]

Org. Chem. Any univalent aromatic hydrocarbon radical, as phenyl or tolyl, whose free valence belongs to the nucleus and not to a side chain.

ar'yl-ate (&r'l-lāt), v. t. Org. Chem. To introduce one or more aryl groups into, by substitution.

Ar'yo-Dra-vid'l-an (\(\bar{a}\)'y\cdot dra-vid'l-\(\bar{a}\), a. Of or pertaining to the Indian race, formed by a mixture of Aryan and Dravidian blood, which constitutes the chief population of northern India between the Punjab and Bengal and of the southern half of Ceylom. —n. A person of this race.

ar'y-te'no-ep'-iglot'tic a. Anat. A combining form denoting relation to, or connection with, the arytenoid cartilages arty-te'no-ep'-iglot-tid'e-an arytenoid cartilages and the epiglottis; as, the arytenoid arty-te'no-ep'-iglot-tid'e-an arytenoid cartilage and the epiglottis; as, the arytenoid; \(\bar{a}\)-tid'e-and a ladle + cloor form.] Anat. Pertaining to or designating two small cartilages attuated at the upper back part of the larynx. The cartilages articulate with the cricoid cartilage, and the vocal cords are attached to them. See Larynx. —n. An arytenoid cartilage. —ar'y-te-noi'dal (-noi'dal), a.

as. Assimilated form of AD
as. A Roman bronze coin, origin

loves."—as tor, or as to, so far as concerns; as regards; with reference to.

As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord. Josh xxiv. 15.

as good as, amounting to; not falling short of.—as good as one's word, faithful to a promise.—as if, or as though, of the same kind, or in the same condition or manner, that it would be if.—as it were (as if it were), a qualifying phrase used to relieve some expression which might be regarded as inappropriate or incongruous; in a manner.—as much as to say, equivalent to saying; just the same as saying.—as now, just how. Obs. Chaucer.—as soons, or so soon as, immediately at or after another event. "As soon as he came nigh unto the camp ... he saw the calf, and the dancing." Ez. xxxii. 19. See so ... as, under so.—as such, strictly defined; intrinsically considered; qua.—as swythe, as quickly as possible. Obs. Chaucer.—as to. See As yor, above.—as though. See As 17, above.—as well, also (too) besides.—as well as, equally with; no less than. "I have understanding as well as you." Job xii. 3.—as yet, until now; up to or at the present time; still; now.—as you were, All, in the school of the squad, a command given when a movement is to be begun anew, at which the former position is to be resumed.

as/a-fet/1-da } (as/a-fet/1-da), n. [NL. asa (fr. Per. azā as/a-fet/1-da] (as/a-fet/1-da), n. [NL. asa (fr. Per. azā as/a-fet/1-da] (as/a-fet/1-da), n. [NL. asa (fr. Per. azā as/a-fet/1-da] (as/a-fet/1-da). The fetid gum resin of various Persian and East Indian apiaceous piants of the genus Ferula, as F. assafetida, F. fetida, and F. narthez. It occurs in commerce in the form of tears and dark-colored masses, and is used in medicine as an antispasmodic. It has a strong odor and taste of garlic. A-saph'io (d-sāt'ris), n. [NL., fr. Gr. à-azh'ris in distinct, uncertain.] Paleon. A genus of trilobites found in great abundance in the Lower Silurian formation.

As/a-phus (as'a-fab.k'ra'), n. [L. asarum + bacca a berry. See as.adone.] Any plant of the genus Asarum, esp. A. europæum, the lea

grams (about 10% ounces troy weight). It was divided into twelve ounces.

2. A Roman bronze coin, originally of about the weight of an as, or pound, but reduced, after the first Punic war, to two ounces; in the second Punic war, to one ounce; and finally, by the Papirian Law (B. c. 89), to half an ounce; also, any of several similar early Italian coins.

28 (\$\frac{2}{2}; 70\), adv., conj., & rel., pron. [ME. as, als, alse, also, al swa, AS. cal swā, lit. all so; hence, quite so, quite as: cf. G. als as, than, also so, then. See Also.] 1. Denoting equality or likeness in kind, quantity, degree, or manner; like; similar to; in the same manner with or in which; in accordance with; in proportion to; to the extent or degree in which or to which; equally; no less than; as, ye shall be as gods; you will reap as you sow; do as you are bidden. His spiritual attendants regularly adjured him, as he loved his soul, to enancipate his brethren.

In expressing an equality or comparison, as is the regular correlative word after such, so, as; thus, give us such things as you please; not so brave as Cato; as amiable as handsome; as quickly as possible; also after the ame when no verb follows; thus, working in the same spirit as Turner. When a verb follows, as, after these words, often amounts to a relative pronoun, and after same is then preferably replaced by that or another relative; thus, the same story that I had heard. Correlative clauses or phrases introduced by such . . . as, so . . . as, are often transposed for emphasis; thus, as with the people, so with the priest.

2. In the idea, character, or condition of, — limiting the view to certain attributes or relations; as, virtue considberry. See Asarone.] Any plant of the genus Asarum, esp. A. europæum, the leaves and roots of which are emetic and cathartic, and are used in cephalic snuffs.

as'a-rone (ås'â-rōn), n. [L. asarum hazelwort, wild spikennard, Gr. āσaρον.] Chem. An inodorous crystalline compound, C12H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, found in assrabacca root; — called also asarum camphor.

As'a-rum (-rām), n. [NL. See Asarone.] Bot. A genus of aristolochiaceous plants, natives of north temperate regions. They are stemless herbs with pungent, aromatic roots and dull-colored flowers produced near the bases of the leaves. The American A. canadense is called wild ginger. A. europæum is the asarabacca.

as-bes'th-form (ās-bēs't-form; åz-), a. [L. asbestos + -form.] Having the form or structure of asbestos.

as-bes'tine (-tīn), a. Of or pertaining to asbestos, or partaking of its nature; incombustible.

as-bes'tine (-tīn), a. Of or pertaining to asbestos, or partaking of its nature; incombustible.

as-bes'tine (-tīn), a. Of or pertaining to asbestos, or partaking of its nature; incombustible.

as-bes'tine (-tīn)-ta), v. t. To render noninfiammable, like asbestos; — said of fabrics.

as-bes'tins (ās-bēs'tois; āz-; 2771) n. [L. asbestos (NL. asbesas-bes'tois (ās-bēs'tois; āz-; 2771) n. [L. asbestos (NL. asbesas-bes'tois (ās-bēs'tois; āz-; 2771) n. [L. asbestos (NL. asbesas-bes'tois (ās-bēs'tis; āz-; 2771) n. [L. asbestos (NL. asbesas-bes'tois (ās-bēs'tis; āz-; 2771) n. [L. asbestos (NL. asbesas-bes'tos (ās-bēs'tis; āz-; 2771) n. [As asbestos (NL. asbesas-bes'tos (ās-bēs'tis; āz-; 2771) n. [Asbestos (NL. asbesas-bes'tos (ās-bēs'tis; āz-; 2771)

2. In the idea, character, or condition of, — limiting the view to certain attributes or relations; as, virtue considered as virtue; this actor will appear as Hamlet.

The beggar is greater as a man, then is the man merely as a bigger than the condition of the conditions of the con

king.
3. While; during or at the same time that; when; as, he

3. While; during or at the same time that; when; as, ne trembled as he spoke.

As I return I will fetch off these justices.

Shak.

4. Because; since; it being the case that.

As the population of Scotland had been generally trained to arms... they were not indifferently prepared.

Expressing concession; — often nearly equiv. to though.

We wish, however, to avail ourselves of the interest, transient as it may be, which this work has excited.

That: a Introducing or expressing a result or consequence, after the correlatives so and such. Obs., except with the infinitive with to; as, "Be so good as to come."

I can place thee in such abject state, as help shall never find flow.

e.
'be relations are so uncertain as they require a great deal of examination Bacon. Still the case as it proceeded appeared so clear as to leave no hope of acquittal.

With antecadent such same.

Still the case as a processor appears of the post of a point of the processor appears of the post of t

That kind of truit as mains can incures.

4 As a conjunction. Obs., Dial., or Colloq.

I don't know as you 'll like the appearance of our place.

Mrs. Stowe

7. As if; as though. Obs. or Poetic.
He lies, as he his bliss did know.
8. For instance; by way of example; thus;—used troduce illustrative phrases, sentences, or citations.

8. FOR IBSTANCE; Dy way to example, thus, — used to the troduce illustrative phrases, sentences, or citations.

ar'y-sp'l-glot'tic, a. Short for ARYTENO-EPIOLOTTIC. Rare.

Ar's a bridge (a'sā). — Bib. BirROST.

Ar's a (a'sa', a'). n. Bib. BirROST.

A'sa bridge (a'sā). — BirROST.

A'sa d'at'sa (sa'd'a'). — Bordian to satiste. See SAD.]

Sated: tired. Obs.

A'sa (a'sā'd-d'a'). Bib.

A'sa (a'sā'd-d'a'). Bib.

A'sa (a'sā'd-d'a'). Bib.

A'sa (a'sā'd-d'a'). Bib.

A'sa (a'sā'd). n. (Heb. Asā', l. Lit., healer; physician; — masc.

A'sa (a'sā'd). n. (Heb. Asā', l. Lit., healer; physician; — masc.

A'sa (a'sā'd). n. (Heb. Asā', l. Lit., healer; physician; — masc.

A'sa (a'sā'd-d'a'). Bib.

A'sa'a' (a'sā'd-d'a'). Bib.

A'sa'a' (a'sā'd-hi'). Bib.

A'sa'a' (a'sā'd-d'a's). Bib.

A'sa'a' (a'sā'd-hi'). Bib.

A'sa'a' (a'sā'd-hi'). Bib.

A'sa'a' (a'sā'd-d'a's). Bib.

A'sa'a' (a'sā'd-d''s'). Bib.

A'sa'a' (a'sā'd-hi'). Bib.

A'sa'a' (a'sa'd-hi'). Bib.

A'sa'a' (a'sa'd-hi'). Bib.

A'sa'a' (a'sa'd-hi'). Bib.

diarries, caused by the presence of secards in the gastrointestinal canal.

as-car'i-cide (as-kär'i-sid), n. [ascarid + -cide.] Med.

An agent destructive of ascarids.

as'ca-rid (äs'kά-rid), n. Zoöl. Any roundworm of the family Ascaridæ. See Ascans.

As'ca-rid (šs'kά-ris), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ἀσκαρίς an intestinal worm.] I. Zoöl. A genus of nematode worms, type of
a family, Ascaridæ, distinguished by the three-lipped
mouth. It includes the common roundworm (4. lumbricoides) parasitic in the human intestines, which resembles
an earthworm in size and appearance, and many other species which infest animals. A. megalocephala, a species

common in the horse, has been of importance in the study

stated to decorate temples. The as'appel (šs'(appli) - profil) as cies which infest animals. A. megalocephala, a species common in the horse, has been of importance in the study vated to decorate temples. The sap is used as a remedy for colic. [a. not + Gr. σαπρός rotten + 3d asa\* (\*\* + Arsake.\*\* asale. + Arsake.\*\* asare. + Arsake.\*\* asare. - Arsake.\*\* asare. -

of mitosis, on account of the ease with which its eggs may be preserved and the small number of chromosomes in the mitotic figures. As these worms have no means of attaching themselves to the wells of the intestine, they can easily be expelled by vermifuges. The pinworm also belongs to this family.

2. [L. c.] pt. ascardes & & Art. T. dez.) An ascard.

23. Gend' (a-send), v. t.; as-cend'e. as-cend'ing. [L. ascender; ad + scandere to climb, mount. See scan.]

1. To move upward; to mount; to go up; to rise; — opposed to descend.

Higher yet that star ascends. Bowring.

I ascend unto my father and your father. John xx. 17.

The smoke of it ascended up to heaven. Addison.

2. To rise, in a figurative sense; to proceed from an inferior to a superior degree, from mean to noble objects, from particulars to generals, from modern to ancient times, from one note to another of higher pitch, etc.; as, our inquiries ascend to the remotest antiquity.

Syn.—Rise, mount, climb, soat, tower.

23. Cond', v. L. 1. To go or move upward upon or along; to climb; to mount; to go up to the top of; as, to ascend a hill, a ladder, a tree, a river, a throne.

2. To raise in honor; to exalt. Obs.

Syn.—Ascend, mount, climb, soat, tower.

23. To raise in honor; to exalt. Obs.

Syn.—Ascend, mount, climb, soather agree in the idea of upward movement. Ascend (opp. to descend) is the most general term; as, to ascend a mountain, a river, a throne; and ascender and the chill of the Lord' (a. x. xiv.). Ascended of the contest of ascender and the platform, the scaffed of the order of the platform, the scaffed of the scander mountain, a river, a throne; as to ascende a mountain, a river, a throne; as to ascende a mountain, a river, a throne; as to ascende a scander of the scender of the scender.

Ascend'ance (a-sen'dans) ? ... Act of ascendin

such power or influence; as, to rule, for a while, lord of the ascendant.

Sciences that were then in their highest ascendant. Temple.

2. Superiority, or commanding influence; ascendancy; as, one man has the ascendant over another.

Chievres had acquired over the mind of the young monarch the ascendant not only of atutor, but of a parent.

3. Ascent; acclivity; peak. Obs.

4. An ancestor, or one who precedes in genealogical succession; a relative in the ascending line, whether lineal or collateral;—opposed to descendant. See consansumntry.

5. Arch. Either of the side pieces of a chambranle.

as-cend/ant) a. I. Rising toward the zenith; hence, risas-cend/ent) ing; ascending.

The constellation ... about that time ascendant. Browne.

2. Superior; predominant; surpassing; ruling. "Ascendant community." J. S. Mill. "An ascendant position." Grote.

as-cend/ing. p. pr. & vb. n. of Ascand, v. Specifi: a That ascends; rising. b Bot. Rising obliquely upwards, generally from a more or less prostrate base or point of atachment.—as-cending-ly, adv.

ascending sorts, Anal., the first part of the aorta from its origin to the beginning of the arch.—a. diphthong in which the second element is stressed or accented; as it in French pied (nys).—a. latitude. Astron. the increasing latitude of a planet moving toward the north pole of the ecliptic.—a. letter, Print., a small letter with a stroke that rises above the general upper level of the line of letters, such as b, d, h, l, --a. line. Geneal. See consanguintry.—a. node. Astron. See Node.—a. rhythm. Pros., a rhythm in which are stollows thesis, as in lambic or an apsestic rhythms:—opposed to descending rhythm.

Ascending rhythm is very greatly in predominance in English poetry.—a. series. Math. a A series arranged according to the ascending powers of a quantity, b A series in which each

poetry. R. M. Aldra.

-a. series. Math. a A series arranged according to the ascending powers of a quantity. b A series in which each term is greater than the preceding. -a. signs. Astron., Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces, Aries, Taurus, and Gemini, —

ricornus, Aquarius, Pisces, Aries, Taurus, and Gemmin,—

matte. † ASSAUIT.

may, manye, assyl. † ASSAV,
ASSAII.

As-bar's phath (is-bik'a'-arith).

Bib.

As-bar's reth (is-bik'a'-arith).

Bib.

As-best' (is-bik'; is'-bit).

As-cap'. Leval is ward founder of Alba Longs, and founder of Alb As-baz's-reth (fas-blz'd-reth). Both As'cal-ites (fas'bel-ites). D. Bib. As'cal-ites (fas'bel-ites). D. Bib. As'cal-ites (fas'bel-ites). D. Bib. As best'(i. a. = ASBESTINE. as-bes'fun. Asbestine. Ref. Sp. as-bes'fun. Asbestine. Ref. Sp. as-bes'fun. Asbestine. Ref. Sp. as-bes'fun. Asbestine. Ref. Sp. as-car'-fac (fas-kr'1-dō), n. pl. casc. ar erroneous spellings of words in ac- or as-, as ascency, for accency, for accency, for accency, for accencency, for accencency, for accencency, for accencency. As accent' Asbert Var. of ASCOPART. As accent' Asbert Var. of ASCOPART. As casc and Asbert Var. of ASCOPART. As casc in the second Asbert Var. of ASCOPART. As accent' Asbert Var. of ASCOPART. Ascentine. As accent' Ascentine. As accent' Ascentine. As accent' Asbert Var. of ASCOPART. Ascentine. As accent' Ascentine. As accent' Ascentine. As accent' Asbert Var. of ASCOPART. Ascentine. As accent' Ascentine. As accent' Ascentine. As accent' Ascentine. As accent' Ascentine. Ascentine. As accent' As ac the signs in which the sun, moon, and planets approach the

north celestial pole.

as-cen'sion (a-seu'ssion's), n. [F. ascension, L. ascensio, fr. ascendere. See Ascend.] 1. Act of ascending; a rising; ascent. See RIGHT ASCENSION, OBLIQUE ASCENSION.

2. Specif. a The visible ascending of Jesus on the fortieth day after his resurrection. Acts i. 9. b [cap.] Ascension

ascent. See RIGHT ASCENSION, OBLIQUE ASCENSION.

2. Specif: a The visible ascending of Jesus on the fortieth day after his resurrection. Acts i. 9. b [cap.] Ascension Day.

3. An ascending or arising, as in distillation; also, that which arises, as from distillation.

Syn.—See ASCENT.
Ascension of Isaiah. See AFOCRYPHA, Table.

8. Cen'sion-al (-āl), a. Of or relating to ascension or ascent; ascensive; tending upward; as, the ascensional power of a balloon.

ascensional difference, Astron., the difference between oblique and right ascension;—used chiefly as expressing the difference in time between the rising or setting of a body and six o'clock, or six hours from its meridian passage.

Ascension Day. The Thursday forty days after Easter, on which is commemorated Christ's ascension after his resurrection;—called also Holy Thursday.

Ascension Day to Whitsunday.

8. Cen'sion-tide' (-tid'), n. The period of ten days from Ascension Day to Whitsunday.

8. Cen'sive (ā-sēn'siv), a. [See ASCEND.] 1. Rising; tending to rise, or causing to rise.

2. Gram. Augmentative; intensive.

8. Greent' (ā-sēn't), n. [Formed like descent. See ASCEND, DESCENT.] 1. Act of rising; motion upward; rise; a mounting upward; as, the ascent of vapors from the earth.

2. The way or means by which one ascends.

3. An eminence, hill, or high place.

4. The degree of elevation of an object, or the angle it makes with a horizontal line; inclination; slope; rising grade; as, a road has an ascent of five degrees.

5. A going back in time or order of genealogical succession.

6. Logic. Passage of thought from a more to a less intensive consideration of a concept, with a consequent gain of extension.

8. Syn.—Ascent, Ascension. Both words denote the act of ascending, but they differ somewhat in their use. Ascent, not seem of a concept, with a consequent gain of extension.

8. Syn.—Ascent, ascent or ascention of a mountain or of a ladder. Either ascent or ascention in the earth, the ascension (not ascension, is the regular term when climbing is referr

to assure; apprise. Obs.

When the blessed Virgin was so ascertamed. Jer. Taylor.

2. To make (a thing) certain to the mind; to free from obscurity or doubt; to make sure of; fix. Archaic.

The divine law... ascertameth the truth. Hooker. The ministry, in order to ascertain a majority... persuaded the queen to create twelve new peers.

3. To find out or learn for a certainty, by trial, examination, or experiment; to get to know; as, to ascertain the weight of a commodity, or the purity of a metal.

He was there only for the purpose of ascertaining whether a descent on England was practically.

as Cert-tain ment (-mēnt), n. [Cf. OF. acertenement as surance.] Act of ascertaining; a reducing to certainty; a finding out by investigation; discovery.

The positive ascertainment of its limits. Burke.

as-cet'ic (Δ-36V'Ik), a. [Gr. ἀσκητικός, fr. ἀσκείν to exercise, to practice gymnastics.] 1. Of or pertaining to the ascetics or their practice; rigid in self-denial and devotions; characterized by severe abstinence; a ustere.

The stern ascetic rigor of the Temple discipline. Scott.

2. = Ascettach, 1.

Syn. – See Strict.

ascetic theology. = Ascettal theology.

ascetic theology. = Ascettical theology.

ascetic theology. = Ascettical theology.

ascettic theology. = Ascettical theology.

yn. — See hermit. **cet'i-cal** (-Y-kăl), a. **1**. Pert. to, or treating of, asceticism.

as-cert-cal (-1-kal), d. 1. Perc. to, or treating of, ascettesim.
 ascetted: a science which treats of the practice of virtue and means of attaining holiness and perfection.
 as-cert-cism (-1-siz'm), n. 1. The condition, practice, or mode of life, of ascettes.

mode of life, of ascetics.

2. The doctrine that the carnal or material world is evil or despicable, and that salvation is to be most certainly obtained by mortification of the flesh.

as clan (āsh'yān), n. [L. ascius, Gr. āσκιος without shadow; ā. not + σκιά shadow.] One who, at certain times of the year, has no shadow at noon; — applied to the inhabitants of the torrid zone, who have a practically vertical sun for a few days every year.

As-cld'1-a (ā-std'1-ā), n. [NL., fr. ascidium.] Zoöl. A genus of simple ascidians, now restricted to certain typical species, but formerly including all the simple Ascidiacea.

As-cld'1-a'ce-a (-ā'shē-ā; -ā'sē-ā), n. pl. [NL. See Ascidacea.

IUM.] Zoöl. An order of Tunicata. It includes the simple ascidians (As-cid'i-s sim'pli-ces [ā-sīd'i-ā-sīm'plī-sēz]), or sea squirts (see ascinian), and the compound ascidians (As-cid'i-s-om-pos'i-tes [kôm-pòz'i-tē]), which differ from the simple ascidians in reproducing by budding, the individuals thus formed remaining connected together and usually becoming embedded in a common investing mass or test.

thus formed remaining connected together and usually becoming embedded in a common investing mass or test.

as-cidi-an (ā-sidi-ān), n. Zōōi. 1. Any simple or compound tunicate of the order Ascidiacea; a sea squirt. A typical ascidian is saclike in form, with an anterior branchial or oral opening, and a dorsal atrial one. Entering at the former, the water passes into the branchial sac, whose perforated walls function as gills, and through them into the surrounding atrial chamber, then out at the atrial orifice. The food is drawn in with the water; the esophagus leads from the posterior part of the branchial sac. The central nervous system is reduced to a single dorsal ganglion between the orifices. In contrast to the structure of the adult, the larva shows many vertebrate characters, indicating descent from the same and the contracting descent from the same a

2. In a wider sense, any tunicate.

as-cid'i-ate (-āt), a. a Furnished with ascidia. b = As.

as-cid'i-form (-fôrm), a. Shaped like an ascidian or an



nowers consists of five concave hoods, each bearing a slender horn. The mechanism for several curing cross pollination is elab-pusculum; 5 foot of an insect, showing orate. Many of the

ASCIDITM 1-ZOA.] — TUNICATA.
as-cid'1-c-zo'oid. n. [ascidium + zooid.] Zooi. One of the individual zooids of a compound ascidien. See ASCIDIACEA.
as-cif' er-ous. (A-sif' c-t-s). a. [ascis+-f-rows.] Ascigerous.
as'cif (ash'1-f), n. pl. Ascians.
as'cif van (d-sif' vin; %a'y.) n.
[Ll. Ascir van (d-sif' vin; %a'y.) n.
[Ll. Ascir van (d-sif' vin; %a'y.) n.
[Ll. Ascir van (d-sif' vin; %a'y.) n.
[un] probably adapted from the worship of Marsyas. More properly called Ascodrugitan.

As-cle'pl-ad'fc, α. δ; n. Ascle-as'cle-pl'-adin, n. Chem. An unstable glucoside found in plants of the genus As-clepias. As-cle'pl-el'on (is-kiē'plx'\δn), n: pl. -Σιλ (x'\d), [Gr. Ασκλη-πειον.] A shrine or temple of As-clepias. Var. of Ascle-

species, as A. tuberosa, the butterfly weed, are showy and ornamental. The flowers are white, pink, purple, yellow, orange, or greenish. A. curassavica is employed in the West Indies as an emetic under the name ipecacuanha. Some East Indian species yield a good fiber.

Ascleplas butterfly. A large, handsome, red and black butterfly (Anosia ptexippus), found in both hemispheres, whose larva feeds on milkweed.

Ascleplius (ās-kiē'pl-ūs), As-kle'pi-os (-ŏs), n. [Gr. 'Aσκληπόs.] Gr. Relig. In Homer, a mortal hero, a physician; later, the god of medicine and healing. Epidauros was the chief seat of his worship, which was introduced into Athens about 420 s. c. (by the poet Sophoels, it is believed), where it probably amalgamated with the cult of an older serpent god of the same function. Asclepius is generally represented as a bearded man with an attendant serpent; cocks were sacrificed to him. It was customary for patients to sleep in the softytum of the god's sanctuary and there to receive oracular dreams, giving the proper treatment or prescription. In Greek myth. Asclepius is the secondary for patients to sleep in the softyth of the Zucu slew him. See Æsculapius; cf. Apollo.

— As cle'pi-an (-ān), a.

sanctuary and there to receive oracular dreams giving the proper treatment or prescription. In Greek myth Asclepius is the son of Apollo and Coronis. The centaur Chiron trained him to such expertness in the healing art that he finally raised the dead; for this Zeus slew him. See Æsculafus; cf. Apollo.

—As-Cleplan (-ān), a.

as'co-carp (äs'kō-kārp), n. [ascus + -carp.] Bot. In ascomycetous fungi, the spherical, discoid, or cup-shaped body within which the asci are collected, and which constitutes the mature fructification. The different forms are known in mycology under distinct names. See Ascom, Aportheolom, Peritheolom. Also called \*spore fruit.

as-cog'-nous (äs-kō'-gōn), n. Bot. An ascogonium.

as'cog one (äs'kō-gōn), n. Bot. An ascogonium.

as'cogonic (äs'kō-gōn), n. Jot. pl. -conia (-gō'nl-ā).

[NL: ascus + root of Gr. γ'yerofat to be born.] Bot. a

The fertilized portion of the archicarp in ascomycetous fungi. b Sometimes, the archicarp itself.

As'co-li-che'nes (-li-kō'nēz), n. pl. [NL: ascus + Lichenes.] Bot. A class of thallophytes embracing all those lichens in which the fungal element is an ascomycete. Most lichens are of this class. Cf. Basidolicheres.

As-co-li-che'nes (-li-kō'nēz), n. pl. Pl. Ascomara (ās-kō'mā-tā; -kōm'ā-tā). [NL., fr. Gr. ἀσκωμα a leather bellows. See Ascus. [Ide is kilkie form of ascocarp found in fungi of the order Pezizales and related orders.

as'con-my-cet'es (\*ās'kō-mī-sēt'), n.; pl. -cetes (-āsts; not to be con/used with the L. class name as'co-my-ce'tes). Bot. A fungus of the class Ascoronycetes.

Bot. A large class of higher fungi distinguished by septate hyphæ, and by having their spores formed in asci, or spore sacs. It comprises many orders, among which are the Sacchromycetales (yeasts), Aspergillales (molds). Perisporiales (millales.—as'co-nay-ce'tes (-ās'nēz), n. pl. [NL.] Zoōl.

An order of calcareous sponges of the simp tribute, impute, refer, or assign, as to a cause or source; as, his death was ascribed to a poison; to ascribe an effect to

S cause.

The finest [speech] that is ascribed to Satan in the whole poem.

Addison.

The finest[speech] that is ascribed to Satan in the whole poem.

2. To attribute, as a quality, or an appurtenance; to consider or allege to belong; as, honor is ascribed to God.

3. To add in writing; subscribe; to inscribe or dedicate; to enroll; register; reckon. Obs.

Syn.—See Refer.

as-crip'tion (äs-krip'shăn), n. [L. ascriptio, fr. ascribere. See Ascribed; Pshāton), n. [L. ascriptio, fr. ascribere. See Ascribed; specif.: Eccl. A sentence or passage ascribing praise to God, repeated by the preacher after the sermon.

2. Law. Quality or state of being adscript (which see).

ascrip-ti'tious (äs'krip-tish'ns), a. [L. ascripticius, fr. ascripticius]. An ascriptitious and supernumerary God. Farindon.

2. Ascribed; attributed.

As-cid'1-a'co-a (-ā'site-ā; -a's-ā), n. pl. [NL. See ascm-slo-reof ta (d-e'm'sh't-ō) of ascon sponges consisting of resk' tā). [L.]. Right ascension.

as-cen'sion-lat, n. One who make ascents, as in a balloon.

as-cen'sion-lat, n. One who make ascents, as in a balloon.

as-cen'sion-lat, n. One who make ascents, as in a balloon.

as-cen'tion-lat. Var. of Ascensions asch. † Asi, Asi, asch. † Asi, Asi, asch. sec'tose beginning asth. † Asich sec tose beginning asch. † Asich sec tose beginning asch. † Asich sec tose beginning asch āle, senāte, câre, am, account, arm, ask, sola; ēve, ēvent, end, recent, makēr; īce, Ill; old, obey, ôrb, odd, solt, connect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, up, circus, menu; | Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with.

28'CUS (3s'kŭs), n.; pl. ASCI (3s'i). [NL., fr. Gr. ἀσκός a bladder.] 1. Bot. The membranous oval or ρ

Besons (Kesküs), n.; pl. asci (Kest). [NL., fr. Gr. ἀσκός a bladder.] I. Bot. The membranous oval or tubular sporangium or spore sac in ascomycetous fungi. Within it are developed ascospores, usually eight in number, which when ripe are often ejected with considerable force.

2. = askos. susually eight in number, which when ripe are often ejected with considerable force.

2. = askos. Chem. A suffix used in forming the names of enzymes, often by being added to the name, or part of the name, of a substance decomposed by the enzyme; as in amylase, casease, urease.

2. (pron. ±32.) See wetrography.

3. = sey (d.=\$6\*), adv. [a. on + sea.] On the Two Ascises; at sea; toward the sea.

3. \*\*gem (A\*\*) = (Br. άσημος without mark.] also, three Egypt. Archæol. An artificial alloy of gold or Paraphyses. silver; also, any of various other alloys resembling this.

3. \*\*sey\*mi.a. (ā.-\$6\*mi.ā), n. [NL.; a- uot + Gr. σημα sign.] Med. Loss of power to express, or to understand, symbols or signs of thought.

3. \*\*sey\*mi.a. (ā.-\$6\*mi.ā), n. [NL.; a- not + \*sepsis.] State of being aseptic; the methods or processes of asepticizing.

3. \*\*sey\*mi.a. (ā.-\$6\*mi.a.) = (Br. anot + \*sepsis.) = (Br. anot + \*sepsic.) = (Br. anot + \*sepsic.)

asepsis. Aseptic differs from antiseptic in not necessarily implying any germicidal power or substance. Cf. Antiseptic, a.—m. An aseptic substance or preparation.

aseptic surgery. See Antiseptic, a. 2.

a septid-cism (4:6-12'm), n. Aseptic treatment or theory.

a-septid-cism (4:6-12'm), n. Aseptic treatment or theory.

a-septid-laid (a-sek'shi-ā-1;250), a. [a-not + sexual.] Biol.

Having no sex; without sexual action; as, an asexual spore.

asexual generation, Biol., in plants or animals exhibiting alternation of generations, the generation which reproduces only by asexual processes. See spronehyty, farthenogensis, alternation of generation which does not involve or directly follow the union of individuals or germ cells of two different sexes. It includes cell division, spore formation, fission, budding, etc., and in ordinary usage also parthenogenesis (which see); but it does not include self-fertilization in hermaphroditic organisms. In many cases asexual reproduction alternates more or less regularly with sexual reproduction. See ALTERNATION of GENERA.

TIONS.—a. spore, Bol., one of the spores produced by division within the walls of a mother cell. The spores developed by the sporophyte are asexual spores, while those ordinarily developed by the gametophyte are sexual spores.

—a.sex'u-al-ly, adv.

Ase'gard (ase'gard), Ase'gar'dhr (ase'gar'thr'), n. [Icel. ās. garðr; āss god + garðr yard, inclosure.] Norse Myth.

The abode or citadel of the gods, situated at the zenith and reached only by the bridge Bifrost, the rainbow. It contains twelve gold-giltering mansions (some accounts give more), namely: Thruthvang, Thor's abode, comprising in its precincts the stronghold Bils/tmir'; Ydals', Ull's dwelling; valaskyslaf, the silver-bedecked hall of Vali; Soktyabekk, the abode of Saga, the sevens gloadshim, the well of the god of Sader; Himmi

(which see). Some of the same are valuable timber and shade trees; they have usually thick, furrowed bark and ash-colored branchlets. The fruit is a winged seed called a samara (which see), or popularly ash key. b The wood of the ash, which is tough and elastic, and is used for interior finish of houses, in the manufacture of many articles, as furniture, carriages, oars, hoops, clothespins, etc.



2. In Australia, any of numerous trees of various genera

(Acronychia, Alphilonia, Cupania, Elwocarpus, Eucalyptus, Flindersia, Litswa, Malaisia, Panax, Schizomeria), which, from the toughness and strength of their timber, are cailed ash, with distinguishing epithets such as, black, black mountain, blue, blueberry, brush, etc.

ash (Ssh), n., sing. of Ashes.

He fain had calcined all Northumbria Tennyson.

To one black ash.

Ash is rarely used in the singular except in connection with chemical or geological products; as, soda ash, coal which yields a red ash, etc.; or as a qualifying or combining word; as, ash bin, ash heap, ash hole, ash pan, ash plit, ash tray, ash-colored, pearlash, potash.

ash, v. t., sahen (Ssh); Ash'ino. 1 To strew or sprinkle with ashes.

2. To convert into ash; to burn to ashes.

a-shame' (d-shām'), v. i. d. t. [a + shame: cf. AS. ā-scamian to shame (see A. 2), gescamian, gesceamian, to shame.] To be ashamed; to shame. Obs. or R. Barrow.

a-shamed' (a-shāmd'), p. a. [Orig. a p. p. of ashame, v. t.]

Affected by shame; abashed or confused by guilt, or a conviction or consciousness of some wrong or discreditable action or an impropriety. "I am ashamed to beg." Wyciffe.

All that forsake thee shall be ashamed. Jer. xvii. 13.

I hegan to be ashamed of sitting idle. Johnson.

An ashamed person can hardly endure to meet the gaze of those present.

—a-sham'ed-ly (a-shām'cd-lǐ), adv.—a-sham'ed-ness, n.

All that forsake thee shall be ashamed. Jer. xvii. 13. I hegan to be ashamed of sitting idle. Johnson.

An ashamed person can hardly endure to meet the gaze of those present.

—a-sham'ed-ly(\(\alpha\)-shām'\&\text{ed}\)-i, adv. —a-sham'ed-ness, n.

A-shan'ti {\(\alpha\)-shām'\&\text{ed}\)-i, an ative of Ashanti, which is inhabited by a vigorous and warlike race of Negroes of the Tshi linguistic group, divided into various tribes. They are somewhat skilled in cotton weaving, gold-beating, and sgrieval them. They practice polygamy: their religion consists of ancestor worship and fetishism. They were long noted for human sacrifices, esp. for their practice of inaking "custom," or killing numbers of persons on the death of a chief.

ash'colved or -col'oured a. Of the color of ashes; of a whitish gray or a brownish gray.

ash'en (\shah'\text{en}), a. [See ash, the tree.] Of or pertaining to the ash tree or its wood. "Ashen poles." Dryden.

ash'en, a. Consisting of, or resembling, ashes; of a color between brown and gray, or white and gray.

The ashen hue of age.

The skies they were ashen and sober.

A-she'fah (a-shē'r\(\alpha\)), n., pl. Heb. -nm (-rim), E. -rahs (-r\(\alpha\)), E. -rahs (-r\(\alpha\)). [Heb.] 1. A sacred piece of wood, a wooden post or mast, sometimes a tree or stump of a tree, with or without carvings, found always beside the altar in a Canaanitish high place, and usually considered to be a survival of an earlier tree worship. See grove.

The altar of Baal was broken down, and the Asherah was cut down that was by it.

2. [cap.] A supposed Phoenician and Canaanitish goddess.

(Ezodus xxxiv. 13. R. V. margin.) By some the goddess is identified with Astarte or Ashtoreth: by others made distinct from her; and still others con

The coffins were broken open. The ashes were scattered to the winds.

3. A fine powdered lava, resembling the ashes of combustion, thrown out in volcanic cruptions.

ash fire. A low ash-covered fire used to give a mild steady heat, as in chemical operations.

ash furace, ash oven. A furnace or oven for fritting materials for glass making.

Ash/ke-naz (āsh/kē-nāz; āsh-kē/nāz), n. [Heb.] 1. A people mentioned in the Old Testament (Gen. x. 3, 1 Chron. i. 6, etc.), where they are traced through Gomer to Japheth, son of Noah. They have been identified with various races and localities, plausibly with an Armenian people.

2. In medieval rabbinical literature, Germany; also, later, southern and western Germany, as disting. from eastern Germany, where a somewhat different Jewishritual prevails.

Ash/ke-naz/im(āsh/kē-nāz/im), n. pl. [Heb.] The Jews

of middle and northern Europe as opposed to the Sephardim, or Jews of Spain and Portugal. The latter regard themselves as of purer descent than the former, though without substantial reasons. — Ash'ke-naz'io (sai'k'k-naz'ik), a. ash'lar (ssh'lēr), n. Also, but much less frequently, ash'ler. [ME. ascheler, achiler, OF. aiseler, aisselier, piece of wood, plank, aissele plank, armpit, F. aisselle armpit, L. axilla dim. of axis plank, axle. See ANLE. [1. Masomy. a Hewn or squared stone; also, masonry of squared or hewn stone. Rough ashlar, a block of freestone as brought from the quarry. When hammer-dressed it is known as common ashlar. Raight. b A thin squared and dressed stone for facing a wall of rubble or brick; masonry made of such stone.

2. Carp. One of the short upright pieces or studs (usually collectively called ashlaring) between the floor beams and the rafters of a garret, cutting off the sharp side angles. ashlar, or ashler, brick. Thin brick made especially for facing walls.

ashlaring, or ash'ler-ing, n.

2. Carp. See AshLan, 2.

ash'a-leaved' (-lēvd'), a. Having leaves like those of the ash. ash-leaved maple, the box elder.

8.Bab'a-leaved maple the sharp of Sir William and Lady Margaret Ashton. She was betrothed to Ravenswood, but was forced by her mother to marry Hayston (Bucklaw). Crazed with grief, on her wedding night she stabbed her husband, and the next night died in convulsions.

8.Bab'to-reth (4sh'tō-rēth), n.; pl. Ashtranoth (-tā-rōth).

moor," the heroine, daughter of Sir William and Lady Margaret Ashton. She was betrothed to Ravenswood, but was forced by her mother to marry Hayston (Bucklaw). Crazed with grief, on her wedding night she stabbed her husband, and the next night died in convulsions.

Ash'to-reth (Msh'tô-rēth), n.; pl. Ashtaroth (tā-rōth); rōth). The Phœnician and Canaanitish goddess Astarle, the goddess of fertility and reproduction, worshiped from time to time by the Israelites. See Astarle.

A'shur (M'shōor), A'sur (M'sōor), n. [Assyrian.] Assyrian Myth. The chief deity of the Assyrian pantheon, the god of military prowess and empire. An older form of the name appears, Ashir, signifying "leader, chief." Originally the patron of a city of the same name, eventually his cuit became the dominant worship of the whole country (Assyria) which was called after him.

Just as in Babylonia the spiritualizing process, which accomposes of the active pantheon, so in Assyria this process has its outcome in the conception of a single deity who presides over the race of the active pantheon, so in Assyria this process has its outcome in the conception of a single deity who presides over the needs of the active pantheon, so in Assyria this process has its outcome in the conception of a single deity who presides over the needs of his subjects. This unique position of Ashur was first recognized by Sayce, who goes so far as to express the opinion that, under other circumstances, there might have developed as spiritualistic a faith as marked the growth in Israel of Jahweh from a national to a universal deity. Dict. af Jihie (Hastings). His symbol was the winged circle, . . perhaps . . a visible representation that Asur's might had no equal, his influence no limit, and his existence no end.

Ash Wednesday. The first day of Lent;—so called from a custom, observed on that day, in the Roman Catholic Church, of putting ashes upon the heads, formerly of public penitents, now of all the faithful.

Bah'gash'l, a. I. Pertaining to, or composed of, ashes; fill

pins, etc.

2. In Australia, any of numerous trees of various genera assert. It was also asserted that the gle'be (8s'ktr)-tisted that assert the gle'be), or, for short, assert. Assign assert. Assign assert, the gle'be), or, for short, assert. Assign assert, the gle'be), or, for short, assert. Assign asse

Germany, where a somewhat different Jewishritual prevails.

Ash'Ke-naz'im (Ash'Ke-naz'im), n. pl. [Heb.] The Jews

a-sep'sin, n. (a- not + sepsin.)

Beg'rish a. (a- not + sepsin.)

Ash'rish a. (a- not + sepsin.)

Beg'rish a. (a- not + sepsin.)

Ash'rish a. (a- not + sepsin.)

Beg'rish a. (a- not + sepsin.)

Beg'rish

Constal Plain of Yorth America.

Ashmo'dai (Bah-mo'di), n.

[Heb. Ashmadai; perh. not of same origin as Asmodeus.] Jewish Love. A demon generally regarded as same as Asmodeus.

Ashmo'le-an (Bsh-mo'le-an), a. Designating, or pert. to, the museum at Oxford University founded by Elias Ashmole-Engantiquary, and opened in 1685.

Ash'nah (Bsh'nab. Bib. ash'-of-le-nu's allem, n. a Wood. b Dyer's weed. Eng. ash oven. = ASH FURNACE.

Ash'pe-nuz (ash'pe-nuz). Bib. ash pumpkin. The wax gourd.

characteristic of, Asia or the Asiatics, as an Asiatic literary

Ash'kelon (üsh'kclön), n. Bib.
ashko'ko(kshko'ko), n. A cony
and hold and a8'1-a' 11-a' (a8'1-a' 11-a'), n.
[NL.; a- not.+ Gr. σίαλον saliva.] Med. Aptyalism.
A'sian (ā'shān; ā'zhān), a. ţ
n. [L. Asianus, Gr. Āσιανός,
fr. Āσία Asia.] = ASIATIC.
A'si-an'ic (ā'sh\-'an' k; ā'zh-'),
a. = ASIATIC. Ash're-maz (sah'rē-māz). Bib.
sah pumpkin. The war gourd.
sah'raf (sah'ršf), n. [Hind.,
pl., noblee, as ad.], noble.] As
member of a noble class (equivalent to a Hindu high caste)
sunong the Mohammedans of
Bengal and Bihar. India.
sah'ra-fi' (sah'rā-fē'), n. [Perashrayī-i.] See coin.
Ash'rī-al (sah'rī-al). Bib.
Ash'ta-foklāsh'dā-föthi;-röth),
n. pl. of Ashtoreff.
Ash'ta-foklāsh'dā-föthi;-röth),
n. pl. of Ashtoreff.
Ash'ta-moh(sah'tā-mō). Bib.
diasah'ta-moh(sah'tā-mō). Bib.
diasah'tā-sah'tāstyle, or a style of architecture using barbaric display of |

style, or a style of architecture using barbaric display of colors or ornament.

Nor is this fantastic imagery the only mark of Asiaticism which appears in the Runic odes.

8.5ide' (de-sid'), adv. [a. on + side.] 1. On, or to, one side; out of a straight line, course, or direction; at a little distance from the rest; out of the way; apart.

Thou shalt set aside that which is full. 2 Kingsiv. 4.

But soft! but soft! aside: here comes the king. Shak.

2. Out of one's thoughts; off; away; as, to put aside gloomy thoughts. "Lay aside every weight." Heb. xii. 1.

3. So as not to be heard by others; privately.

Then lords and ladies spake aside.

8-side. A. Something spoken saide, as a stageplayer's remark which the other players are supposed not to hear.

A-sid'ius (à-si'l'āe), n. [L., a gadfiy.] Zoöl. A genus of large and voracious two-winged flies. It is the type of a family, A-si'l'ies (a-si'l'a-6). They have strong legs, a long marrow body, and sharp beak. They sometimes feed on honeybees, but they destroy many injurious insects. The species are called robber flies, hawk flies, etc.—a-si'lid (a-si'l'id), a. & n.

A-sim'-lan (a-sim'-na), n. [NL., of North American Indian origin.] Bol. A small genus of eastern North American annonacous shrubs and small trees distinguished by the naked buds, and flowers with 3-15 stamens and carpels.

the naked buds, and flowers with 3-15 stamens and carpels

ican annonaceous shrubs and small trees distinguisbed by the naked buds, and flowers with 3-15 stamens and carpels. A. triloba is the common papaw.

as'-ne'go, as's'-ne'go (as'-ne'go), n.; pl. -goes (-goz).

[Sp. asnico, dim. of asno an ass.] A little ass; also, a stupid fellow; a fool. Obs. or Dial.

Shak.

as'-nine (as'-nin; 277), a. [L. asininus, fr. asinus ass. See ass.] Of, or belonging to, the ass; having the qualities possessed by, or attributed to, the ass, as patience, stupidity, or obstinacy. "Asinine feast." Millon.

as'-nin'1-ty (-n'n'1-ti), n. Quality of being asinine.

-a-sis (-â-sis). [L. asis, Gr. -acus, forming nouns of state or process from verbs in -ácus.] A suffix forming names of diseases; as in psoriusis, elephantiasis, etc.

asi'(-1-a (â-sis)-". [NL., fr. Gr. àcura; à-not + cîros food.] Med. Want of appetite; loathing of food.

ask (ásk), v. l.; asked (áskt); ask'ins. [ME. asken, aschen, axien, As. āscian, akint o OS. ēscōn, OHG. eiscōn, Sw. āska, Dan. æske, D. eischen, G. heischen, Lith. fēskóti, OSlav. iskati to seek, Skr. ish to desire.] I. To interrorgate or inquire of or concerning; to put a question to or about; to question.

oslav. Sadar to seek, St. Sat to desire.] I. To interior of about; to question to or about; to question.

He is of age; ask him: he shall speak for himself. John ix. 21.

He asked the way to Chester.

Shak.

To request; to seek to obtain by words; to petition; solicit;—often with of, in the sense of from, before the person addressed.

Ask counsel, we pray thee, of God. Judg. xviii. 5.

If ye abide in me and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you.

John xv. 7.

To require, demand, claim, or expect, whether by way of remuneration or return, or as a matter of necessity; as, what price do you ask?

Ask me never so much dowry. Gen. xxxiv. 12.

To whom men have committed much, of him they will ask the more.

Luke xii. 48.

To publish in church for marriage; — said of both the banns and the persons.

banns and the persons.

4. To publish in church for marriage; — said of both the banns and the persons.

5. To invite; as, to ask one to an entertainment.

Syn. — Ask, request, ase come into comparison in the general sense of petitioning. Ask, as here compared, is the generic term; as, "Ask, and it shall be given you?" (Matk. vii. 7), to ask a favor. To requests your company." (Shak.), Bree implies still more of deference or respect, and as a conventional term of politeness has in a measure displaced both ask and request, as, to beg one's pardon, one's acceptance of a gift, to beg a guest to be seated, a tradesman begs to announce the arrival of new goods. See Beg. INQUIRE.

ask, v. i. 1. To request or petition; — usually followed by for; as, to ask for bread.

2. To make inquiry, or seek by request; — sometimes followed by after, for, or about, formerly by of.— does ask after my name? Gen. xxxii. 29.

a-skant' (d-skänt') ways, schuiven to shove, schuine, slope. Cf. Asquint. ] Sideways; obliquely; with a side glance or (sometimes) meaning; hence, with disdain, envy, or suspicion.

or suspicion.

They dart away: they wheel askance.
My palfrey eyed them askance.
Both . . . were viewed askance by authority.

Gladstone.
Syn. — See CROOKED.

Syn. — See CROOKED.

a-skance!, a. Turned askance. Rare.
a-skance!, v. t. To turn aside. Poetic.
O. how are they wrapped in with infamics
That from their own misdeeds askance their eyes! Shak.
asked (askt), p. p. & p. a. of Ask, v. t.
asked work, O. Eng. Law, boon work.
ask'er (ask'er), n. One who asks; a petitioner; an inquirer; specif.: a One who asks alms; a beggar. b A
complainant or plaintiff in a court. Obs.

eters, on the conjugation of verbs; — used allusively for the elements of Latin. Cf. PROPRIA

| a-skew' (ά-skū'), adv. [Cf. skew.] Awry; askance; asquint; obliquely; — sometimes indicating scorn, or contempt, or envy. Spenser. — a. Set or turned to one side; skew; as, an askew arch; bolts with askew heads. Syn. — See conoced.

Bet Nos (4s'kos), n.; pl. -ki (-ki). [Gr. ἀσκό; a wine skin.] Class. Archæol. A small vase or jug shaped somewhat like a wine skin or leather bottle, probably used as an oil vessel, or, when decorated, as an ornament.

a-slant' (ά-slânt'), adv. & a. [a-on + slant.] Toward one side; in a slanting direction; obliquely.

[The shaitj drove through his neck aslant. Dryden.
a-slant, prep. In a slanting direction over; athwart.

There is a willow grows aslant a brook.

Shak.
a-sleep' (ά-slēp'), a. & adv. [a-on, in + sleep.] I. In or into a state of sleep or inactivity; in sleep; dormant.

By whispering winds soon lulled saleep. Milton.
2. In or into the sleep of the grave; dead.
Concerning them which are asleep ... sorrow not, even as others which have no hope.

S. Numbed, and, usually, tingling.
Leaning long upon any part maketh it numb, and, as we call it, askeep.

3. Numbed, and, usually, tingling.

Leaning long upon any part maketh it numb, and, as we call it, asleep.

Aslope' (d-slop'), adv. & a. [Cf. slope.] Slopingly; aslant; declining from an upright direction; sloping. "Set them not upright, but aslope."

As'mo-de'us (&'mò-de'üs; &s'-), n. [L. Asmodæus, Gr. 'Aopuōāios; cf. Heb. Ashmadat; prob. fr. Avestan Aeshmadava.] In Jewish demonology, an evil spirit, probably the Persian Æshma dæva, demon of anger and lust; later, the king of the demons (as Lilith was their queen), who is sometimes jocularly spoken of as destroying matrimonial happiness. In the apocryphal book of Tobit he is represented as loving Sara, the daughter of Raguel and Edna, and causing the death of seven husbands on the bridal night. Tobias, instructed by the angel Raphael, burned the heart and liver of a fish that he caught in the Tigris, and the smell drove the demon into Egypt, where Raphael bound him, leaving Tobias and Sara in peace.

To condom the service the angle worm Shamir, whose touch apilit stones; he then for a time usured the throne of Solomon, performing many of the evil deeds attributed to Solomon. Per Sage has made Asmodeus the title character of his "Le Diable Boiteux" ("The Limping Devil, or Devil on Two Stick"). Asmodeus being fabled to have become lame by breaking his leg. He is released from his prison, a bottle, by Don Cleofas, a young Spanish scholar, whom Asmodeus carries in his flight over Madrid, giving him the power of seeing through the roofs and walls of the houses.

8-so/ma-1-0-phyte (d-sofmd-to-fit/), n. [a-not + somato-carries in the property of the carries in the carries and walls of the house.

ing his leg. He is released from his prison, a bottle, by Don Cleofas, a young Spanish scholar, whom Asmodeus carries in his flight over Madrid, giving him the power of seeing through the roofs and walls of the houses.

a-so/ma-to-phyte/ (ά-sō/mā-tō-fit/), n. [a-not + somato-phyte-] Bot. A plant in which there is no distinction between somatic and reproductive cells, and which consequently retains its embryonic character, being always capable of growth and multiplication. Bacteria and other low organisms are of this type. Cf. somato-phyte.

a-so/ma-tous (-tis), a. [L. asomatus, Gr. ἀσώματος; ἀ-not + σῶμα body.] Incorporeal; immaterial.

asp (āsp), n. The aspen. Poetic or R.

asp, n. [L. aspis, fr. Gr. ἀσπίς: cf. OF. aspe, F. aspic.] A small venomous snake of Egypt and adjacent countries, especially noted through the story of Cleopatra's suicide by holding an asp to her bosom. It is usually identified as a species of cobra (Naja haje), but more likely was the horned viper (Cerastes cornulus). The name is also applied to other poisonous snakes, as the common viper.

as-pal'a-thus (ἄs-pāl'ā-thūs), n. [L. aspalathus, Gr. ἀσπά-λαθος.] 1. An unidentified thorny shrub yielding a fragrant oil.

2. [cap.] Bot. A very large genus of South African fa-baceous shrubs having heathlike, often tufted leaves, and yellow or rarely purple flowers.

as-par'a-gine (ās-pār'ā-jīn; -jēn; 184), n. Also -gin. [asparagus + -ine.] A compound, C,H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>3</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, found in numerous plants and forming colorless rhombic crystals containing one molecule of water (a-saparagine); also, an isomeric, structurally different compound prepared synthetically (β-saparagine). Both are amino derivatives of succinamic acid. Of a-asparagine there are two optically different varieties: the levo form, found in aparagus, heet root, peas, beans, vetch sprouts, etc., which has a disagreeable cooling taste, and the dextro form, found in vetch sprouts, which has a sweet taste.

as-par'a-gus (ṣūs; see note below), n. [L., fr. Gr. ἀσπάραγος, σαφάραγος. Perh. the Greek

Evated.

2. The young, tender shoots of A. afficinalis, used as food.

The word was corrupted to sparrowgrass in the 17th century, and that form then came into general use, our since about 1800 it has been confined to the uneducated.

asparagus bean. A South American bean (Bolichos sesquipedais) having very long succulent pods. It is cultivated both for ornament and as a vegetable.

varied both for ornament and as a vegetable:

copj. [Cf. Of; quanses, quaim.
ses.] As if; as if to say. Obs.

As 'ka-part. Var of Ascopart.

askap. + Escaps.

as 'kar (8s 'kar), n. sing. 's pl.

as' kar (8s 'kar), n. sing. 's pl.

asi kar (8s 'kar), w. sing. 's pl.

askar + Escaps.

askar + Eschar.

asparagus beetle. Either of two small leaf beetles, of which both the adult and larvee feed on the asparagus. The common species is Crioceris asparagi; the twelve-spotted asparagus beetle is C. duodecempunctata.

asparagus rust. A disease of the asparagus plant caused by the rust fungus Puccinia asparagu. The only known remedy is to burn all diseased plants. Also, the fungus. asparagus stone. Min. A variety of apatite occurring in yellow-green crystals.

aspar'tio (3s-par'tik), a. [See asparagus.] Chem. Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, C2H3(NH2)(CO2H)2, an amino derivative of succinic acid, occurring in three optically different modifications. The levo form is obtained by hydrolyzing L-asparagine and is also found among the cleavage products of proteids, in vinasse, etc.

as'pect (3s'pekt; before 1650 suvadly, after that less often, as-pect'), n. [L. aspectus, fr. aspicere, aspectum, to look at;

cleavage products of proteids, in vinasse, etc.

as/pect (&sp'ext; before 1650 usually, after that less often,
as-pect'), n. [L. aspectus, fr. aspicere, aspectum, to look at;
ad + spicere, spicere, to look, akin to E. spy.] 1. Act of
looking at; gaze; glance; regard. Rare.

1. It is aspect was bent on the ground.

2. Astrol. The situation of planets or stars with respect to
one another, or the angle formed by the rays of light proceeding from them and meeting at the eye; the joint look
of planets or stars upon each other or upon the earth. The
chief aspects which two planets can assume are five:
sextile, \*\*, when the planets are 60° apart; quartile, or
quadrate, \*\*L. when their distance is 90°, or the quarter of
a circle; trine, \*\*\[ \Delta\), when the distance is 120°; opposition,
\( \Beta\), when the distance is 120°; opposition,
\( \Beta\), when they are in the same longitude. Astrology taught that the aspects of the planets exerted an
influence on human affairs for good or evil.

Heaven did afford a gracious aspect,
And joined those stars that shall be opposite,
Even till the dissolution of the world.

The astrologers call the evil minuences of the stars evil aspects.

The astrologers call the evil influences of the stars evil aspects.

3. Position facing, fronting, or regarding a particular direction, or the part so fronting; position in relation to the points of the compass; as, a house has a southern aspect.

4. Prospect; outlook. Obs.

This town affords a good aspect toward the hill. Erelyn.

5. Look, or particular appearance of the face; countenance; mien; air. "Serious in aspect." Dryden.

[Craggs] with aspect open shall erect his head. Pope.

6. Appearance to the eye or the mind; look; view. "The aspect of affairs." Macaulay.

The true aspect of a world lying in its rubbish. T. Burnet.

Syn.—See APPEARANCE.

spect of a lane. Geom., the position of the plane as deter-

aspect of affairs."

Macaulay.

Syn. See AFFEARANCE.

aspect of a plane. Geom., the position of the plane as determined by the direction of its normal.

aspect'as-ble (ås-pēk'tā-b'); ās'pēk-tā-b'), a. [L. aspectabils.] I. Capable of being seen; visible. "This aspectabils." I. Capable of being seen; visible. "This aspectabils or fit to look upon. Rare. R. Browning.

2. Fair or fit to look upon. Rare. R. Browning.

as-pect'ant (ās-pēk'tānt), a. [L. aspectans, p. pr.] Her. Facing each other.

Facing each other.

Facing each other.

Asp'en; ás'pen; ás'-), n. [AS. £sp, £p, £p, Astrol., by a planet. Obs.

asp'en (ās'pēn; ás'-), n. [AS. £sp, £p, £p, espe; cf. Lettish apsa, Lith. apuszis; aspen is prob. orig. an adj.]

Any of several species of Populus, or poplar, esp. P. tremula of Europe and P. tremuloides of the United States, the leaves of which, on account of their fiattened petioles, are sawayed by a very slight movement of the air.

asp'en. a. Of or pertaining to the aspen, or resembling it; made of aspen wood; hence, quivering like the leaves of the aspen; tremulous; quaking.

Nor aspen leaves confess the gentlest breeze. Gay.

as'per (ās'pēr), n. [L., rough.] The spiritus asper. asp'en; n. [F. aspre or It. aspro, fr. Mcr. āσπρον, ἄσπρος, white (prob. from the whiteness of new silver coins). The asperate (āt), a. [L. asperatus, p. p. of asperare to roughen, fr. asper rough.] Somewhat rough to the touch.

as'per-ate (ās'pēr-āt), v. l., 'a s'per-ation. (ā'shān), n. The asperated part of its surface.

Boyle.

As-perge', n. [L. Asperger, or L. aspergere. See Asperse.]

To sprinkle.

as-perge', n. [A. Sprinkling. Obs.

To sprinkle.

as-perge', n. 1. A sprinkling. Obs.

2. An aspergillum. Rare.

as-perges (&s-pūr'jēz), n. [L., thou shalt sprinkle.]

R. C. Ch. a The service or ceremony of sprinkling altar, clergy, and people with holy water. b [cap.] The anthem "Asperges me hyssopo," etc. (Ps. li. 7), with which the celebrant begins the ceremony of sprinkling with holy water at the beginning of High Mass. c An aspergillum.

As/pergil-la/les (&s/pēr-j'l-la/lēz), n. pl. [NL. See Aspersillus.] Bol. An order of ascomycetous fungi, having the asci disposed at different heights in the perithecium, including forms of diverse habit, as the subterranean truffelike Elaphomyces and common Penicillium, or green mold.

asoke. Obs. pret. of ASAME.

A'som (a'som). Bib. (sonant.)

asonat. (as'o-nant), a. Not

ason'near (as'o-nant), a. Not

ason'near (aso'n-nant), a. Not

ason'near (ason'near ( seids per Obs. or R. betond ; past Obs. or R. betond; past Obs. or R. b

Also-mid. [asparagus + amide.]
Chem. Asparagus.
a-spar'kle, adv. Sparkling.
a-spar'kle, adv. Sparkling.
aspar'kle is (åe-pä'shi-å), n. [L.,
fr. Gr. 'Asmaria, fr. 'asmaros
welcome.] Lit., welcome; r
fem. prop. name.
Aspa'kle (ås-pä'sh'-å), n.
Bib.
Aspa'tia (ås-pä'sh'-å), n.
Aspa'tia (ås-pä'sh'-å), n. Aspa'tha (&spa'thd; &s'pd-).
Aspa'tha (&s.pä'shY-d), n.
Aspa'tha (&s.pä'shY-d), n.
Var. of ASPASIA.
A. B. P. C. A. Abbr. American
Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
aspectial. † ESPECIAL.
aspect (&spekt'), v.t. [Laspectare, v. intens. of aspicere.
See ASPECT, n.] Obs. 1. To behold: to look ato for.
2. To look upon (a planet).
aspection, n. [L. aspectio.)
Act of viewing. Obs. [lar.
aspen poplar. The white poplas'per, as'pre, a. [ME. aspre, Obs.
asper rough.] Rough: rugged: harsh; bitter: stern: ferce. Obs.
aspersance. † ESPERANCE.
[a'sperge (a'spern'), n. [F.]
Asparagul.
as'pergell. as'pergll! (&spern)]t). Equivs. of ASPERGILLUM. as/per-gil/li-form (as/per-jil/l-form), a. [aspergillum + form.] Bot. Brushlike; as, an aspergilliform stigms. as/per-gil-lo/sis (-jl-lo/sis), n. [NL.; Aspergillus + osis.] Hort. A diseased condition due to mold fungi of the genus Aspergillus.

as/per-gil/lum (-jYl/ŭm), n. [LL.

aspergillum, fr. L. aspergere.
See ASPERSE, v. t.] 1. A brush
used in the Roman Catholic



See ASCERGE, V. 1. A. GUESI
used in the Roman Catholic
Church to sprinkle holy water.
2. [cap.] Syn. of Brechttes.
Aspergillum.
1. = ASPERGILLUM, 1.
2. [cap.] Bot. A genus of ascomycetous fungi, including many of the molds. Several of the species contain enzymes capable of effecting fermentation.

as-per'lty (&s-per'lt), n. : pl. -ties (-tiz). [L. asperilas, fr. asper rough: cf. F. asperité. ME. had asprete, fr. OF. aspreté, F. âpreté.] 1. Roughness of surface; unevenness;—opposed to smoothness; in pl., rough places, excrescences. "The asperities of dry bodies." Boyle.
To view the asperities of the moon. Dr. H. More.
2. Roughness to the taste; sourness; tartness.
3. Roughness or harshness of sound; that quality which grates upon the ear; raucity.

grates upon the ear; raucity.

Roughness to the feelings; disagreeableness; rigor;

hardship; difficulty; bleakness; inclemency.

The nakedness and asperity of the wintry world.

The acclivities and asperities of duty.

Barrow.

5. Moral roughness; roughness of manner or of temper; Moral roughness; roughness of manner or of temper; severity; orabbedness; harshness;—opposed to midness. It is no very cynical asperity not to confess obligations where no benefit has been received.
 Syn.—Acerbity, moroseness, crabbedness, harshness, sourness, tartness. See AcRIMONY.
 a-sper'ma-tism (â-spûr'mâ-tl'z'm), n. [a-not + sperma-tism.] Med. Lack or absence of seminal secretion or emission.—as'per-matic (8'spûr-mā't'k; ā'spûr-), a.
 a-sper'mi-a (â-spûr'mi-a), n. [NL.] Med. Inability to produce, or to ejaculate, semen.

tim.] Med. Lack or absence of seminal secretion or emission.—as/per-mat/10 (&s/pûr-mät/1k; &s/spûr-), a.

8\*Sper/mi-a (d-spûr/mi-a), n. [NL.] Med. Inability to produce, or to ejaculate, semen.

8\*/per-ous (&s/pêr-lis), a. [See asper, a.] Rough; harsh; hence, fig., cruel; severe. Obs.—as/per-ous-ly, adv.

8\*Perseo (&s-pûrs), v. t.; as-perseo ()-pisto); as-perseo (As-pûrs), v. t.; as-perseo ()-pisto); as-perseo (As-pûrs); as-pêrseo (As-pûrs); as-pêrseo (As-pûrseo); as-perseo (As-pûrseo); as-pêrseo (As-pûrseo); as-pêrseo (As-pûrseo); as-pêrseo (As-pûrseo); as-pêrseo (As-pûrseo); as-pêrseo (As-

as-pers of (as-pur'ser), n. 1. One who asperses; esp., one who vilides another.

2. An aspergillum.

as-per'sion (&-pûr'shăn), n. [L. aspersio, fr. aspergere: cf. F. aspersion.] 1. Act of aspersing; as: a A sprinkling, as with water or dust.

Behold an immersion, not an aspersion. Jer. Taylor.

b Act of calumniating; defamation; calumniation.

2. That which is aspersed; as: a A sprinkling, shower, or spray of water, mud, etc. b Calumnious remark or expression; calumny.

Every candid critic would be asbamed to cast wholesale aspersions on the entire body of professional teachers Grote.

Who would by base aspersions blot thy virtue. Dryden.

as-per'sive (&-pûr'siv), a. Tending to asperse; defamatory; slanderous.—as-per'sive-1y, adv.

as'per-so't-um (&-pûr'siv-so't-tem), n.; pl. L. -RIA (-d), E.-RIUMS (-temz). [LL. See ASPEESE.] a The stoup, basin, or other vessel for holy water in Roman Catholic churches.

b An aspergillum.

or other vesser to may be a separation of the respective.

As-per'u-la (as-per'u-la), n. [NL. See asperulous.] Bot. A large genus of Old World rubiaceous herbs, having small flowers and whorled leaves. A. odorata is the woodruff; A. tinctoria is sometimes used as a substitute for madder. A. tinctoria is sometimes used as a substitute for mad as-per'u-lous (-lüs), a. [Dim. fr. L. asper rough.]

Slightly rough.

as'pha-line (as'fά-lǐn; -lēn), n. [Gr. ἀσφάλεια security.]

An explosive consisting of potassium chlorate, potassium

(or sodium) nitrate, and acid potassium sulphate, mixed with carbonaceous material, as bran.

as'phalt (&s'fait, first accented as-phalt', fir. asphal'tum, but now usually as'phalt), as-phal'tum (&s-fail'tüm), n. [F. asphalte, or a Li. form, fr. Gr. ārdpadros, of Eastern origin.] 1. Min. A brown to black, solid bituminous substance occurring native at the Dead Sea, in Trinidad, and elsewhere (natural or native asphalt), and also obtained as a residue from petroleum, coal tar, lignite tar, etc. (artificial asphalt); mineral pitch. It consists chiefly of a mixture of hydrocarbons and varies from hard and brittle to plustic forms. It is insoluble in water but soluble in gasoline. It melts on heating, and burns with a smoky flame. Asphalt is widely used for paving, roofing, paints, and varnishes. Light renders certain grades of asphalt insoluble in oil of turpentine, hence they are used in photomechanical work. Most native asphalt is a residue from evaporated petroleum.

2. A composition of ground asphalt rock and bitumen, of bitumen, lime, and gravel, or even of coal tar, lime, sand, etc., used for forming pavements, and as a waterproof cement for bridges, roofs, etc.; asphaltic cement.

3. Asphalt rock. Rare.

\*\*asphalt\* (&s'fait; &s-fait'), v. t.; As'Phalt-RD; As'Phalt-RD; Contention of the parallel cast faither and the sea the seather as of the seather as of

3. Asphalt rock. Rare.

asphalt (&s'fâlt; &s-fâlt'), v. t.; As'phalt-Ed; As'phalt

(&s'fâlt; &s-fâlt'), v. t.; As'phalt-Ed; As'phalt
ing. To cover with asphalt; as, to asphalt a roof; asphalted streets.—asphalt-er, n.

as-phal'tene (&s-fâl'ten), n. That part of pure asphalt which is insoluble in petroleum naphtha. It is hard and brittle and consists of oxidized hydrocarbons.

as-phal'tic (-tik), a. Pert. to, of the nature of, or containing, asphalt; bituminous. "Asphaltic pool." Milton.

asphaltic cement or mastle. — Asphaltic pool." Milton.

asphalt rock, asphalt stone. A limestone impregnated with asphalt.

with asphalt.

as'pho-del (&s'ft-del), n. [L. asphodelus, Gr. à σφόδελος.
See DAFFODL.] a Any plant of the genus Asphodelus. The asphodels are hardy plants; several species are cultivated for their flowers. b A plant belonging to any of several related genera, as Asphodeline. The asphodel of the early English and French poets was the daffodil. The asphodel of the Greek poets is supposed to be Narcissus poeticus.

Pansies, and violets, and asphodel.

But these heavy couls that dwall

Pansies, and violets, and asphodel. Mitton.
By those happy souls that dwell
In yellow meads of asphodel. Pope.

As-phod'e-lus (is-rodf-life), n. [NL See Asphodel.]
Bot. A small genus of liliaceous plants, natives of the Mediterranean region. They are scapose herbs with fleshy roots, linear leaves, and white racemose flowers.

as-phyo'tio (is-fik'tik), as-phyc'tous (-tūs), a. Pertaining to asphyvia.

iterranean region. They are scapose herbs with fleahy roots, linear leaves, and white racemose flowers.

8a-phyr'ta (âs-flk'tik'), as-phyc'tous (-tiks), a. Pertaining to asphyxia.

8a-phyr'ta (âs-flk'si-d), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ἀσψιξια; ἀ-not + σψιζευν to throb.] Med. Apparent death, or suspended animation, in living organisms, due to deficiency of oxygen and excess of carbon dioxide in the blood, as in interruption of respiration from suffocation or drowning, or from the inhalation of irrespirable gases.

8a-phyr'l-al (si-si-d), α. Of or relating to asphyxia; as-phyrating. — n. An asphyxiating agent.

8a-phyr'l-art (-ārt), α. Med. Producing asphyxia; as-phyrati-art (-si-āt), υ. t. : As-PHYR'l-A'r'No (-āt'6d), As-PHYR'l-Ar'No (-āt'flg). To bring to a state of asphyxia; to suffocate, as a person, or, sometimes, a fire.

8a-phyr'l-a'tor (ŝa-flx'shā'n), n. Act of causing asphyxia; a state of asphyxia; suffocation, as of a fire.

8a-phyr'l-a'tor (ŝa-flx'shā'n), n. Act of causing asphyxia; a state of asphyxia; suffocation, as of a fire.

8a-phyr'l-a'tor (ŝa-flx'shā'n), n. Act of causing asphyxia; asphyxia; suffocation, as of a fire.

8a-phyx'l-a'tor (ŝa-flx'shā'n), n. Act of causing asphyxia; asphyxia; suffocation, as of a fire.

8a-phyx'l-a'tor (ŝa-flx'shā'n), n. Act of causing asphyxia; asphyxiating agent.

8a'plc (ŝa'plk), n. [F. (cf. Pr. aspic). See asr.] 1. The venomous asp. Chiefly Poetic. Shak. Tennyson.

2. An old-time cannon for direct fire. Obs.

8a'plc, n. [F., fr. Pr. espic (cf. OF. espi, F. ėpi), L. spica (spicum, spicus), ear, spike. See spike.] The European great lavender (Lavandula spikea), which produces a volatile oil known as oil of spike.

8a'plc, n. [F., fr. Pr. espic (cf. OF. espi, F. ėpi), L. spica (spicum, spicus), ear, spike. See ssike.] Aspid-dis'tra (ŝa-pl-dis'tra), n. [NL.; Gr. ἀσπ'ς shield + άστος star.] Bot. A small genus of convallariaceous plants, natives of China and Japan. They have large, handsome basal leaves and curious tetramerous flowers borne close to the ground. A lurida, the sp

CEPHALASPIS

as-pir'ant (&s-pir'ant; 277), a. [L. aspirans, p. pr.: cf. F. aspirant. See ASPIRE.] Aspiring.

as-pir'ant, n. [Cf. F. aspirant.] One who aspires; one who eagerly seeks a high position or object of attainment. In consequence of the resignations... the way to greatness was left clear to a new set of aspirants.

Macaulay.

ASS

| as/pi-ra'ta (is'pi-rā'tā), n.; pl. -rate (-tē), n. [NL] | Phon. Any one of the three Greek consonants \$\phi\$, \$\phi\$, \$\chi\$, \$\chi\$ h, \$\chi\$, ch), characterized by an \$\hat{h}\$ sound, or aspiration, following the mute \$(p, t, k)\$ with which the sound begins; also, any similar letter or sound in any other language.
| as'pi-rate (is'pi-rāt), v. t.; \( \lambda \) s'pi-rat' (\text{TE}) (-tā't\vec{G}), \( \lambda \) s'pi-rat' (10 (-ta't\vec{G}), \( \lambda \) s'pi-rat' (10 (-ta't\vec{G}), \( \lambda \) s'pi-rat' (10 (-ta't\vec{G}), \( \lambda \) s'pi-rate (10 (-ta't\vec{G}), \( \lambda \) spi-rate (10 (-ta't\vec{G}), \( \lambda \) spi-rate (10 (-ta't\vec{G}), \( \lambda \) spi-rate to breathe blow. Cf. aspirale, p. p. of aspirare to breathing or aspirate; to prefix or add to (any sound) the \$\hat{h}\$ sound or a similar breathing; as, we aspirate the words horse and house; to aspirate a vowel or a consonant.
| 2. To draw in or away by suction.
| as'pi-rate (is'pi-rat), n. [See aspirate, v.] 1. Gram. & Phon. a The sound of \$\hat{h}\$, or the letter \$h\$; also, any similar sound or breathing, as the Greek spiritus asper, or rough breathing, or the character representing such sound.
| b Any one of certain sounds characterized by breath, or aspiration; one followed by, or combined with, the sound of \$\hat{h}\$, or a breath glide like \$\hat{h}\$. Aspirate is now usually applied by phonologists to such sounds as the Sanskrit \$\hat{h}\$, \$\hat{h}\$,

as 'pl-ra'tion (&s'pl-rā'shīn), n. [L. aspiratio, fr. aspirator: cf. F. aspiration.] 1. Act of breathing; a breath; an inspiration.
2. Act of aspiring: a A desiring ardently; strong wish; high desire. "Aspirations after virtue." Johnson. Vague aspiration after military renown. Prescott. b. A rising or soaring. Rare.
3. Act or result of aspirating: a The pronunciation of an aspirate sound; also, the sound itself, or a letter or symbol representing it.

If aspiration be defined to be an impetus of breathing. Wilkins. b. A drawing out by suction; specif., Med., the removal of fluids from a cavity by means of the aspirator.

4. Prot. Theol. Strong desire for reconciliation with Christ. Syn.—See Americon.

as 'pl-ra'tor (&s'pl-ra'ter), n. 1. Any apparatus, as a suction pump, exhaust fan, etc., for producing a movement of gases or liquids by suction.

2. Specif.: Med. An instrument for the removal, by suction, of the fluid contents of tumors or collections of blood. as-pir's-tory (&s-pir'a-to-r'1), a. Of or pertaining to aspiration; suited to the inhaling of air or suction.

as-pir'e-tory (&s-pir'), v. i.; As-Piracy (-pir'); As-Pir'ing (-pir'-ling). [F. aspirer, L. aspirare. See ASPIRATE, v. l.] 1. To desire with eagerness; to seek to attain something high or great; to long; — followed by to or ofter, and rarely by at or for; as, to aspire to a crown; to aspire after immortality. Aspiring to be gode, if angels feell; Appring to be gode, if angels feell; Pope.

2. To rise; ascend; tower; soar. "Here still an aged elm aspires." Which fiames as high as fancy can aspire. Waller.

Aspiring to be angels, men rebel.

Pope.

2. To rise; ascend; tower; soar. "Here still an aged elm aspires."

My own hreath still foments the fire, Which flames as high as fancy can aspire. Waller.

3. To exhale. Obs. & R.

3. To long for; to troep the defending aspire celestial thrones. Marlowe.

3. To long for; to try to reach. Obs. or R.

And both our souls aspire celestial thrones. Marlowe.

3. To long for; to try to reach. Obs. or R.

And Love aspired with Faith a heavenward flight. Southey.

3. To long for; to try to reach. Obs. or R.

And Love aspired with Faith a heavenward flight. Southey.

3. To long for; to try to reach. Obs. or R.

And Love aspired with Faith a heavenward flight. Southey.

3. To long for; to try to reach. Obs. or R.

And Love aspired with Faith a heavenward flight. Southey.

3. To long for; to try to reach. Obs. or R.

And Love aspired with Faith a heavenward flight. Southey.

3. To long for; to try to reach. Obs. or R.

And Love aspired with Faith a heavenward flight. Southey.

3. To long for; to try to reach. Obs. or R.

And Love aspired with Faith a heavenward flight. Southey.

3. To change for the try to reach. Obs. or R.

And Love aspired with Faith a heavenward flight. Southey.

4. A very large genus of polypodiaceous ferns, the spleen. Bot.

A very large genus of polypodiaceous ferns, the spleen.

About 20 species occur in America, of which A. platyneuron, the ebony spleenwort, A. trichomanes, the maidenhair spleenwort, and A. rula-muraria, wall-rue spleenwort, are well known; the last two occur in Europe and Asia.

3. Portare to carry away; abs = ab + portare to carry. In take away felonious removal of goods.

3. Espiort' (&s-pōrt'), v. t. [L. asportare.] To carry off; to take away felonious removal of goods.

3. Espiart (askwint'), adv. & a. [Cf. Askan, Squint.] With the eye directed to one side; with an oblique line of vision; awry, so as to see distortedly; as, to look asquint.

When a man speaks

As per-liv it-saigs per-liv it-e), n.p.l. (NL. See asperificollate.]
Bot. Syn. of Boraginacez.
as per-liv (il-ate, as-per-liv il-ous (-is), a. [L. asper rough + joilum leaf.] Bot. Rough-leaved.
as per-ly, adv. of Asper. Obs.
asper ma-tous (α-spir /mā-tis), a. [α-not + Gr. σπέρμα, σπέρa. [a not + Gr. σπέρμα, σπέρματος, seed.] Aspermous.
a-sper'mous (-més), a. [Gr. ἄστερμος; α- not + σπέρμα seed.] 1. Destitute of seeds
2. Affected with aspermatian.
a-sperme', v. t. [L. aspermari.]
To spurn ; to despise. Obs.
as'per.ness, n. See -N ESS;
ASFER, a. Obs.
|| as'per'sor' (és'pēr'swār'), n.
[F.] An aspergillum.
as-per'sor, n. = ASPERSER.

As per-1-fo'li-acias' per-Y-fo'lY-ë), as-per'so-ry (as-pûr'sō-ry), a. n.pl. [NL. See AsperIsollATE.] Aspersive. Rare. Bat. Syn. of Boraginaces. as per-1-fo'li-ate, as per-1-fo'li-or espert, F. expert.] Apt; ready. As paru'go (is percoygo), n. [L., a plant with prickly leaves, fr. asper rough] Bot. A genus of hispid boraginaceous herbs, natives of Europe and Asia. The only species (A. procumbens) is the German madwornas-phal'tite, a. Asphaltic. asphalt mastic. = Asphalt. 2. as-phal'tos, n. Asphalt. Obs. or R. or R.
as-phal'tum, n. = ASPHALT.
as-phal'tus. + ASPHALT.
As'phar(ās'far). Bib. [Bib.
As-phar's-sus (ās-fār'd-sūs).]
As'phe-nez(\*s-fr'd-nez). D. Bib.

mas left clear to a new set of agrirants.

Macaulay.

as phet'er-ism (is-fet'Er-'z''n), leobot. A decorticated lepidon of the respective of the control of

word is perh. of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. athôn she ass. Cf.

a'spi-ran'te (k'spè-rän'tä),	a-spout', adv. Spouting.
aspirant; specif., one studying	a-sprawn', adv. Sprawing.
aspirant; specif., one studying	a-sprawn', adv. Sprawing.
as-pire', n. Aspiration. Obs.	
aspir'ing (Aspiration. Obs.	aspir'ement.
aspir'ing (Aspiration. Obs.	aspir'ing (Aspiration. Obs.
aspir'ing (Aspiration. Obs.	aspiration. Obs.
aspirant'ing (Aspiration. Obs.	aspiration. Obs.
aspirant'ing (Aspiration. Obs.	aspiration. Obs.
aspiration. Obs.	aspiration. Obs.
aspiration. Obs.	aspiration. Obs.
aspir squarely.	

a squart, adv. & a. Squatting.

a squeal, adv. & a. Squaling. a-squirm', adv. & a. Squirming. As re-el (as re-el). D. Bib. As'ri-el. Bib. As'ri-el-ites (-Its), n. pl. Bib.

EASEL.] 1. Any of several quadrupeds of the genus Equus, smaller than the horse, and having long ears and a shorter mane, and shorter hair on the tail. They also lack the callosity on the inside of the hind limb. The domestic ass (Equus asinus) is patient, slow, and sure-footed, and has become the type of obstinacy and stupidity. The wild asses, of which several species are found in Asia and Africa, are gregarious and very wary and swift-footed. See KIANG.

are gregarious and very wary and swift-footed. See KIANG.

2. A dull, stupid fellow; a dolt, esp. one who is stribborn
or stolid; "a perverse fool" (Orf. E. D.).

O that he were here to write me down an ass! Shak.
as'sa-gal, as'se-gal (as'a-gi, is's'-), n. [Pg. azagaia, fr. a
Berber word: cf. Sp. aza
ayay, OF. azagaye, archegaie. Cf. LANGEAY.] 1. A

Point of Assagai.
slender hard-wood spear usually tipped with iron, used by
tribes in South Africa as a missile and for stabbing; a kind

of light javelin

or light javelin.

2. A South African cornaceous tree (Curtisia faginea), from the wood of which these spears are made.

3. Sasal (ā-si'), n. [Native Brazilian name.] The assai palm; also, a drink made in Brazil by infusion from the fruits of the assai palm. It is thickened with cassava to form an important article of food among the natives.

[18.54] (ā-si'), Elt., fr. L. ad + satis enough.] Music. A direction equivalent to very; as, adagio assai, very slow.

3.541[10.54], v. t., 2s. SALEMP (-sāld'); A. SSALIVIN. [ME. assailen, asailen, OF. asair, asaillir, F. assailir; a (L. ad) + sailir to burst out, project, fr. L. saire to leap, spring; cf. L. assiver to leap or spring upon. See sally.]

1. To leap upon. Obs.

2. To attack with violence or vehemence; to assail a city.

ad) + saillir to burst out, project, fr. L. salire to leap, spring; cf. L. asslive to leap or spring upon. See sally.

1. To leap upon. Obs.

2. To attack with violence or vehemence; to assail a city. More to see that the second content of th

b A piece of land cleared of trees or bushes, and fitted for cultivation; a clearing.

as sart/v.e.l. [OF. essarter. See ASSART, n.] O. Eng. Law. To grub up, as trees; to commit an assart upon; as, to assart land or trees.

as-sar/sland or trees.

as-sas/sln(ā-sās/īn: formerly (before 1700) accented as/sas-san), n. [F. (cf. it. assassino), fr. Ar. hashshāsh, hashīshī, one who has drunk of the hashish. See Hashish.] 1. [cap.] One of a secret order of the Ismaili, a Mohammedan sect. The order of Assassins was founded in Persia about 1990, by Hassan ben Sabbah, and spread into Syria and Asia Mimor. Its absolute head was the Old Man of the Mountain, and its fanatical practice of secret murder (said to be committed under the influence of hashish) made it a widespread terror for nearly two centuries. widespread terror for nearly

Ass (iis), n., sing, of Æsir.

ass. Scot var. of Asis, sing, of

ass. Abor. Assistant; associaAs'sa-bi'as (is'a-bi'as). Bib.

assacine. + AssAssin.

as'sa-cu (is'a-kōō), n. Brazil
ian.! The ssnd-box tree.

As'sad (is'ad), n. In the

"Arabian Nights," a prince,

son of Camaralzaman by Queen

Ifsiatalneftons, wrongly doomed

to death, with his half brother

Angiad, by their Asher. They

to kill them, and were finally

restored to their father.

as'sa-dy'(dl), n. = Arssedne.

Vars. of Assactida. as'sa-fat'i-da.

Vars. of Assactida. as'sa-fat'i-da.

Vars. of Assactida.

Assale. + Assacy.

assaige. + Assacy.

assaige. + Assacy.

Assaige. + Assacy.

| as-sail'a-bl. Assailable. Ref.  $S\rho$ .
as-sail'a-ble,  $\alpha$ . See -ABLE.
as-sail'a-ble-ness, n.
as-saild'. Assailed. Ref. Sp.

as-sail' a-ut-uses...
as-sail' c., Assailed. Ref. Sp.
as-sail'er, n. [6f. F. assaileur.]
An assailant. [Bib.
As-sai' + moth (a-sail' \subseteq moth).
| assait + As \sutur.|
	as-sai' + As \sutur.
	as-sai' + As \sutur.
	as-sai' + As \sutur.
as-sai' + As \sutur.	
as-sai' + As \sutur.	
as-sai' - Assail.	
as-sa	

2. One who kills, or attempts to kill, by surprise or secret assault; one who treacherously murders any one unprepared for defense; esp., the hired or appointed murderer of a public person.

8-8-8/si-nate (& & & f. ntl.), v. i. As-8.8/si-Naty'so (-nāk'8d); As-8.8/si-Naty'no (-nāk'1nt), v. i. As-8.88/si-Naty'no (-nāk'1nt), L. L. assassinatus, p. p. of assassinate.

1. To kill by surprise or secret assault; to mirder by treacherous solence.

1. To sasal with nurderous intent; hence, by extended meaning, to injure, wound, or destroy. Archaic.

2. To assail with nurderous intent; hence, by extended meaning, to injure, wound, or destroy. Archaic.

Your rimes assassinate our fame. Dryden.

Syn.—Murder, slay. See Kill.

8-S-8.8'si-nat'tion (-nā'shān), n. Act of assassinating; a killing by treacherous violence.

Assassination plot. Eng. Hist. An unsuccessful Jacobite plot to assassinate William III., discovered in 1896.

88-Sasi's Inat'tion (-nā'shān), n. Act of assassinating; a killing by treacherous violence.

Assassination plot. Eng. Hist.

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Assassination plot. Eng. Hist.

Assassination plot. Eng. Hist.

Assassination plot. The mostly on other insects, assassing the plot to assassinate William III., discovered in 1896.

88-Sasil' (-a-sbit') n. M. E. assault, assault, O. F. assault, assault, F. assaul, J. M. assault, assault, D. assault, assault, E. assault, L. assaltus (L. assaultus); L. ad + saltus a leaping, springing, salire to leap. See assault. Prescott.

88-Sanil' (-a-sbit') n. M. E. assaultas; L. ad + saltus a leaping, springing, salire to leap. See assault. Prescott.

Of their most dreaded foe, the strong southwest. Wordsworth.

2. A violent onset or attack with moral or spiritual weapons, as words, arguments, appeals, and the like; as, to make an assault upon a man or a fortification.

The Spanish general prepared to renew the assault. Prescott.

Of their most dreaded foe, the strong southwest. Wordsworth.

2. A violent onset or attack with moral or spiritual weapons, as words

4. The substance to be assayeu; also, also, of assaying.
5. Assault; attack. Obs.
6. Tested purity, value, or character. Obs.
With gold and pearl of rich assay. Spenser.
as-say' (&-sā'), v. t.; As-sayen' (-sād'); As-say'ing. [Of. assier, essaier, f. essayer, if. essai. See Assay, n., Essay, v.]
1. To try; to test; to attempt; to endeavor after; to apply. Obs. or Archaic.
To-night let us assay our plot. Shak.
Soft words to his fierce passion she assayed. Milton.

Soft words to his flerce passion she assayed.

2. To subject to the process of assaying or of chemical analysis; — used chiefly in metallurgy.

3. Specif., to make assay or trial of; as: a To taste (food or drink) before serving, as to a person of rank. b To try or ascertain by touching, sounding, examining, inquiring, experiencing, tempting, assailing, or the like. c To analyze, or submit to a chemical process, as a metal or ore, to determine one or more ingredients.

3. Say', v. i. To make assay; to attempt, try, or endeavor. Archaic. In this sense essay is now commonly used.

She thrice assayed to speak. Dryden.

3. Say Dalance. A very sensitive balance used in the assaying of gold, silver, etc., for weighing the beads. It usually has magnifying lenses for reading the graduations.

3. Say'er (-er), n. One who assays. Specif.: a One who assays metallic ores or compounds. b One who tastes food or drink before it is offered to a person.

3. Say-Ti-on (d-say-ri-on), n. Also] as-sault'a-ble, a. See-ABLE.

as-sa'ri-on (d-sā'ri-on), n. Also as-sanit's-bie, a. See-ABLE. as'sa-ry (šs'ā-ri). [Gr. ἀσσά- ασαί an assonius.] A Roman coin: an as of small weight. as-sant'. + as-sant'. + as-sant. + assonius. To sas-sant. n. t. [Cf. F. assassinari.] To assassinate. Obs. as-sas'si.na-cy, n. Assassina titon. Obs. as-sa/fl-on (d-sd'rf-on), π. Also as'sa-ry (ās'ά-ri). [Gr. ασσά ριον, or l. assarius.] A Roman coin: an as of small weight. See As. the weight. See As. the weight. Assassination. Obs. as-sas's lan-te, η. Assassination. Obs. as-sas's lan-te, η. If assassination. Obs. as-sas's lan-te, η. [Γ. αssassination. Obs. as-sas's lan-te, η. [Γ. αssassination. Obs. as-sas's lan-te, η. [Γ. αssassination. As-sas's lan-te, η. [Γ. αssassination. As-sas's lan-te, η. [Γ. αssassination. As-sas's lan-te, γ. [Γ. αssassination. [Γ. αssassination]] lan-te, γ. [Γ. αssassination] lan-te, γ. [Γ. αssassination] lan-te, γ.

as'sa-mar (äs'ā-mār), n. [L. assare to roast + ama-us, bitter]. Chem. a A bitter yellow substance produced in roasting bread or a similar substance. b A yellow sirup obtained in distilling cane sugar.

As'sa-mi'ss (ās'ā-nī'ās). Bib. Vars. of ASAFETIDA.

Sassale + ASSAV.

sassalge + ASSAV.

sassalge + ASSIZOE.

sassalle, n. (Cf. OF. assaille.)

As 'sa-re' moth (is' a-re' moth).

As'sa-re' moth (is' a-re' moth).

as-say'ing (ā-sā'\ng), n. Act, action, or process denoted by the verb ASSAY. Specif., Metal., the determination of the value of ores, metals, etc.; specif., the analysis of ores, bullion, alloys, etc., to determine the proportion of pure or precious metal present.

assay master. An officer who assays gold or silver coin, bullion, or plate.
assay pound. A small standard weight used in assaying bullion, etc., sometimes equaling 0.5 gram, but varying with the assayer.

bullion, etc., sometimes equaling 0.5 gram, but varying with the assayer.

assay fon. A weight of 29.166+ grams used in assaying, for convenience. Since it bears the same relation to the milligram that a ton of 2000 avoirdupois pounds does to the troy ounce, the weight in milligrams of precious metal obtained from an assay ton of ore gives directly the number of ounces to the ton.

as-sec'u-ra'tion (ā-sēk't-rā'shān), n. [LL. assecuratio.]

1 Assurance cartainty. Ohs.

as-sec'u-ra'tion (ā-sēk'ti-rā'shān), n. [LL. assecuratio.]

1. Assurance; certainty. Obs.

2. Maritime Law. Insurance; assurance. Obs. or R.

as-sem'blage (ā-sēm'blāj), n. [Cf. F. assemblage. See As
semBle.]

1. Act of assembling; state of being assembled.

2. A collection of individuals, or of particular things; an

aggregation; a cluster; as, a political assemblage; an as
semblage of ideas.

3. The fitting together or uniting of parts and pieces, as

of machinery, carpentry, and joinery.

4. Math. = Aggregate, n., 5.

Syn.—See Assembly.

3. The fitting together or uniting of parts and pieces, as of machinery, carpentry, and joinery.

4. Math. = AGGREATE, n., 5.

Syn.—See ASSEMELY.

28-Sem'ble. (b'l), v. t.; As-sem'bled (b'ld); As-sem'blen (b'ling). [F. assembler, fr. LL. assimulare to bring together, to collect; L. ad + simul together; akin to similia like, Gr. āµa at the same time, and E. same. (f. Assimilate, is like, Gr. āµa at the same time, and E. same. (f. Assimilate, SAME.] 1. To collect into one place or body; to bring or call together; to convene; to congregate.

Thither he assembled all his train.

All the men of Israel assembled themselves. 1 Kings viii. 2.

2. To join or put together, as man and wife; couple. Obs.

3. To collect and put together the parts of; as, to assemble a bicycle, watch, gun, or other manufactured article.

28-Sem'ble, v. i. To meet or come together, as a number of individuals; to convene; to congregate.

The Parliament assembled in November. W. Mussey.

28-Sem'ble (bir), n. 1. One that assembles, or brings or puts together.

2. One who convenes with others; specif., a member of an assembly, as of the Westminster Assembly.

28-Sem'bly (blY), n.; pl. -BLES (blIz). [F. assemblée, fr. assembler. See ASSEMBLE.] 1. A company of persons collected together in one place, usually for some common purpose, esp. for deliberation and legislation, for worship, or for social entertainment; a concourse. In some of the United States the legislature, or the popular branch of it, is called the Assembly, or the General Assembly. In the Presbyterian Church the General Assembly is the highest ecclesiastical tribunal, composed of ministers and miling elders delegated from each presbytery; as, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the General Assembly.

3. Meeting or junction of two. Obs.

4. Hostile engagement. Obs.

5. A collection of inanimate objects. Obs. Howell.

6. Mil. A signal given by drum, bugle, trumpet, or all field music for troops to assemble, or fall in.

8. Syn.—Company, group, collection, concourse, gath

Assembly of Divines. See Westminster Assembly.—A of Notables. a F. Hist. An assembly of prominent persons from the three estates called by the king on extraordinary occasions. The two most famous were those convoked under Louis XVI. in 1787 and 1788. b Mez. Hist. An assembly which in July, 1863, proclaimed Mexico an empire and offered the crown to Maximilian, Archduke of Austria.

38-Sem'bly-man(-man), n. pl. -MEN(-men). A member of an assembly, esp. [cap.] of the lower branch of a State legislature.

legislature.

assembly room. A room in which persons assemble, esp.
for dancing or other social entertainment.

as-sent' (ä-sent'), n. [OF. assent, fr. assentir. See ASENT,
v.] Act of assenting; the act of the mind in admitting or
agreeing to anything; concurrence with approval; consent; agreement; acquiescence.

Faith is the assent to any proposition, on the credit of the proLocke.

Faith is the assent to any proposition, on the credit of the proposer.

The assent, if not the approbation, of the prince. Prescott.

Sent', v. i.; As-Sent'RD; As-Sent'InG. [F. assentire, I. assentire, assentire; ad + sentire to feel, think: cf. OF. asenter, I. assentari. See SENSE.] To admit a thing as true; to express one's agreement, acquiescence, concurrence, or concession.

And the Jews also assented, saying that these things were so. Acts xxiv. 9.

The princess assented to all that was suggested. Macroling the content of the princess assented to all that was suggested.

Acts xxiv. 9.
The princess assented to all that was suggested. Macaulay.

Syn. — Agree, concur, accede, acquiesce, accord. — As-

Syn. — Agree, concur, accede, acquiesce, accord. — Asn. [L. assectatio.] Attendance or waiting upon. Rare. as'se-cut'rance. n. [Ll. assectation.] Assemble. Rare. as'se-cut'rance. n. [Ll. assectation.] Assemble. Rare. As'se-cut'rat'tor, n. Maritime Law. An insurer. Obs. or R. as'se-cut'rat'ton (. ht'shān), n. [L. assectation.] Obs. or R. as'se-cut'rat.] To make sure or safe; to assure. Obs. as-sem'blance. n. [Cf. Of. as-sem'blance.] Obs. 1. Resem rare.] To make sure or safe; to assure. Obs. as-sem'blance. n. [Cf. Of. as-sem'blance.] Obs. 1. Resem care follow. In assembling assemblance of a man! Give methespirit. Shak. Care I for the ... stature, as'se-dat'(soil (. dif shān), n. [Ll. assedarc. See Assess.] Old Sees assemble. V. To like it of sassemble. The same sem'ble. n. Mil. = Assemble. Assemble. The same sem'ble. n. Mil. = Assemble. The same semble. The same semble semble. The same semble semble semble semble semble. The same semble semble semble semble semble semble semble semble semble semble. The same semble se

\*\*ROSPIVI\*\*

\*\*BENT, CONSENT. ASSENT implies primarily an act of the understanding, and applies to opinions or propositions; as, "To assent to [a proposition] is to acquiesce in it as true" (J. H. Newman); "One was convinced and believed and assented" (D. Webster). Consent involves the will or the feelings, and denotes compliance with what is requested or desired; as, "My son, if sinuers entice thee, consent thou not" (Prov. i. 10). But neither assent nor consent necessarily implies approval. Assent may also apply to actions or proposals which involve a less degree of interest or feeling than consent; as, a lady may assent to a gentleman's opening the window; but if he makes a proposal of marriage, he must await her consent. See AGREE, ACCEDE.

\*\*absent\* (\(\hat{a}\)-\text{Sent}\), v. t. To agree to; to sanction; to decide on. Rare, except in p.p. (See ASSENTED.)

\*\*absent\*\* (\(\hat{a}\)-\text{Sent}\)), v. t. To agree to; to sanction; to decide on. Rare, except in p.p. (See ASSENTED.)

\*\*absent\*\* (\(\hat{a}\)-\text{Sent}\)), n. [L. assentato. See Assent, v.] Ready assent; insincere, flattering, or obsequious assent; hypocritical or pretended concurrence.

\*\*Abject flattery and indiscriminate assentation degrade as much as indiscriminate contradiction and noisy debate diagnate.

\*\*Absent\*\* (\(\hat{a}\)-\text{Sent}\)-\text{To}\), i. [L., fr. assentari to assent constantly.] An obsequious person; a flatterer.—

\*\*absent\*\* (\(\hat{a}\)-\text{Sent}\)-\text{To}\), i. [L., fr. assentari to assente constantly.] An obsequious person; a flatterer.—

\*\*absent\*\* (\(\hat{a}\)-\text{Sent}\)-\text{To}\), i. [L., fr. assentari to assente on the owners assent to some proposed change affecting their amount, nature, or status. (fr. ReADJUSTMENT.\*\*

\*\*absent\*\* (\(\hat{a}\)-\text{Sent}\)-\text{Sent}\), a. [L. assentiens, p. pr.] Assentition (\(\hat{a}\)-\text{Sent}\)-\text{To}\), a. Giving assent; of the nature of assent; complying.—

\*\*absent\*\* (\(\hat{a}\)-\text{Sent}\)-\text{To}\), a. Giving assent; of the nature of assent; comp

as-sen'tive (-tiv), a. Giving assent; of the nature of assent; complying.—as-sen'tive-ness, n.

as-sen'tor (ā-sēu'tō't), n. One who assents; specif., Eng.

Law, one of the voters, in addition to the proposer and seconder, required to indorse the nomination of a candidate for election, as to Parliament.

as-sent' (ā-sūrt'), v. t.; As-sent'sp; As-sent'inc. [L. assertus, p. p. of asserre to join or fasten to one's self, claim, maintain; ad + serere to join or bind together. See sentes.]

1. To deliver or set free, as in the phrase, "to assert into a state of liberty."

2. To maintain; defend. Obs. or Archaic.

That... I may assert Eternal Providence,
And justify the ways of God to men.
I will assert if from the scandal.

Jer. Taylor.

3. To maintain or defend, as a cause or a claim, by words

assert into a state of liberty."

2. To maintain; defend. Obs. or Archaic.

That... I may assert Eternal Providence,
And justify the ways of God to men.

I will assert if from the scandal. Jer. Taylor.

3. To maintain or defend, as a cause or a claim, by words or measures; to vindicate a claim or title to; as, to assert our rights and liberties.

4. To affirm; to declare with assurance, or plainly and strongly; to state positively; to aver; to asseverate.

Nothing is more shameful... than to assert snything to be done without a cause.

Syn.—Declare, affirm, allege, aver; uphold, support, advocate, plead.—Assert, maintain, Defend, support, advocate, plead.—Assert, maintain, Defend, vindicate. To assert is to state or claim positively, sometimes even obtrusively or aggressively; as, to assert one's rights; "That... which... Milton, claiming the privilege of self-defense, asserts of himself, and challenges his calumniators to disprove "(Coleridge). To Maintain is to uphold what one has asserted; as, "Further I say, and further will maintain "(Shak)." The old astronomers discovered and maintained much that was true "(Coleridge). To Depending to vindicate much that was true "(Coleridge). To Depending to windicate a claim; "God... will not long defer to windicate the glory of his name" (Millon). See APTRM, DELARE, ALLEGE.

to assertone's self, to claim or vindicate one's rights or position; to demand and compel recognition.

85 sert'er (ö-sart'er), n. One who asserts; assertor.

The inflexible asserter of the rights of the church. Milman.

85 sert'er (ö-sart'er), n. One who asserts; assertor.

The inflexible asserter of the rights of the church. Milman.

85 sert'er (indication; as, the assertion of one's rights or prerogatives. b Positive declaration or averment; affirmation; statement asserted; position advanced.

There is a difference between assertion and demonstration.

Macaulay.

as-ser'tive (ă-sûr'tĭv), a. Positive; affirming confidently;

as-ser'tive (&-ser'tiv), a. Positive; affirming confidently; affirmative; peremptory.

In a confident and assertive form. Glanvill.

—as-ser'tive-ly, adv.—as-ser'tive-ness, n.

as-ser'tor(-têr), n. [L.] One who asserts something.

Syn.—Affirmer, supporter, vindicator, defender.

as'ser-tor'1-al (&s'êr-tō'rl-āl), a. Asserting that a thing is; — distinguished from problematical and apodeictical.

—as'ser-tor'1-al (&s'êr-tō'rl-āl), a. [L. assertorius.] Affirming; maintaining.—as-ser'tor-n, not probatory. Jer. Taylor.

An assertory, not a promissory, declaration. Bentham.

assertory oath, an extrajudicial oath required upon induction to office;—sometimes so called.—a, proposition, Logic, a proposition asserting a fact but not its necessity.

assertory: The fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid, that The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal to one another." Humorous. "A schoolboy, stammering out his assest bridge." F. Harrison.

assessare to value for taxation, fr. L. assidēre, assessum, to sit by, esp. of judges in a court, in LL. to assess, tax. See AssIZE, hac c Isosceles v.; cf. cess.] 1. To fix or determine the rate or amount of.

This sum is assessed and raised upon individuals by commissioners.

2. To apportion (a sum to be paid by a seent). A seertor.

as-sent'. † ASCENT. as-sent', p. p. [Cf. A-, 2.] Sent; as'ser-ta'tion (äs'ër-tā'shān), n. [LL. assertatio.] Assertion. Obs. [Rare.] 

person, a community, or an estate), in the nature of a tax, fine, etc.; to impose (a tax upon a person, an estate, or an income) according to a rate or apportionment.

3. To determine and impose a tax or fine upon (a person, community, estate, or income); to tax; as, the club assessed each member twenty-five dollars.

4. To value; to make a valuation or official estimate of (property) for the purpose of taxatiou.

\*\*assessed taxes, Eng. Law, a group of taxes assessed and charged upon persons, and based upon the nature or number of their houses, male servants, private carriages, addle, carriage, and racing horses, heir powder, and armorial bearings. These taxes are now classed as duties.

\*\*as-ses/sion\*\* These taxes are now classed as duties.

\*\*as-ses/sion\*\* (a-sès/nènt), n. [L. assessio, ir. assidère to sit by; ad + \*sedère. See sir.] A sitting beside or near. Rare.

\*\*-as-ses/sion\*\* a-ry (-ā-ri), a. Rare.

\*\*as-ses/sion\*\* ary (-ā-ri), a. Rare.

\*\*as-ses/sion\*\* of damages, or of taxes; an assessment of the members of a club.

2. A valuation of property for the purpose of taxation; such valuation and an adjudging of the sum to be levied; as, an assessment of property or an assessment no property.

3. The entire plan or scheme fixed upon for charging or taxing; also, the valuation, or a specific charge or tax, determined upon; amount assessed.

4. An apportionment of an amount subscribed for stock into successive installments; also, one of these installments (in England termed a "call"). U. S.

\*\*assessment insulaments, also, one of these installments (in England termed a "call"). U. S.

\*\*assessment insulaments, also, one of these installments (in England termed a "c

or in part from the proceeds of an assessment collected for the purpose.

\*\*A. Jackson.\*\*
\*\*I. A. Jackson.\*\*
\*\*A. Jackson.\*\*
\*\*assessment work.\*\*
\*\*Mining.\*\* The annual work upon an unpatented mining claim on the public domain, necessary under the United States law for the maintenance of the possessory title thereto. \*\*Colloq.\*\*, Western U. S.\*
\*\*assessors of taxes: cf. F. assesseur.\*\*
\*\*See Assess.\*\*] 1. One appointed or elected to assist a judge or magistrate with his special knowledge of the subject to be decided; as, legal assessors; nautical assessors.

\*\*2. One who sits by another, as next in dignity, or as an assistant and adviser; an associate in office.

\*\*Whence to his Son,
\*\* The assessor of his throne, he thus began.\*\*
\*\*Millon.\*\*
\*\*3. One appointed to assess property for taxation.\*\*

assistant and adviser; an associate in office.

The assessor of his throne, he thus began.

Milton.

3. One appointed to assess property for taxation.

as'ses\_so'ri-al (3s'8-so'ri-al), a. [Cf. F. assessorial, L. assessorius.] Of or pert. to an assessor or a court of assessoria. Sa'set (3s'8t), n. Any article or part of one's assessors.

asset currency. Banking. Currency secured by the general assets of the issuing bank, as distinguished from that secured by special deposits of government bonds, or the like, as under the national banking system.

as-seth' (3-seth'), as-sethe', n. [OF. asset, due to misunderstanding asset, prop. adv., enough, as a noun in nom sing. or acc. pl. Cf. Assers.] Satisfaction; amends. Obs.

as-sethe', v. t. To satisfy. Obs.

as'sets (3s'8ts), n. pl. [OF. asset enough, F. assez, fr. L. ad + satis, akin to Gr. āōnv enough, Goth. sap's full. Cf.

2d AssAl, satisfy.] L. Law. a Orig., property of a deceased person which, in the hands of his heir or executor, is sufficient to pay his debts and legacies; hence, the property of a deceased person subject by law to the payment of his debts and legacies. b The entire property, of all sorts, of an insolvent or bankrupt, or of a person, association, corporation, or estate, applicable or subject to the payment of his or its debts. In the law of administration, assets are assets in hand, or assets entre main, or those going directly to the executor or other trustee to satisfy the claims against him as such; and assets by, or per, descent, or those descending to the heir and rendering him liable to their executor or other trustee to satisfy the claims against him as such; and assets by, or per, descent, or those descending to the heir and rendering him liable to their extent for specialty debts of his ancestor.

2. Specif, Life Insurance, as commonly understood, funds held or invested by a company in forms other than the future premiums secured to it by a lien upon its policies.

as-sev'er-ate (3-sev'er-āt), v. t.; as-sev'eratos.] Act of asseverate tha

Another abuse of the tongue I might add, — vehement assev-rations upon slight and trivial occasions. Ray.

Another souse of the tongue I might add, — vehement assererations upon slight and frivial occasions. Ray.

88-8eV'6r-a-tive (-ā-tiv), a. Characterized by asseveration; asserting positively.

88-8ib'i-late (ā-sib'I-lāt), v. t. [L. assibilatus, p. p. of assibilare to hiss out; ad + sibilare to hiss.] To make sibilant; to change to a sibilant, as -tion to -shun, dike to
ditch. J. Peite. — as-sib'i-la'tion (-lā'shin), n.

84'si-dô'an ( [áS'-lō'an), n. [Heb. khasidīm, pl., fr.
As'si-dô'an (ā-sid'ēr-ā'shin), n. [LL. assideratus paralyzed, fr. L. ad + siderari to be planet-struck, to be sunstruck; cf. lt. assiderato benumbed with cold.] Med.

Jurisprudence. Homicide, esp. infanticide, by exposing for
a long time in ice-cold water, to conceal the cause of death.

servile.] To make servile. Obs. | as-sev'er-ant-lv. adn. Obs.

a long time in ice-cold water, to conceal the cause of death.

servile.] To make servile. Obs.

- as-ser'vil-ize, v. t. Obs.
as-ser'vil-ize, v. t. Obs.
as-ser'vil-ize, v. t. Obs.
as-servier, in the seeds of cowinge. Iment. Obs.
as-sess's-blo, a. See - ABLE.
as-sess's-blo, a.

as/si-du'i-ty (as'i-du'i-ti), n.; pl. -TIES (-tiz). [L. assiduitas: cf. F. assiduité. See ASSIDUOUS.] 1. Quality or state of being assiduous; specif., constant or close application or attention, esp. to some business or enterprise; diligence. I have, with much pains and assiduity, qualified myself for a nomenciator.

2. Studied and persevering attention to a person; — usu-table.

2. Studied and persevering account to a possess, ally in the pl.

as-sid'u-ous (ă-sid'ū-ŭs), a. [L. assiduus, fr. assidēre to sit near or close; ad + sedēre to sit. See sm.] 1. Constant in application or attention; devoted; attentive; unremitting.

She grows more assiduous in her attendance. Addison.

2. Performed with constant diligence or attention; unremitting; persistent; as, assiduous labor.

To weary him with my assiduous cries. Milton.

3. Constantly attentive to a person; attentive to another's desires. Obs.

3. Constantly attentive to a person; attentive to another's desires. Obs.

Few can be assiduous without servility. Johnson.

4. Continually present or recurring; frequent. Obs.

Syn.—Diligent, attentive, sedulous, unwearied, unintermitted, persevering, laborious, indefatigable. See Busy.

—as-sid'u-ous-ly, adv. —as-sid'u-ous-ness, n.

as'si-en'tist (äs'ī-ēu't'ist), n. [Cf. F. assientiste, Sp. asentista.] A shareholder of a company furnishing slaves under an assiento; one of the parties to an assiento contract.

as'si-en'to (-tō), n. [Sp. asiento seat, contract or agreement, fr. asendar to place on a chair, to adjust, to make an agreement.] A contract or convention between Spain and another power for furnishing negro slaves for the Spanish dominions in America, esp. the one made with Great Britain in 1713, and terminated Oct. 5, 1750.

[ME. assignen, asignen, F. assigner, fr. L. assignare; ad + signare to mark, mark out, designate, signum mark, sign. See Sion.] 1. To appoint; allot; apportion; make over.

The man who could feel thus was worthy of a bette station than that the assigned to his men their several posts. Proceed.

2. To fix, specify, select, designate, or refer; to point out

He assigned to his men their several posts. Prescoti.

2. To fix, specify, select, designate, or refer; to point out authoritatively or exactly; as, to assign a limit; to assign counsel; to assign a day for trial; to assign errors.

All as the dwarf the way to her assigned. Spenser. It is not easy to assign a period more eventful. De Quincey.

counsel; to assign a day for trial; to assign errors.

All as the dwarf the way to her assigned. Spenser.

It is not easy to assign a period more eventful. De Quincey.

3. Law. To transfer, or make over to another, esp. transfer to, and vest in, certain persons, called assignees, for the benefit of creditors.

4. To exhibit; display. Obs.

Syn.—See ALLOT, ALLEGE.

to assign dower, Low. to set out by metes and bounds and allot to a widow her share or portion in the estate of her deceased husband.

as-sign', v. i. Law. To transfer or pass over property to another, whether for the benefit of the assignee or of the assignor's creditors, or in furtherance of some trust; to make an assignment.

as-sign', n. [Cf. F. assigné, p. p.] One that is assigned, as:

a An agent or representative assigned to act for another.

b A belonging; an appurtenance. Obs.

Six French rapiers and poniards, with their assigns, as girdles, hangers, and so.

— assign'a-ble (d.-sin'd-b'l), a. That may be assigned; as, an assignable bill; an assignable reason.—as-sign'a-bll'l-ty (-bll'i-t), n.—as-sign'a-bly, adv.

as'sig-nal (&s'ig-nal' bly, adv.

as'sig-nal (&s'ig-nal' bly, adv.

as'sig-nal (&s'ig-nal' f. H.'se'nyl'), n. [F., fr. L. assignatus as urrency by the revolutionary government of France (1789-96), and based on the security of the lands of the crown, of the church, of nobles, and of émigrés, which had been appropriated by the state. The assignats were inconvertible except in payment for public lands, and for about a year were interest-bearing. In 1796 a new form of note called mandat territorial, enabling the holder to redeem the assignats, which had then been issued to the remount of 45 billion francs; and by May, 1807, both were worthless and repudiated.

As an and an advantation of these provinces.

A making never by transfer of title: assignation:

An appointment of time and place for meeting or interview; — used chiefy of love interviews, and now commonly in a bad sense.

used chiefly of love interviews, and now commonly in a bad sense.

view; — used chiefly of love interviews, and now commonly in a bad sense.

3. A making over by transfer of title; assignment.

4. That which is assigned, as a sum of money; hence, formerly, an assignment or piece of paper currency. assignation to writs and evidents, and assignation to rents, Scots Law, two clauses following the reddendo in charters of novodamus, transferring to the disponee writs and evidents, open clauses and precepts, and unrecorded conveyances, and rents to become due.

as-signed ('ā-sind'), pret. & p. p. of assigns. assigned servant, a convict allotted as an unpaid servant, as formerly in the British colonies.

For its rough cultivation each estate had a multitude of hands—of purchased and assigned servants.

British rough cultivation each estate had a multitude of hands—of purchased and assigned servants.

Assigne ('ā-sind'), n. [F. assigné, p. p. of assigner. See Assion, v.; cf. assign an assignee.] 1. Law. A person to whom an assignment is made; a person appointed by another to do some act, or enjoy some right, privilege, or property; as, an assignee of a bankrupt. See Assionment, 2. An assignee may be by special appointment (then called an assignee in fact), or be created by law, as an executor.

2. Formerly, in some British colonies, an assigned servant.

as-signment (a-sim'ment), — [OF. assignment of ILL assignamentum.]

1. An allotting or an appointment to a particular person or use, or for a particular time, as of a cause or causes in court; also, that which is assigned.

cause or causes in court; also, that which is assigned.

pr. of assidēre to sit by. See

ASSESS.] Constantly attendant;
specif.: Med. Usually attending:
a disease, but not always; as,
as disease, but not always; as,
as-id-d'am (3e\*7-dēr'dn). Var.
as-idd'und(3e\*1-dēr'dn). Var.
as-idd'und(3e\*1-df'dn). Var.

2. Law. a A transfer of title or interest by writing, as of a lease, bond, note, or bill of exchange; esp., the transfer of property in trust or for the benefit of creditors; also, a lease, bond, note, or bill of exchange; esp., the transfer of property in trust or for the beneft of creditors; also, elliptically, a general assignment. (See under General.) In general, an assignment gives no greater rights than belonged to the assignor: and all accessories pass with it, as collateral security to a bond, etc. b The writing by which an interest is transferred. c A pointing out or specifying; as, assignment of error in proceedings for review; assignment of fraud in indictment; assignment of see assignment of transferred. c A spinting out or specifying; as, assignment system. The system of assigning convicts as servants. See assigned before the servants. See assigned before the servants. Assigner as person who makes an assignment.

assigner; a person who makes an assignment.

assim'ila-ble(a-sim'-ld-bl), a. That may be assimilated.—assim'ila-ble(b), v. t.; assim'ilata' ED (-lat'dd); assim'-lata' (-lat'), v. t.; assim'ilata' ED (-lat'dd); assimilare; ad + similare to make like, similis like. See SHILAR; cf. Assemble. 1 To bring to a likeness or to conformity; to cause a resemblance between.

To assimilate our law to the law of Sectland. John Bright.

Fast falls a fleey shower; the downy flakes

Comper.

Assimilate and transform or incorporate into the substance of the assimilating body; to absorb or appropriate, as nourishment; as, food is assimilated and converted into organic tissue. See assimilating body; to absorb or appropriate, as nourishment; as, food is assimilated and converted into organic tissue. See assimilating body; to absorb or appropriate, as nourishment; as, food is assimilated the lessons. Merivale.

His mind had no power to assimilate the lessons. Merivale.

Eight.

into organic tissue. See ASSIMILATION, 2.

Hence also animals and vegetables may assimilate their nourishment.

His mind had no power to assimilate the lessons. Merivale.

Finance. To take up (stocks, bonds, etc.) for investment so that reselling practically ceases. Cf ABSORE, v. t., 5.

5. To be like; to resemble. Obs.

assimilate, v. 1. 1. To be or become similar or like; also, the conform or become adapted. Rare or Archaic.

2. To absorb or be converted by the process of assimilation; to become incorporated; as, some foods assimilation; to become incorporated; as, some foods assimilate more readily than others.

I am a foreign material, and cannot assimilate with the Church of England.

more readily than others.

I am a foreign material, and cannot assimilate with the Church of England.

88-8im'-1a'tton (-1a'shān), n. [L. assimilatio: cf. F. assimilation.]

1. Act or process of assimilatio; or bringing to a resemblance, conformity, or identity; also, state of being so assimilated; as, assimilation of one sound to another. To aspire to an assimilation or sound to another. The assimilation of gases and vapors. Sir J. Herschel.

2. Physiol. The conversion or incorporation of nutritive material into the fluid or solid substance of the body. It is the last stage or series of stages in the process of nutrition, following after digestion and absorption, or more or less simulation is synonymous with anabolism or constructive metabolism. In botany it was formerly applied almost exclusively to the process of carbon dioxide absorption and carbon fixation now called photosynthesis (which see). It is now used of the incorporation of food materials into the protoplasm, as in animal physiology. See METABOLISM.

3. Phon. Conformation of a sound, usually a consonant, to a neighboring sound. Assimilation is partial, as in the change of the labial nasal m to the dental nasal n before the dental t in ant, from AS. xme(etc; or complete, asin announce from Lat. annuntiare (ad + nuntiare). It is progressive when the first of two sounds is assimilated to the second, regressive when the second is assimilated to the first. Assimilation, like many of our grammatual terms, covers a large mass of phonetic phenomena which have a homogeneous external appearance, but are of very different origin. Oertel.

28. sim'la-tive (&-sim'l-ia-tiv'l), a. [Cf. LL. assimilativus, the second is assimilativus, as an assimilation; that assimilates or causes assimilation; as, an assimilation; that assimilates or causes assimilation; as, an assimilativus process or substance.

tion; that assimilates or causes assimilation; as, an assimilative process or substance.

88-sim'l-la-to-ry (ā-sim'l-la-tō-rl), a. Assimilative.

89-sim'l-la-to-ry (ā-sim'l-la-tō-rl), a. Assimilative.

89-sim'l-la-to-ry (ā-sim'l-la-tō-rl), a. Assimilative.

89-sim'l-la-to-ry (ā-sim'l-la-tō-rl), a. Assimilative.

89-sim'l-la-to-ry (ā-sim'l-la-tō-rl), a. An Indian of a tribe of the Biouan stock, formerly roving between the upper Missouri and the middle Saskatchewan rivers, but now gathered on reservations in Montana and Canada.

88-sim'l-si

reservations in Montana and Canada.

8.8'sis' ('4'sō'; \$a'is), a. [F., p. p. of assect to seat.] Her. Depicted as sitting down, as an animal.

8.8'sis' ('4'sō'), n. [F., fr. assect to seat.] Stratigraphy. A succession of two or more zones bearing typical fossils of the same species or genera.

8.5-sist' (5-sist'), v. t.; As-sist'ED; Assist'C. [L. assister; ad + sistere to Lion Assis. cause to stand, to stand, from stare to stand: cf. F. assister. See STAND.] 1. Obs. a To stand by or near; to attend; accompany; join. b To wait upon with religious ministrations, in time of sickness. Rare.

2. To give support to in some undertaking or effort, or in

trations, in time of sickness. Rare.

2. To give support to in some undertaking or effort, or in time of distress; to help; aid; succor.

Assist me, knight I am undone! Shak.

Syn.—Aid, second, back, support, relieve, succor, befriend, sustain, favor. See Help.

friend, sustain, favor. See HELP.

38.5181', v. i. 1. To stand; to take one's stand. Obs.

2 To lend aid; to help.

With God not parted from him, as was feared,
But favoring and assisting to the end.

3. To be present as a spectator; as, to assist at a public meeting. A Gallicism. Gibbon. Prescott.

4. Euchre. To order the adoption of the trump turned;
—said by the dealer's partner.

— said by the dealer's partner.

as fileg (&s'fleg), n. The counterfeit. Obs.— as-sim'u-stormy petrel. Scot.

set of the said files at [L. assimilatus, p. p.] Likened.— n. Like. Obs.
as-sim'flativ. Assimilative. [similates.]

Ref. Sp. [similates.]

sa-sim'lat'at'v. n. One that asas-sim'lat'at'v. assimilative. Obs.
as-sim'lat'bo assimilate. Obs.
as-sim'u-late. + Assimilative. Assim'lative. New Similative. Assim'lative. New Similative. See assim'lative. Obs.
as-sim'u-late. + Assimilative. Assim'lative. Obs.
as-sim'u-late. (d-sim'lativ.) t.

LL assimulative, p. p. of assimulative. See assim'lative. Obs.
ASSIMILATE, v. t.] To feign; adv.— ass'ish-ness, n.

28-sist' (&-sist'), n. 1. Act of assisting; aid. Obs. & R.

2. Baseball. Act of a player who handles the ball in assisting to a put-out (actual or possible).

28-sist'ance (&-sis'tăns), n. [Cf. F. assistance.] 1. Act of assisting; help; aid; furtherance; succor; support. Without the assistance of a mortal hand.

2. An assistant or helper; a body of helpers. Obs.

Wat Tyler (was killed by valiant Walworth, the lord mayor of London, and his assistance. John Cavendish. Fuller.

3. Persons present; attendance. Obs. or a Gallicism.

4. Law. A writ of assistance.

3. Sistens, p. pr.] That assists; helping; lending aid or support; auxiliary; specif., acting as an officer or official subordinate to another whom he assists, or as an officer or official of a grade below the highest; as, the Assistant Secretary of War; an assistant paying teller.

Genins and learning... are mutually and greatly assistant to each other.

assistant form, Schol., an agent or formal cause assisting to

official of a grade below the highest; as, the Assistant Secretary of War; an assistant paying teller.
Genius and learning . . . are mutually and greatly assistant to each other.
assistant form, Schol., an agent or formal cause assisting to the realization of a form, as, esp., of an action.
as-sist'ant, n. 1. One that assists; helper; auxiliary; means of help; specif.: a A deputy judge. b Among the Jesuits, an elective official who aids the General. c An attendant; one who is present. Obs. or R. Dryden.
2. Dyeing. Any substance which aids the dyeing process without combining chemically with the dye or mordant, as Glauber's salt, common salt, soda, or soap.
as-size, pl., assembly of judges, the decree pronounced by them, tax, impost, fir. assis, assise, p. p. of assise, f. assister, p. fo. fir. assis, assise, p. p. of asseori, fr. L. assidere to sit by; ad + sedere to sit. See str; cf. stze, zcise, assises.
2. A statute or ordinance regulating weights and measures, or the weight, measure, proportions of ingredients or price of articles sold in the market; as, the Assize of Weights and Messures (9 Rich. I., 1137, the Assize of Bread and Ale (5) Henry 111, 1287), etc. Hence, the regulation of the price of bread or ale by the price of grain. Hist.
3. A fixed or customary standard of number, quantity, quality, weight, measure, etc.; as, rent of assize. Obs. An hundred cubits high by just assize.
5. Fashion or quality; also, position; situation. Obs.
6. a A trial or hearing in the nature of an inquest or recognition before sworn jurymen or assessors; a judicial inquest; as, the Grain, as, the weight, measure of grain.
5. Fashion or quality; also, position; situation. Obs.
6. a A trial or hearing in the nature of an inquest or recognition before sworn jurymen or assessors; a judicial inquest or decided by such a hearing, the writ for instituting it, or the verdict or finding rendered by the jury.
7. a (Usually in pl.) The periodical sessions of the judges of the superior courts in every county of England for the purpo

time or place of holding a court of assize, or the court reself, or a session of it. c Scots Law. A jury trial; also, the jury.

Assize of Arms, Eng. Law, an act of 1181 requiring the maintenance by every man of arms suitable to his rank and condition.—A. of Clarendon, Eng. Hist., an edict of Henry III., published probably in 1165, changing the administration of the criminal law, and regulating the procedure of the justices in eyre.—A. of Agresslem, a medieval body of laws (made up of two parts, the Assize of the High Court and the Assize of the Court of Burgesses) in the Latin kingdoms of Jerusalem and Cyprus. They were chiefly customary law, but were formerly erroneously supposed to have been framed by Godefroy de Bouillon (16587-1100).—A. of Northampton, an ordinance or instruction to the itinerant justices enforcing in a severer form the Assize of Clarendon. It seems to be the origin of the possessory action of "mort d'ancestor."—a. of utrum, Eng. Law, an obsolete proceeding or writ for the deciding whether land claimed by a church was an alms fee or lay fee.

3. To fix a standard of (weights, measures, prices, etc.).

3. To fix a standard of (weights, measures, prices, etc.).

3. To fix a standard of (weights, measures, prices, etc.).

3. To fix a standard of (weights, measures, prices, etc.).

3. To fix a standard of the like. C. Scots Law. A juror.

4. Syman (As'm'an), n. One who drives asses or lets out asses.

— ass'man (As'm'an), n. One who drives asses or lets out asses.

— ass'man ship, n. Facctious.

3. Capable of being associated or joined.

We know feelings to be associable only by the proved ability of H. Spencer.

88-80 Cla-Die (A-80 sna-D-1), a. [OI. I associated.]
 Sciable; companionable. Obs.
 Capable of being associated or joined.
 We know feelings to be associable only by the proved ability of one to revive another.
 Med. Liable to be affected by sympathy with other parts; — said of organs, nerves, muscles, etc.
 The stomach, the most associable of all the organs of the animal body.

The stomach, the most associable of all the organs of the animal body.

— as-so'cia-bill-ty (-bill-ty), n.—as-so'cia-bile-ness, n.
as-so'cia-till-ty (-bill-ty), n.—as-so'cia-bile-ness, n.
as-so'ci-ar'ring (-āv'ing). [L. associatus, p. p. of associare; ad + sociare to join or unite, socius companion. See social...] I. To join or unite as a friend, companion, partner, or confederate; as, to associate others with us in business, or in an enterprise.

2. To join or connect (things) together; to combine; as, particles of gold associated with other substances.
3. To connect or place together in thought.

He succeeded in associating his name inseparably with some names which will last as long as our language.

Macaulay.

4. To accompany; to keep company with. Obs.
Friends should associate friends in grief and woe. Shak.

To elect as an associate. Rare.

The Royal College... associated him as a licentiate. Allibone.

as-sist'ant-ly, adv. In a manner to give aid. Obs. & R.

as-sist'ant-siy, n. See-ship.

as-sist'ant-siy, n. See-ship.

as-sist'ant-siy. An assistant.

helping. An assistant.

as-sist'tor, n. Lending aid;

helping. Rare.

Without assist
ing; helples. Rare.

as-sist'Less, a. Without assist
ing; helples. Rare.

as-sist'or, n. Law. An assister.

as-sist'tor, n. Law. An assister.

assist. + Accute.

assist. + Accute.

assist. + Assyth.

as-so'ci-ate (2-sō'shī-āt), v. i. 1. To unite in company; to keep company, implying intimacy; as, congenial minds are disposed to associate.

2. To unite in action; to join for a common purpose.
as-so'ci-ate (-āt), a. [L. associatus, p. p.] 1. Closely connected or joined with some other, as in interest, purpose, action, activity, employment, office, etc.; sharing responsibility or anthority; as, an associate judge.

While I descend . . . to my associate powers. Millon.
2. Admitted to some, but not to all, rights and privileges; as, an associate member.

Associate Church of North America. See Preseyterian, a.—a., or associate member.
as., or associate, movements, Physiol., consensual movements which accompany voluntary efforts without our consciousness.—a. numbers, Math., two numbers whose product is congruent with 1 to any modulus m.—A. Reformed Synod of the South. See Preseyterian, a.
as-so'ci-ate, n. 1. One often in company with another, implying intimacy or equality; companion; mate; fellow.
2. One having an interest in common with another, as a partner, a confederate, a colleague in office, etc.; specif. a Eng. Law. An officer of the superior common-law courts who attends sittings at nisi prius, enters verdicts, etc. b One connected with an association or institution without the full rights or privileges of a regular member; as, an partner, a confederate, a colleague in office, etc.; specif.: a Eng. Law. An officer of the superior common-law courts who attends sittings at misi prius, enters verdicts, etc. b One connected with an association or institution without the full rights or privileges of a regular member; as, an associate of the Royal Academy. o In some colleges and universities, an academic title conferred upon one who has completed a shorter course than the ordinary one necessary for a degree; as, an "Associate in Science" (Abbr., A. Sc.) of Durham University, England; or an "Associate in Arts" (Abbr., A. A.), conferred upon one passing the Oxford Senior Local Examination under 19 years of age.

3. Anything closely or usually connected with another; a concomitant.

The one lideal no sooner comes into the understanding than its associate appears with it.

Syn.—Mate, fellow, friend, ally, partner, coadjutor, colleague, comrade, accomplice. See companylor, associated function, Math., an adjunct spherical function.—

a. movemats.—Associated, See companylor, 277), n. [Cf. F. association (L. Lassociatio.) 1. An association, and of association.

BasoCiation, LL. associatio. 1. An association, or things. "Some... bond of association." Hooker. Self-denial is a kind of holy association with God. Boyle.

Mental connection, or that which is mentally linked or associated with a thing.

Words... must owe their powers to association. Johnson. Why should... the holiest words, with all their venerable associations, be professed ?

3. Union of persons in a company or society for some particular purpose; as, the American Association. Specif: a As among the Congregationalists, a society consisting of a number of ministers, generally the pastors of neighboring churches, united for promoting the interests of religion and the barmony of the concerns are often made by statute for ganized, for the prosecution of some purpose, without a corporation, as of molecules, to form loosely bound complexes; as, abnormally small lowering of the freezing point of a

as-so ci-a tion-al (-dl), a. Of or pertaining to association, or an association or association ism.
association fibers or fibres. Nerve fibers connecting different parts of the brain; specif., fibers connecting different areas of the cerebral cortex.
as-so ci-a tion-ism (-la m), n. 1. Psychol. The doctrine that the association of ideas is the fundamental principle of psychology, and the principle of explanation for all mental phenomena. See rsychology.
Fourierism.
Because of the control of the co

as-so/ci-a/tion-ist, n. 1. Psychol. An adherent of associ-

as-so/ci-a'tion-ist, n. 1. Psychol. An adherent of associationism.

2. A Fourierist. — as-so/ci-a'tion-is/tio (-1s't1k), a.
as-so/ci-a-tive ( $\alpha$ -so'sh1- $\hat{\alpha}$ -t1v), a. Tending or leading to, or characterized by, association; as, the associative faculty.
associative law, Math., a fundamental law of algebra defined by identities of which the following are types:  $(a + b) + c \equiv a + (b + c)$ ,  $(ab)c \equiv a(bc)$ .—a. stammering, a confusion of speech occurring in the pronunciation of combinations in which a group of associated articulatory movements is varied by only a small change, as in "shall she sell seashells?"

—as-so/ci-a-tive-iy, adv.—as-so/ci-a-tive-ness, ... shells?"

—as-so'cl-a-tive-ly, adv.—as-so'cl a-tive-ness, n.
as-soil' (\(\delta\)-soil'), v. \(\ell\).; As-soiled' (-soild'); As-soil/ing.

as-sol' (d-soil'), v. l.; As-sollep' (-soild'); As-soll'no.

as-so'cl-ab. Associable. Ref. | As-so'cl-e, v. l. § i. = Association.

As-so'cl-ab'ed-ness, n. See-NESS. | Assoc. Bc. Abbr. Associate in |

As-so'cl-ab'ed-ness, n. See-NEIS. | Assoc. Bc. Abbr. Associate in |

Association | Association | Association |

BALL | See-NEIS. | Association | Association |

BALL | See-NEIS. | Association |

BALL | See-NEIS. | Association |

BALL | See-NEIS. | Ball |

BASOCIATIONIST. | EALL |

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B

[OF. assoldre, assoudre (1st pers. pres. ind. assoil), F. absoudre, L. absolvere. See ABSOLVE.] 1. To set free from sin, guilt, or penalty; to pardon; absolve. Archaic. Chaucer. Now God's great grace assoil the soul That went out in the wood! H. G. Cone.
2. To set free, as from an obligation or liability; to absolve; release; also, to discharge or dismiss. Obs or Archaic. Till from her bands the spright assoiled is. Spenser. She soundly slept, and careful thoughts did quite assoil.

Spenser.
3. To acquit: to clear. Cf. ASSOLIZIE. Archaic.

Till from her bands the spright assoiled is. Spenser. She soundly slept, and careful thoughts did quite assoiled.

3. To acquit; to clear. Cf. ASSOILZIE. Archaic. Spenser. Many persons think themselves fairly assoiled, because they are ... not of scandalous lives.

4. To solve; to clear up. Obs.

5. To refute, as an argument. Obs.

6. To expiate; to atone for. Archaic. Spenser. Let each act assoil a fault. Sir E. Arnold.

as-soil/zie (&-soil/yi; -1), as-soil/yie, v. t. [Old form assoilee. See Assoil.] To assoil; absolve; specif., to acquit by sentence of court. Scot.

as/so-nance (&s/5-nāns), n. [Cf. F. assonance. Bee Assonance of 'sheath' and 'sheathed.'" Sleevens.

2. Pros. A peculiar species of rime in which the last accented vowel and those which follow it in one word correspond in sound with the similarly situated vowels of another word, while the consonants of the two words are unlike in sound; as, calamo and platano, baby and chary. Assonance was the characteristic coördinating element in the verse of the early Romance languages, the Provencal, Old French, and Spanish.

3. Incomplete correspondence.

Assonance between facts seemingly remote. Lowell.

4. A word or syllable corresponding to another in sound.

Syn.—See Pun.

assonance, See Pun.

assonance, p. pr. of assonare to

Assonance between news scennings, tenore.

4. A word or syllable corresponding to another in sound.

Syn. — See Pun.

82'So-mant (-nānt), a. [L. assonans, p. pr. of assonare to sound to, to correspond to in sound: ad + sonare to sound, sonus sound: cf. F. assonant. See sound.] Pertaining to, or characterized by, assonance. — n. A word or syllable.

82'So-mate (-nāt), v. [L. assonare, assonatum, to respond to.] To form, or be marked by, assonance Jordan de Asso y del Rio, Spanish jurist and botanist.] Bot. A large genus of sterculiaceous strube and trees, natives of South Africa, Madagascar, and Mauritius. Several of the species are very ornamental; some, as A. acutangula, yield a fiber useful for making cordage. A burgessite is the Zulu cherry.

82-Sorti; & (L. ad) + sortir to cast or draw lots, to obtain by lot, L. sortiri, fr. sors, sortis, lot: cf. OF. assorter. See Sort.] 1. To separate and distribute into classes, as things (rarely persons) of a like kind, nature, or quality, or things suited to a like purpose; to classify; as, to assort goods.

They appear ... no ways assorted to those with whom they must associate.

Burte.

2. To furnish with, or make up of, various sorts or a vari-

They appear . . . no ways assorted to those with whom they must associate.

2. To furnish with, or make up of, various sorts or a vari-

must associate. \*\* The water as the service of those with whom they are they of goods; as, to assort a cargo.

2. To furnish with, or make up of, various sorts or a variety of goods; as, to assort a cargo.

2. Short', v. i. 1. To agree; to be in accordance; to be adapted; to suit; to fall into a class or place. \*\* Mitford.

2. To consort or associate (with).

2. That which is formed by assortiment.] 1. Act of assorting, or distributing into sorts, kinds, or classes; assorted condition.

2. That which is formed by assorting; as: a A group or class formed by assorting. b A collection of things distributed into kinds or sorts; a collection containing a variety of sorts or kinds adapted to various wants, demands, or purposes; as, an assortment of goods.

2. Shate ('aswai'), v. t. : As-SHAGED' (-swaid'); As-SHAG'-ING (-swaif'ing). [ME. asuagen, asuagen, OF. asoagier, asuagier, assouagier, fr. L. ad + suavis sweet. See Sweet.]

1. To soften, in a figurative sense; to allay, mitigate, ease, or lessen, as heat, pain, or grief; to appease or pacify, as passion or tumult; to satisfy, as appetite or desire.

Refreshing winds the summer's heat assuage. \*\* Addison.\*\* To souage the sorrows of a desolate old man. \*\* Burke. The fount at which the panting mind assuages \*\* Buron. To assuage the sorrows of a desolate old man. \*\* Burke. The fount at which the panting mind assuages \*\* Byron. Syn.—Soothe, calm, pacify, relieve. See ALLEVIATE.

2. Syn.—Soothe, calm, pacify, relieve. See ALLEVIATE.

2. Syn.—Soothe, calm, pacify, relieve. See ALLEVIATE.

2. See Saluage'ment (.ment), n. [OF. assouagement, assuagement, assuagemen

The plague being come to a crisis, its fury began to assuage.

AB-Buage'ment (-ment), n. [OF. assouagement, asuagement.] An assuaging, or state of being assuaged; mittigation; a batement; also, that which assuages; an alleviative. Our whispered password holds assuagement. Anne R. Aldrich.

B-Sua'sive (&-swa'siv), a. [From assuage, as if fr. supposed L. assuadere to persuade to; or fr. E. ad-+ suasive as in persuadive.] Mitigating; tranquillizing; soothing.

Music her soft assuasive romedy; a lenitive.

B-Sua'sive, n. An assuasive remedy; a lenitive.

B-Sua'sive, n. An assuasive remedy; a lenitive.

B-Sum'sive, v. A. an assuasive remedy; a lenitive.

B-Sum'sive (A-sum'sive) v. A. an assuasive remedy; a lenitive.

B-Sum'sive (A-sum'sive) v. A. an assuasive remedy; a lenitive.

B-Sum'sive (A-sum'sive) v. A. an assuasive remedy; a lenitive.

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B-Sum'sive (A-sum'sive) v. A. an assuasive remedy; a lenitive.

B-Sum'sive (A-sum'sive) v. A. an assuasive remedy; a lenitive.

B-Sum'sive (A-sum'sive) v. A. an assuasive remedy; a lenitive.

B-Sum'sive (A-sum'sive) v. A. an assuasive remedy; a lenitive.

B-Sum'sive (A-sum'sive) v. An assuasive remedy; and assuasive remedy; an

A provision giving power to a trustee . . . to assume new trustees.

Erskine's Prin.

To take to or upon one's self; to take formally and demonstratively; to put on.

Trembling they stand while Jove assumes the throne.

The god assumed his native form again.

Pope

3. To pretend to possess; to take in appearance only.

3. To pretend to possess; to take in appearance only.

Ambition assuming the mask of religion.

Assume a virtue, if you have it not.

Shat.

4. To take upon one's self (to do or perform); to undertake; — chiefly legal.

5. To take for granted, or without proof; to suppose as a fact; to suppose or take arbitrarily or tentatively.

The consequence of assumed principles. Whewell.

8. Logic. To add as an assumption or minor premise.

Syn. — Put on, counterfeit, sham. — Assums, Appear, PRINCE, SMILLATE, Filon agree in implying false or deceptive appearance only see usually as "it some times happean that by assuming an air of cheerfulness we become cheerful in reality." (Cowper). To Appear in the present of the present in appearance only see usually of a feet plainness of speech; "To affect a gesture, an opinion, a phrase, because it is the rage with a large number of persons." (Hazitil); "Jones had really that taste for humor which others offect "Picillang). Pretain implies overt profession of what is false; as, to pretend to be insune. To smullate, see SHULLATON) is to assume the appearance or characteristics of something else; as, to simulate insanity (by imitating its signs). Falson implies more invention than offer madness (by a fictitious representation). But feign and these (by a fictitious representation). But feign and these (by a fictitious representation). But feign and real modesty, who assumes an air of impudence—who, while his heart beats with anxiety, studies ease and of feets good humor. Whom a man industriously and expressly relong and from the shape of the summing of the s

cal syllogism.

5. The taking of a person up into heaven; also, a representation of this in art. Hence: R. C. & East. Churches. A festival in honor of the ascent of the Virgin Mary into heaven, celebrated annually on the 15th of August. Syn.—Assumption, presumption. In general use an assumption is that which is taken for granted without proof, frequently as the starting point of an argument; as, "the assumption of pronominal roots" (Sayee). A presumption rests upon probable, but not conclusive, evidence; as, a strong presumption in his favor. See POSTULATE, INFRENCE, THEORY; cf. ASSUME.

Assumption (or Testament) of Moses. See Apocrptha, 2.

as-sump'tive(ä-sümp'tiv), a. [L. assumptivus.] Assumed, or capable of being assumed; characterized by assumption; assuming; arrogant.—as-sump'tive-ly, assumed or granted in consequence of an exploit, as bearings assumed by a victor from the arms of his vanquished foe; now, arms assumed with proper sanction, as distinguished from hereditary arms; rarely, arms improperly assumed.

assurings (a-shofor'ans), n. [MK. assuraunce, OF. assurance, F. assurance. See Assure.] 1. Act of assuring; a declaration tending to inspire full confidence; that which is designed to give confidence.

Whereof he hath given assurance unto all men, in that he hartised him from the dead.

Assurances of support came pouring in daily Macaulay.

Snecific a A guarantee or neledge of peace and safety:

Assurances of support came pouring in daily Macaulay.

2. Specif.: a A guarantee or pledge of peace and safety pl., peace terms. Now Hist. b Betrothal; affiance. Obs. 3. Law. The act of conveying, or the instrument or other legal evidence of the conveyance of, real property; — usually called common assurance.

4. Insurance. See INSURANCE.
5. State of being 4. Insurance. See INSURANCE.
5. State of being assured or sure; assuredness; specif.:
a State of being certain or sure objectively. Obs. b Security; safety. 6 State of being certain or sure in mind; certitude; firm persuasion; full confidence or trust; freedom from doubt; certainty.

Let us draw near with a true heart in full assurance of faith, having our hearts sprinkled from an evil conscience. Heb. x. 22.

I'll make assurance double sure,
And take a bond off site. Shak.
4 Prot. Theol. Certainty of divine grace or of salvation.
6. Firmness of mind; steadiness; intrepidity; courage; confidence; self-confidence; self-reliance.

Braw men meet danger with assurance. Knolles.
Conversation with the world will give them knowledge and assurance.

Coversation with the world will give them knowledge and assurance.

Conversation with the world will give them knowledge and assurance.

7. Excess of boldness or self-confidence; impudence; audacity; as, his assurance is intolerable.

Syn.— See confidence, insurance; trust.
as-sure (a-shoor'), v. l.; As-suren; (a-shoord'); As-sure/ing (-shoor'ng). [Of. assurer, F. assurer, LL. assecurare; L. ad + securus secure, sure, certain. See secure, sure; cf. insure.]

1. To make safe; to secure. Obs.

2. To secure, as against or from change, overthrow, or risks; specif., to insure (see insure).

3. To make an assurance, or conveyance, of (property). Obs. or R.

risks; specif., to insure (see insure).

3. To make an assurance, or conveyance, of (property). Obs. or R.

If he that sanctified the field will in any wise redeem it, then he shall add the fifth part of the money of thy estimation unto it, and it shall be assured to him.

Lev. xxvii. 19.

4. To affiance; to betroth. Obs.

5. To pledge; to promise; to guarantee. Obs.

6. To confirm; to give confidence to.

And hereby we know that we are of the truth, and shall assure our hearts before him.

1 John iii. 19.

To make sure or certain; to put (a person) beyond

5. To pledge; to promise; to guarantee. Obs.
6. To confirm; to give confidence to.
And hereby we know that we are of the truth, and shall assure our hearts before him.
1.John iii. 19.
7. To make sure or certain; to put (a person) beyond doubt, as by a declaration or other evidence.
His promise that thy seed shall bruise our foe...
Assures me that the bitterness of death
Milton.
8. To declare solemnly (to a person); to assert (to any one) with the design of imspiring belief or confidence.
I dare assure the that no enemy
Shall ever take alive the noble Brutus.
Syn.— Declare, a ver, avouch, vouch, assert, asseverate, protest, persuade, convince. See INSURE.
as-sure/v. v. i. 1. To take out insurance; to insure (see INSURE).
Chiefly British.
2. To give a pledge or security; to promise. Obs.
3. To confide or trust, also, to dare or venture. Obs.
as-sured/ (ā-shōord/), p. a. Made sure; safe; insured; certain; indubitable; not doubting; bold to excess.— n.
The party in whose favor an insurance policy stands, usu, ally being the owner of the property insured, or the one whose life is insured. Cf. INSURED.—as-sur'ed-1/2 (ā-shōor'dd-1/1), ab.—as-sur'ed-1/2 (ā-shōor'dd-1/1),

As-syr'i-an, n. 1. An individual of an ancient Semitic race forming the Assyrian nation, and characterized physically by a muscular frame, brachycephaly, tawny complexion, and a prominent hooked nose;—extended to include Babylonian as well as Assyrian Semites. Cf. Ashus.

2. The language of the Assyrians. See Semitic Language.

3. Syr'i-ol'o-gy (\(\bar{c}\)-Sir'i-\(\bar{c}\)-Oi-fil, n. [Assyria + -logy.]

The science or study of the antiquities, language, etc., of ancient Assyria.—As-syr'i-o-log'i-cal (-5-löj'i-köl), a.

As-syr'i-ol'o-gist (-5l'\(\bar{c}\)-jist), n.—As-syr'i-o-logue (1.5-lög), n.

As'sy-roid (as'1-roid), a. [Assyrian + -oid.] Of an As-

As'sy-roid (18'f-roid), a. [Assyrian + -oid.] Of an Assyrian type or form.

as-syth' (&-sith'; &-sith'), v. l. [See Assert.] Obs. or Hist.

To satisfy; also, to make satisfaction to or for; to compensate. -v. i. To make compensation (to) as for injury.

as-syth'ment (-měnt), n. Indemnification for injury; specif., the satisfaction, corresponding to the manbote of the English law, which was formerly demandable by the family of a person slain, but is now superseded by damages recoverable by an action. Scol.

As'ta-cus (18'ta-kūs), n. [L. astacus a crab, Gr. àστακόs.]

Zoöl. A genus of macruran crustaceans, containing the common crawfish of Europe, and allied species of western North America; the type of a family, As-tac'l-dæ (18-tūs'-I-dē). See CRAWFISH.

The god assumed his native form again.

\*\*Pope.\*\*

\*\*assol'er, n. [See ASSOIL to exhibit the same or some other states assoling. The second states associated associated states associated states. The second states associated states associated states. The second states associated states associated states associated states. The second states associated states associated states associated states. The second states associated states associated states associated states. The second states associated states associated states associated states associated states. The second states associated associated states associated states associated states associated states associated states associated states associated associated associated states associated states associated states associa

ally called common assurance.

Delither of two West Indian phenococcus shrubs (Meckeria accure to accustom to) + phenococcus shrubs (Meckeria accure to make: cf. OF assurant accurate ac

ASTARBOARD

ASTARBOARD

a-star'board (à-stăr'bōrd), adv. Naut. Over to or on the starboard side; — said usually of the tiller.

As-tar'te (äs-tăr'tē), n. [L., fr. Gr. 'Αστάρτη.] 1. The Phenchican goddess of fertility and of sexual love, the west Semitic form of the goddess Ishtar (which see). She was also regarded by the classical nations as a moon goddess (probably through confusion with another goddess), and in accordance with this view, which is the prevailing one in literary tradition, was identified with Selene and Arlemis. More commonly, and with better reason, she was identified with Aphrodite. Cf. Adonts, Astrogram.

Came Astoreth, whom the Phanicians called Astarte, queen of heaven, with crescent horns. Milton.

2. Zoöl. A genus of marine bivalve mollusks of the order Eulamellibranchia, having thick equal-valved shells often concentrically ridged, with well-developed hings teeth. It is the type of a family As-tar'ti-dæ (äs-tār'ti-dē).

a-stat'ic (ā-tāx'l'k), a. [a-not+static.]

Magnetism. Having little or no tendency to take a fixed or definite position Astarte (A. uniata), or direction: thus, a suspended pair of magnetic needles of equal but opposed magnetic moments are astatic. — a-stat'i-cal-ly, adv. — a-stat'i-cism (-1-siz'm), n.

a-stat'is (äs-tāx'tā-tīz), v. t.; As'ra-rīzep (-tiz'd); As'ra-rīz'rīse (-tiz'līng). To render astatic. — astat'i-cal-ly, adv. — astat'ta-tāz' at tize (äs'tā-tīz), v. t.; As'ra-rīzep (-tiz'd); As'ra-rīz'rīse (-tiz'fīng). To render astatic. — astat'i-ta'er (-tiz'er), n.

astat'ki (ās-tāx'tō), adv. Naut. With its cable at about the angle of one of the vessel's stays; — said of an anchor being hove in, the phrase at a long stay being used when the angle is about that of the mainstay, and at a zhort stay when it is about that of the forestay.

By the ism (ās'tē-tz'm), n. [See A-not: stra.] Bot. State.

about that of the mainstay, and as a short stay when it is about that of the forestay.

\*\*B\*te-ism\*\* (&\*ste^12\*m), n. [Gr. ἀστεῖσμός refined and witty talk, fr. ἀστεῖος of the town, politic, witty, fr. ἀστεῖος the team, politic, witty, fr. ἀστεῖος the feenteel irony; politic and ingenious derision.

\*\*aste1y\*\* (ἀ-ste\*11), n. [See A- not; stell.] \*\*Bot.\*\* State of being without a stele, or axial cylinder.—\*\*a-ste\*116 (ἀ-ste\*11k; ἀ-ste\*11k), α.

\*\*aste1y\*\* (ἀ-ste\*11k), n. [See A- not; stell.] \*\*Bot.\*\* State of being without a stele, or axial cylinder.—\*\*a-ste\*116 (ἀ-ste\*11k; ἀ-ste\*11k), α.

\*\*aste1\*\* (&\*ste\*11k), α.

\*\*aste1\*\* (&\*ste\*11k), α.

\*\*aste1\*\* (&\*ste\*11k), α.

\*\*aste2\*\* (Bot. A genus of herbaceous plants, type of the family Asteraceæ, distinguished by having heads with both diacoid and radiate flowers, a uniseriate involucre, and a pappus of capillary bristles also in a single series. The species probably exceed 250; they are natives of temperate regions, being esp. abundant throughout the United States, and containing white-, purple-, or pink-rayed types.

\*\*3.\* a Any plant of the genus Aster or its immediate allies. b Any of the well-known garden plants derived from the related plant \*\*Callistephus hortensis\*, as the China aster, German aster, etc. See CALDISTEPHUS.

\*\*4. \*\*Biol.\*\* a A star-shaped figure of achromatic substance found chiefly in cells dividing by mitosis; a cytaster. It consists of a central mass, the centrosphere or attraction sphere, which in animal and some plant cells often contains a centrosome, and radiating fibers called the aster rays. The typical mitotic figure or amphiaster contains two such asters. See mrosus, \*\*Iluss.\*\* b Less frequently, the group of chromosomes during mitosis when arranged in a starshaped figure; the karyaster.

\*\*5. Zoöl.\*\* A star-shaped spicule.\*\* As uffix denoting originally either diminutiveness or partial resemblance, and now as used in English denoting inferiority or worthlessness; as, oleaster, a wild olive; grammaticaster, medicaster, theologaste

a wild onve; grammaticaser, meencaser, theologaser, poetaser, etc.

As'ter-a'ce-80 (si-ter-a's-te), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. A family of plants typifying the order Asterales; the aster, or thistle, family. It is the largest and most highly developed family of seed plants, comprising not less than 780 genera and 10.000 species of world-wide distribution. From other families of the composite type it is distinguished by the syngenesious stamens and by having some or all of the florets in the head tubular instead of radiate. The largest and most representative genera are Vernonia, Eupatorium. Aster, Solidago, Helianhus, Coreopsis, Chrysanthemum, Senecio, and Centaurea. Many other genera contain species cultivated for ornament, and a few yield edible vegetables. This family was formerly, and is still often, included in the old order or family Compositæ. See Compositæ.—as'ter-a'-ceous' (shūs). a.

order or family Compositee. See COMPOSITÆ.—**as/ter-a/ceous** (shā/a). a. b.t. [NL.] Bol. An order of metachlamydeous dicotyledonous plants consisting of the three families Asteraceæ, Ambrosiaceæ, and Cichoriaceæ; the so-called composites. See COMPOSITÆ. **as-te/ri-a** (as-te/ri-a), n. [L., a precious stone, fr. Gr. ἀστέριος starry, fr. ἀστήρ star.] An asteriated stone mentioned by Pliny, — perhaps asteriated sapphire. **As-te/ri-as** (-ās), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ἀστερίας starred.] Zööl. A genus of echinoderms formerly comprising nearly all starfishes and ophiurans, but now restricted to certain typical starfishes, including many common shore starfishes.

a-ster'a-to'sis, n. [NL.; a-not + As'ter-Id'e-a (as'ter-Id'e-a), n. (NL.] = ASTEROIDEA. — ASTEROIDEA.— Deficiency in secretion of sebaceous material by the glands. a-steep', adv. Steeping. a-steer's. Scot. var. of ASTER. Of ASTER. asteine. + ASTAIN. asteine. + ASTAIN. astein. + ASTIR. asteine. + AST

Three asterisks placed in this manner, \*,\*, as to direct attention to a particular passage.

3. Cryst. The optical phenomenon of a star-shaped figure exhibited by some crystals by reflected light, as in asteriated sapphire, or by transmitted light, as in some mica.

4. An Oriental division of time about equal to a fortnight.

5. The Manner of the start o 

as-te'ri-at'ed (as-te'ri-at'ed), a. [See Asterias.] Exhibiting actorism: See Asterias.]

ing asterism. See ASTRAIRM, 3 ing asterism. See CRA-rieto-mastoid, and occipito-mastoid sutures meet. See CRA-rieto-mastoid, and occipito-mastoid sutures meet.

rieto-mastoid, and occipito-mastoid sutures meet. See CRANIOMETRY, Illust.
2. (cap.) [Dim. of Gr. ἀστήρ star.] See STAR.
aster-isk (&stêr-isk), n. [L. asteriscus, Gr. ἀστερίσκος,
dim. of ἀστήρ star. See ASTER.] 1. The figure of a star,
thus, \*, used in printing and writing as a reference to a
passage or note in the margin, to note the omission of
letters or words, to mark a word or phrase as having a special character, etc.
2. Anything resembling or shaped like a star; specif.,
East. Ch., a device, made of cross pieces of gold or silver, put over the chalice and paten to prevent the contact
of the veil with the Eucharistic elements.
as'ter-ism (-12'm), n. [Gr. ἀστερισμός, fr. ἀστήρ star.]
1. Astron. a A constellation. b A small group of stars.
2. Print. a An asterisk, or mark of reference. Rare. b
Three asterisks placed in this manner, \*\*\*, as to direct attention to a particular passage.

Ceres 1801 8 Flora 1847 15 Eunomia 1851 Pallas 1892 9 Metis 1848 16 Psyche 1832 Juno 1804 10 Hygeia 1849 17 Thetis 1842 Vesta 1807 11 Parthenope 1850 18 Melpomene 1852 Astræa 1845 12 Victoria 1850 19 Fortuna 1852 Hehe 1847 13 Egeria 1850 20 Massalia 1852 Iris 1847 14 Irene 1851 21 Lutetia 1852

acteries, i.e., 18 acteries, no. 3 acteries, no. 4 acteries, n

Asterol (a), m. [NL] 2006.

Asterol (epis (setterol'e-pis)), asterol (epis (setterol'e-pis)), asterol (epis (epis)), asterol (epis), asterol (epis (epis)), asterol (epis), a

of strength; debility; diminution of the vital forces.

of strength; debility; diminution of the vital forces. b A disease, chronic and usually fatal, of chickens, characterized by gradual emaciation in spite of a voracious appetite. It is supposed to be due to an intestinal microörganism. as then'le (&s-thèn'ik), a. [Gr. ἀσθενικός.] Med. Characterized by, or pert. to, asthenia; weak; debilitating. as'the-no'pi-a (&s-thè-no'pi-a), n. [NL. See Asthemia; orla.] Weakness, or rapid fatigue upon exertion, of the visual organs, accompanied by pain in the eyes and headache. — as'the-no'pi-a (-nop'ik), a. asth'ma (&s'ma'; &s'ma'; 277), n. [Gr. ἀσθμα short-drawn breath, fr. the root in ἀρναι to blow; akin to Skr. να, Goth. waicn to blow, E. wind.] Med. A disease characterized by difficulty of breathing (due to a spasmodic contraction of the bronchi), recurring at intervals, accompanied with a wheezing sound, a sense of constriction in the chest, a cough, and expectoration.

asthma paper. Paper impregnated with saltpeter. The leviative by asthmatic; as the matic of the burning paper are often inhaled as an alleviative by asthmatic patient. — n. An asthmatic person.

asthmat'lo (-māt'īk), a. [L. asthmaticus, Gr. ἀσθματικός.] Pertaining to, or affected with, asthma; as, an asthmatic cough; an asthmatic patient. — n. An asthmatic person.

as'tig mat'lo (&s'tīg-māt'īk), a. Med. & Optics. Affected with, or pertaining to, astigmatism; as, astigmatic eyes; also, remedying astigmatism; as, astigmatic lenses.

a-stig'ma-tism (ā-stīg'mā-tīz'm), n. [a-not+Gr. στίγμα, στίγματος, a prick of a pointed instrument, a spot. See stigma.] Med. & Optics. A defect of the eye or of a lens in consequence of which the rays of light derived from one point are not brought to a single focal point, thus causing imperfect images or indistinctess of vision. The term is applied especially to the defect causing images of lines having a certain direction to be indistinctly seen, while those of lines transverse to the former are distinctly seen.

as'tig'ma-tiz'er (-tiz'er), n. Mech. An optical device, used i

with a blast and for a book that told everything he wished.

a-stom/a-tous (â-stŏm/â-tūs; â-stō'mā-), a. [a-not +
stomatous.] Not possessing a mouth, or stoma; specif.,
Bot., without breathing pores.
Bot. without breathing pores.

a-stomous (ās'tō-mūs), a. [a-not + -stomous.] 1. Bot.

a-Zoöl. Astomatous.

Bot. Having a capsule which bursts irregularly and is
not dehiseent by an operculum; -- said of certain mosses.

a-stom') (â-stūn'), v. t.; pret. & p. p. astoned, astond, or
a-stone') astound. [See astonish.] To stun; to astonish;
to daze; to stupefy. Obs.

a-stone') ASTOUND. [See ASTONISH.] TO SUME, Chaucer. to daze; to stupefy. Obs.

as-ton'ied (&s-ton'id), p. p. & p. a. fr. ASTONY. Archaice.

And I astonied fell and could not pray. Mrs. Browning.

— as-ton'ied. ness, n. Archaic.

as-ton'ish (äs-tön'ish), v. t.; As-TON'ISHED (-Isht); As-TON'ISH-ING. [ME. astonien, astunien, astonen, OF. estoner, F. téonner, fr. L. ez out + tonare to thunder. See Thunder; cf. STUN, ASTOUND, ASTONY.] 1. To stun; to render senselless, as by a blow. Obs.

etonner, it. L. ez out + tonare to thunder. See THUNDER; cf. SPUN, ASTOUNN, 3STONN.]

1. To stum; to render senseless, as by a blow. Obs.

2. Obs. a To stupefy the mind of; bewilder. b To appall.

3. To strike with sudden fear, terror, or wonder; to amaze; to surprise greatly, as with something unaccountable; to confound with some sudden emotion or passion.

Musidorus... had his wits astonished with sorrow. Sidney.

I, Daniel... was astonished at the vision. Dan. viii. 27.

4. To lead, drive, or affect by astonishment. Rare.

Syn.— Amaze, astound, overwhelm. See surprise.

3s-ton'ish-ef (-ër), n. One that astonishes; specif., colloq, the exclamation point.

3s-ton'ish-ing, p. a. Very wonderful, of a nature to excite astonishment; as, an astonishing event.

Syn.— Amazing, surprising, wonderful, marvelous.

—as-ton'ish ing-ly, adv.—as-ton'ish-ing-ness, n.

as-ton'ish ment (-mënt), n. 1. State of one who is astonished; specif.; a Numbness; stupor; loss of sense. Obs.

A coldness and astonishment in his loins, as folk say. Holland.

b Dismay; consternation. Archaic. Spenser. c Profound surprise; amazement; great wonder.

Lest the place

And my quaint habits breed astonishment. Deut. xxviii. 37.

Thou shalt become an astonishment. Deut. xxviii. 37.

2. The object causing such an emotion; a wonder.

Thou shalt become an astonishment. Deut. xxviii. 37.

Syn. — Amazement, wonder, surprise.

sym.— Amazement, wonder, surprise.

asthma herb. A common tropical weed (Euphorbia hirta)

lain the treatment of asthma.

asthmat'i-cal, a. = Astm.

asthmat'i-cal-ly, adv. of Astm.

asthmat'-cal-ly, adv. of Astm.

astmethylate and like adv.

astm. - Astm.

astm. - Astm. asthma weed. The Indian to-bacco.
asthmo.gen'ic (kz'mō-jēn'Yk i
fig'-). a. [asthma --genic.] Med.
Causing asthmatic attacks.
asthore' (d-sthör'). n. [Ir. a O
+ stō- treasure.] A term of endearment. Irish. Tennyson.
As'tl (fas'tē). n. Wine of the
Burgundy type, either white or
red. made at Asti, in northern
Italy. See Birguinny.
as'tl-chous (fas'tl-küs), a. [anot + Gr. στιχος row.] Bot.
Not arranged in rows.
as-tig'ma-tom'e-ter, n. Med.

= ANTIOMETER. = ASTICMOMETER.

a-stig'mism (à-styg'myz'm), n.

Med. Astigmatism. Rare.

A stock. Finance. See under A. astock. Ohs. pret. of ASTAND. a. stom'a-tal (d.stom'a-tal); d.sto'ma-), n. Astomatous. asto'ma-), n. Astomatous. asto'mi-a, n. [NL.] Terat. Congenital absence of the mouth. astom'ish-a-ble, a. See -ABLE. astom'ish-a-ble, d. See -ABLE. astom'ish-dip(-](1), adv. -astom'ish-dip(-](1), adv. -astom'ish-dip(-)(1), adv.

As-ton'y (äs-tön'i), v. t.; as-ton'ied (-Id); as-ton'i-ing. [See astonish.] To stun; astonish; amaze. Archaic.

The captain of the Helots... strake Palladius upon the side of his head, that he reled ustonied.

Sur P. Sidney.

as-tound' (äs-tound'), a. [ME. astonied, astonid, astoned, astoned, astoned is astonished. Archaic.

Thus Ellen, dizzy and astonid.

As-sudden ruin yawned around.

Scott.

As-tound', v. t.; as-tound'ed, b. sa-tound', as-tound'ed, astonish; of strike with amazement; to confound with wonder, surprise, or fear.

These thoughts may startle well, but not astonid

The virtuous mind.

Syn.—Amaze, astonish, confound. See surprise.

No puissant stroke his senses once astomid. Fairfax.

2. To astonish; to strike with amazement; to confound with wonder, surprise, or fear.

These thoughts may startle well, but not astound. Syn.—Amaze, astonish, confound. See surprise.

3. 1011.

3. Syn.—Amaze, astonish, confound. See surprise.

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ranco, and other general. Gum tragatantal is obtained invarious Oriental species, esp. A. gummifer.

3. Arch. = ASTRAGAL, 2.

8. \*\*Grak-han (\$\frac{\pi}{\pi} \text{tak} \text{\pi} \text{m}; \text{ sirt} \text{tak} \text{m}; \text{ sirt} \text{tak} \text{ as richan}. [From Astrakhan in Russia.] 1. The skin, or pelt, of stillborn or young lambs of Astrakhan, the curled wool of which resembles fur.

Most of the so-called astrakhan now in use so extensively is made of mohair. It has all the beauty of the real sritlet, is much more durable, will never change its sinde in sunlight or air, and is in no manner inferior to real astrakhan is unlight or air, and is in no manner inferior to real astrakhan apple.

2. A rough cloth with curled tops to imitate the skin.

3. (Usually astrachan) The red astrachan apple.

2. \*\*Strail \*\*See star.\*\*] 1. Pertaining to, coming from, or like, the stars; starry; starlike. — \*\*astral-1y, adv. \*\*Rare.

Shines only with an astral luster.

1. Taylor.

Some astrai forms i must invoke by prayer. Druden.

2. \*\*Biol.\*\* Of or pertaining to an aster; as, astral rays.

3. \*\*Of a nature particularly susceptible to sidereal influences; as, the astral body by which Paracelsus and his followers explained astrological influences and presentiments.

4. \*\*Theosophy.\*\* Consisting of, belonging to, or designating, a kind of supersensible substance alleged to be next above astron. † Aston.

the tangible world in refinement; as, astral spirits; astral bodies of persons; astral current.

the tangible world in refinement; as, astral spirits; astral bodies of persons; astral current.

astral lame, an Argand lamp so constructed that no interruption of the light upon the table is made by the flattened ring shaped reservoir containing the oil.—a. spirits, spirits formerly supposed to live in the heavenly bodies or the aërial regions, and represented in the Middle Ages as fallen angels, spirits of the dead, or spirits originating in fire.—a. lantern, Astron., a lantern for outdoor use, with removable sides perforated to represent constellations.—a. sphere.—a. Astrosphere b.

a-stray/(a-stray), adv. & a. [See estray, stray.] Out of the right way, lit. or fig.; wandering; erring.

As'tree' (as'tra'), n. The beautiful, coquettish heroine of the French pastoral romance of the same name, by Honore d'Urfé (1568-1625), some 5,000 pages long.

as-trict' (3s-trikt'), v. t. : As-trict'ed; As-trict'ing. [L. astrictus, p. p. of astringere. See Astringe.] 1. To bind up; to confine; constrict; contract; hence, to constipate. The solid parts were to be relaxed or astricted. Arbithmot.

7. To bind; constrain; restrict; limit.

The mind is astricted to certain necessary modes or forms of thought.

3. Scots Law. To restrict the tenure of, as land, so that the tenant must take grain grown upon it to a certain mill, versive et all arbits.

3. Scots Law. To restrict the tenure of, as land, so that the tenant must take grain grown upon it to a certain mill, paying a toll called multure or thirtage.

as-tric'tion (as-trik'shūn), n. [L. astrictio: cf. F. astricion.] 1. Act of binding; restriction. Milton.

2. Moral obligation. Obs. or R.

3. Med. a A contraction of parts by applications; the action of an astringent. b Constipation.

4. Astringency. Obs.

Bacon.

tion of an astringent. D constipation.

4. Astringency. Obs.

5. Scots Law. The obligation of thirlage to which astricted lands are subject. See ASTRICT, v. t.

astric'tive (-tiv), a. [Cf. F. astrictif.] Binding; astringent.—n. An astringent.—as-tric'tive-ly, adv.—as-

as-tric'tive (-tiv), a. [Cf. F. astrictif.] Binding; astringent.—n. An astringent.—as-tric'tive-ly, adv.—as-tric'tive-ness, n.
a-stride' (d-strid'), adv. [a-on + stride.] With the legs striding, or one leg on each side, as a man on horseback; with the legs stretched wide apart; astraddle.
as'trild (as'trild), n. A South African waxbill (Estrelda astrilda) often kept as a cage bird.
as-tringe' (as-trinj'), v. t.; as-tringed' (-trinjd'); as-tringed' (as-tringe). [L. astringere; ad + stringer to draw tight. Cf. astrict; see strain, v. t.] 1. To bind fast; to cause to draw together; to constrict; to compress.
Which contraction ... astringeth the moisture of the brain, and thereby sendeth tears into the eyes.

2. To hind by moral or legal obligation. Ohs. or R. Walsey.

2. To bind by moral or legal obligation. Obs. or R. Wolsey.
as-trin'gen-cy (As-trin'jên-si), n. Quality or state of being

as-trin'gen-ey (ās-trin'jên-si), n. quanty or state of deling astringent.

as-trin'gent (-jēnt), a. [L. astringens, p. pr. of astringere: cf. F. astringent. See Astringen.]

1. Drawing together the tissues; binding; contracting; — opposed to laxative; as, astringent medicines; an astringent taste.

2. Stern; austere; as, an astringent type of virtue.

Syn.—See sour.

as-trin'gent, n. A medicine or other substance that astringes, or contracts the soft organic textures, and checks discharges of blood, mucus, etc.

External astringents are called styptics. Dunglison.

as'tro-(as'trō-). A combining form from Greek άστρον, star; as in astrophotography; as'tro-al'che-mist (-āl'kē-

2. One who practices astrology; one who professes to fore-tell events by the aspects and situation of the stars.

2. As'tro-log'16 (3s'tof-loj'fk) A. [Gr. Δστρολογικός: cf. F.

2. As'tro-log'16 (3s'tof-loj'fk) A. [Gr. Δστρολογικός: daring." Hudibras. "Astrological prognostication." Cudworth.—as'tro-log'1-oal-ly, adv.

2. Astrolog-12e (3s-trol'6-jis), v. t. & i. To apply astrology to; to study or practice astrology. L. astrologia, fr. Gr. Δστρολογια, fr. Δστρολογος astronomer, astrologer; Δστρον star + λόγος discourse, λέγειν to speak. See star.] In its etymological signification, the science of the stars; aniong the ancients, synonymous with astronomy; subsequently, the pseudo science which treats of the influences of the stars upon human affairs, and of foretelling terrestrial events by their position and aspects. Astrology formerly enjoyed general acceptance, having been practiced by the Chaldeans, Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, Arabs, etc. It flourished in Europe as late as the 17th century, though it was most in vogue during the 14th and 15th. Natural astrology, which is concerned with the prediction of events in inanimate nature, was in part legitimate astronomical science; but it was regarded as subsidiary to judicial, or mundane, astrology, which assumes to foretell the fate and acts of nations and individuals. Astrology thus became the parent of modern astronomy, as alchemy of chemistry, by furnishing a powerful motive for the study of natural phenomena. See Horoscope.

2. Ba'tro-man'(c) (3s'tō-mān's1), n. [astro-+-mancy.] Divination by the stars; astrology.—as'tro-man'cer (-sēr), n.—as'tro-me'te-or-ol'o-gy (-mē'tē-ōr-ōl'ō-ji), n. [astro-+-meter.] An instrument for measuring the light of stars; specif., an arrangement of priem and lens invented by Sir John Herschel for determining the brightness of stars by comparison wi

νομιός: cf. F. astronomique.] Of or pertaining to astronomy: in accordance with the methods or principles of astronomy. — gg/tro-nom'l-cal-ly, adv.

satronomical clock A clock of superior construction, with a compensating pendulum, etc., to measure time with great accuracy, for use in astronomical observatories;—called a sidercal clock when regulated to keep sidercal time, and a mean-time clock when regulated to keep sidercal time. The latter is often called a regulating ordinary timepieces. b A clock with mechanism for indicating certain astronomical phenomena, as the phases of the moon, position of the sun in the ecliptic, equation of time, etc.—a day, a period equal to the mean solar day, but beginning at noon instead of at midnight, its twenty-four hours being numbered from 1 to 24; also, the sidereal day, as that most used by astronomers.—a. fractions. See under sextorsimal,—a geography, that part of mathematical geography which treats of the earth in its relation to the other heavenly bodies.—a telescope, a telescope having a simple eyepiec, and exhibiting objects inverted. See TELESCOPE, Illust.—a. time, mean solar time reckoned by counting the hours continuously up to twenty-four from one noon to the next.—a. unit, a unit used in astronomy; specif., a unit of length equal to the mean radius of the earth's orbit.—a. year. See Year.

38-tron'o-mize (&s-tron'tô-miz), v. i. [Gr. artpavoμίζεν.]

-a. unit, a unit used in astronomy; specif., a unit of length equal to the mean radius of the earth's orbit. -a. year. See years.

See years.

To study or to talk astronomy.

Str. T. Browne.

Setronomic, Omy (8-trôn'6-miz), n. [ME. astronomic, F. astronomic, L. astronomia, fr. Gr. ἀστρονομία, fr. ἀστρονόμος astronomer; αστρον star + νέμειν to distribute, regulate. See star; noman.] The science which treats of the heavenly bodies, of their magnitudes, motions, distances, constitution, etc.; -anciently synonymous with astrology. Also, a treatise on this science. Astronomy treats of the earth only in its relations to the heavenly bodies, leaving the study of its configuration, constitution, etc., to the special earth sciences, as geography and geology. It is the oldest of sciences, having been utilized from remote ages in the formation of calendars, prediction of eclipses, etc. The modern science dates from the replacement of the Pollemaic system by the Copernican system (see these terms). During the 16th-18th centuries the mechanics of the solar system was admirably worked out, chiefly by Tycho Brahe (1548-1691), Kepler (1871-1630), Gailleo (1684-1627). Newton (1624-1727), and Laplace (1749-1827). The most remarkable recent advances have been in astrophysics (which see). See constructions, sign, solar system from the construction of constructions as trends as trophysics (which see). See constructions, sign, solar system, as tro-photo-graph'lo (as 'tro-fot'-fot-grafith), a. Of or pertaining to astrophotography.

astoon. † ASTON.
astoopy, adv. & a. Stooping.
astoopy, adv. & a. Stooping.
astorey. v. f. (OF. estorer.) To restore: to repair; fit out. Ost.
astrain. Var. of ASTRA-In numbers: numerously. Obs.
Astoria. n. [From Astoria, Oregon.] Geol. A subdivision of the marine Oligocene in Oregon.
astorte. Obs. pret of ASTRA-In astrain. A percolemn of ASTRA-In astore. Obs. pret of ASTRA-In astrain. A percolemn of

a-stream', adv. In line with the stream.

[See ASTER: -GEROUS.] = AS-

Dbs. 1. A kind of precious stone; astrion. See astrion.

2. A radiated or star-shaped mineral or fossil. astrol. Abbr. Astrologer; astrological; astrology. as 'tro-lab'l-cal (-lab''-kdl), a strological; astrology. n. [F.] An astrologer. Obs. as'tro-lab'l-cal (-lab''-kdl), a strological; astrology. n. + ASTROLOGE. astrol'a-ter | Astrol-'a-try | (3s-trol'a-ter | Astrological). Astronmen's star | Astronmen's star | Astronmen's thing | Astrological | Astro a-stream', adv. In line with the stream a. Var. of ASTREAM, sattlake a. Sattlake a. Sattlake a. Sattlake a. Sattlake b. ASTROLABE. sattla as'tro-pho-tog'ra-phy (%s'trô-tô-tôg'râ-fī), n. [astro-+pho-tography.] The application of photography to astronomical ends. By photography eclipses, sun spots, spectra, etc., are studied, new asteroids discovered, and vast numbers of otherwise invisible stars and nebulæ accurately charted. This last is made possible by the cumulative effect, during long exposure, of light too faint to be visible to the eye. as'tro-pho-tom'e-ter (-tô-tôm'ê-tôr), n. [astro-+photom-eter.] Astron. A photometer for measuring the brightness of stars.

Ing exposure, of light too faint to be visible to the eye.

as'tro-pho-tom'e-ter (-tō-tōm'ē-tēr), n. [astro-+photometer.] Astron. A photometer for measuring the brightness of stars.

as'tro-pho-tom'e-try (-tri), n. Astron. The determination of the brightness of stars, and also of the sun, moon, and planets.—as'tro-pho'to-met'ri-call -tō'tō-mē'ri-kāl), a.

as'tro-phyl'lite -(firlit), n. [astro-+fr. φùλλον leaf +-ite.] Min. Attano-silicate (chiefly of sodium, potassium, iron, and manganese) of yellowish color and submetallic or pearly luster. Its crystals sometimes occur in stellate groups. It is laminated like mica. H., 3. Sp. gr., 3.3-3.4.

as'tro-phys'ical (-fiz'l-kāl), a. Pertaining to astrophysics. as'tro-phys'ics (-fiz'l-kāl), a. Pertaining to astrophysics.

as'tro-phys'ics (-fiz'l-kāl), a. Pertaining to astrophysics.—called also celestial or cosmical physics, and the new astronomy. Researches in astrophysics are made with the photometer, spectroscope, bolometer, etc., usually in connection with the telescope.—as'tro-phys'-lost (-f-sit), n.

As-troph'y-ton (š-trōf'l-tōn), n. [astro-+ Gr. Φυτόν plant.] Zōöl. A genus of ophiurans (called basket fishes), of the order Euryalida, having the arms much branched.

as'tro-sphere (ša'trō-sfēr), n. [astro-+ sphere.] Biol.

a The central mass of the aster exclusive of the rays; the centrosphere. b The entire aster exclusive of the centrosome; the astral sphere. See Astren. n. 4 a.

as'tro-the-ol'o-gy (-thō-ōl'ō-jī), n. [astro-+ theology.] Theology founded on observation of celestial bodies.

a-strut' (a-strūt'), a. & adv. 1. Sticking out, or puffed out; swelling; in a swelling manner. Archaic.

Inflated and astra with self-conceit. Cooper.

2. In a strutting manner; with a strutting gait.

as-tu'ci-ty (-sl-tū), n. [sp. asturieux. See Astrut.] Subtle; cunning; astute. Rare. Scotl.—as-tu'clous-lay. adv. Area.

as-tue' (sl-tū'), a. (a ga. [sp. asturieux]. See Astrut.]

Subtle; cunning; asaute. Rare. Scotl.—as-tu'clous-lay. adv.—as-asun'da (sl-tū'r-ān), a. [sp. asturieux]

As wide asunder as pole and pole. Froude.

8. Sun'der, v. t. & i. [AS. dsundrian.] To part asunder; to divide. Rare.

8. Sun'at (18'05)-7d, n. [Skr. asura.] Hindu Myth. In the oldest parts of the Rig-Veda, a god or spirit; later, in a reverse sense, an evil spirit or demon; an enemy of the gods, or devas. Cf. Abura.

As'vins (18'vinz; 18h'.), n. pl. [Skr. Açvin, sing.] Vedic Myth. Two gods of the dawn, twin brothers, young and beautiful, capable of assuming many forms, said to be sons of a nymph by the sun. They are the physicians of heaven and benefactors of mankind. Cf. Dioscur.

8. Sylum (a-si'lim), n.; pl. E. Lums (1/mz), L. -LA (-id).

[L. asylum, Gr. acvlov, fr. acvlos exempt from spoliation, inviolable; a-not + \sigma\text{olor}\text{or}\text{ifmz}\text{olor}\text{or}\

5. An institution for the protection or relief of some class of destitute, unfortunate, or afflicted persons; as, an asylum for the aged or the blind; a lunatic asylum.

asym-met'rica (as'I-mēt'rik; ā'sī-) {a. [Gr. ἀσύμμετρος. asym-met'rical. [-mēt'ri-kāl] { See asym-metr.] 1. Not symmetrical. Specif.: Bot a Not isobilateral. b Zygomorphic p--applied to a flower or to a corolla.

2. Cryst. Of, pert. to, or designating, the system (the triclinic) having no plane of symmetry, or the group of this system having neither plane, aris, nor center of symmetry.

3. Org. Chem. Specif.: Pertaining to or designating derivatives of benzene in which three or four substituting groups are attached unsymmetrically to the nucleus, occupying the positions 1, 2, 4, or 1, 2, 3, 5. See BENZENE NUCLEUS. Abbr., a.

asymmetric carbon atom, Org.

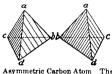
groups are attached unsymmetrically to the nucleus, occupying the positions 1, 2, 4, or 1, 2, 3, 5. See BENZENE NUCLEUS. Abbr., a. asymmetric carbon atom. Org. Chem., a carbon atom in union with four atoms or groups no two of which are alike. Compounds containing such a carbon atom often occur in two varieties which are distinguished by being respectively levorotatory (see POLARIZATION), and also, in some cases, by showing crystal forms related like left. handed and right-handed gloves (enantiomorphous). This particular kind of isomerism is explained by take of the entry of the content of the explainment of the entry of the origin of stereoisomerism. See Illust. See also isomerism conducts the current more readily in a certain direction than in the reverse.

a. sym'me-try (a.sim'\(\frac{\pi}{a}\). n. [Gr. \(\frac{\pi}{a}\). The yeart of butter of the eyes.

a. sym'me-try (a.sim'\(\frac{\pi}{a}\). n. [Gr. \(\frac{\pi}{a}\). The yeart of convergence of the eyes.

a. symmetry c. Lack of coördination of two parts moving in connection with one another; as, asymmetry of convergence of the eyes.

a. symptote (as'\(\frac{\pi}{a}\). n. [Gr. T



gence of the eyes. as 'ymp-tote ("as '1"m-t"ot), "n. "Gr. "2"T as'ymp-tote (as'Im-tōt), n. [Gr. ασύμπτωτος not falling together; α not + συμπίπτευ to fall together; σύν with + πιπτευ to fall. Cf. symprom.] Math. A line that approaches nearer to some curve than any assignable distance, but, though infinitely extended, would never meet it. Asymptotes may be straight lines or curves. A rectilinear asymptote may be conceived as a tangent to the curve at an infinite distance.

as'ymp-tot'ic (-tōt'fk) { a. Of, asymp-tot'ic (-tōt'fk) { a. Of

tote may be conceived as a tangent to the curve at an infinite distance.

as'ymp-tot'ica (-tδt'lk) | a. Of, S as'ymp-tot'-oal (-l-kāl) | pert. to, or of the nature of, an asymp-tot. tote. — as'ymp-tot'-cal-ly, adv.

a-syn'ar-tete' (â-sin'ār-tēt'), a. [Gr. ἀσυνάρτητος not connected.] Not connected; not fitted; — used, Gr. & Lat. Pros., with reference to a verse consisting of two cola or rhythmical series to denote: a Having different rhythms in the two members. b Having the two members quasa independent, so that hiatus or syllaba anceps occurs at the cæsura. — a-syn'ar-tet'lc (-tēt'lk), a.

a-syn'chro-nous (â-sin'kn-nūs), a. [a-not + synchro-nous.] Not simultaneous; not concurrent in time; — opposed to synchronous. — a-syn'chro-nūsim (-nlz'm), n.

as'yn-det'lo (âs'n-dēt'lk), a. Using asyndeton; not joined by conjunctions. — as'yn-det'la-dal-ly, adv.

a-syn'de-ton (â-sin'dē-tōn), n. [L., ir. Gr. ἀσυνδετον, fr. ἀσυνδετον unconnected; ά-not + συνδετον bound together. See synbertic.] Rhel. A figure that omits the connective; as, I cume, I sav, I conquered; — opposed to polysyndeton.

ssy'n-der'ja: (as'-inf'ji-a), n. [NL. See A-not; syn-xeny] Med. Lack of coördination, as of muscles.

a-syn'ga-my (â-sin'gā-mi), n. [a-not + syngamy.] Bot. The incapacity of two species or individuals to accomplish cross pollination because of development of their flowers at different periods. — as'yn-gam'o (ās'n-gām'nk), a.

As'yn-nur (ās'n-yōōr), n. pl.: sing. Asynja, fem. of āss god.]

Norse Myth. The goddesses of Asgard, associates of the Æsir, and distinguished from the Vanir goddesses. Most of these goddesses are of minor importance. Cf. Eir, Faios, Geryion, Idun, Nanna, Saa, Sir, Srathi; see Æsir.

a-sys'to-le (ā-sis'd-iē), n. [a-not + sysole.] Physiol.

A weakening or cessation of the contractile power of the heart. — as'ys-tol'io (ās'i-stòl'/k), a. — a-sys'to-lism (ā-sis'tō-līz'm), n.

at (āt), prep. [AB. set; skin to OHG. az, Goth., OS., & a-wing', adv. Swincing.

Icel. at, Sw. åt, Dan. & L. ad.] Primarily, this word expresses the relation of presence or contact in space or time, or of direction towards. It has much the sense of to without its implication of motion, and is less definite than in, on, by, etc. Thue, at the house, may be in or near the house. From its original import are derived various uses to express: — 1. Simple presence in, on, or by, or contiguity to, — designating specif.: a The point or place where a thing is, or occurs; as, at the center; at home; at hand; at the door; at sea and on land. At emphasizes mere locality; in refers more to the interior of something or to the idea of inclusiveness. See Syn., below. At sometimes designates a more practical contact with a place than in, by, etc.; as, at school; at the helm. B Simple contact with a person: in the presence in an occurrence or event; as, at the wedding. d Location of a feeling, quality, etc.; as, sick at heart; out at the elbows.

2. A point or position directed towards or attained;—esp. with verbs of motion: a Location through or by which anything passes. "Enter ye in at the strait gate." Matt. vii. 13. b = To, without special implication. Obs. or Pical. "To come at the holy altar." W. Watson. C Personal contact: into the presence of. Obs., except with implied aggressiveness; as, his creditor is at him again. "[He] commanded none should come at him." Shak. d Position attained over intervening space or difficulty; as, to arrive or land at a point. "How could I get at you?" An object or end directed towards; as, to look at it; te aim at a mark; to strike, point, shout, wink, mock, laugh, be angry at one; to suatch at a purre. Also, fig.; as, to hint, guess, endeavor at.

24 Without an object expressed, at is used adverbially; as, to pull at an oar; at work; at meat (eating).

4. Situation in an active or passive state, in a posture, circumstance, or mode; as, the stag at bay; at war; at ease; at your service at fault; at disadvantage. at randou.

\*\*Syn. — AT, IN. When reference to the interior of any place is made prominent, IN is used: when a place is regarded as a mere local point, AT is used: when a place is regarded as a mere local point, AT is used: when a place is regarded as a nere local point, AT is used: when a place is regarded as a nere local point, AT is unescitive and used: when a place is regarded as a nere local point, at he library, to meet a friend at the library; "He appointed as a nere local point, at he library, to meet a friend at the large and the library, to meet a friend at the library; "He appointed as a nere local point, at is more commonly employed; as the library; "He appointed as a nere local point, at is more commonly employed; as the library; "He appointed as a mere local point, at is more commonly employed; as a thing as the names of countries or districts and (usually) of large at the names of countries or districts and (usually) of large. It is as which makes of the names of towns and cities usage varies greatly. In regard the library; "He appointed regular meetings of the States of England twice a year n London" (Hume); "An English king was crowned at Paris" (Macaulay). In is used before the names of countries or districts and (usually) of large cities; as, we live in America, in New York, in the South at the names of towns and cities usage varies greatly. In regard to time, we say at the hour, on the day, in the year; as, at large, at last, at length, at one, at, and sometimes (as in aftee, at hold) meaning away, from; in this latter sense it is probably due to confusion with an originally different prefix. At a her, or often atter, after. Obs. or Did. — as all, at large, at last, at length, at once, etc. See under ALL, LARGE, LAST, etc. — at hone. See in the Vocabulary.

at-A prefix (not now used) in verbal composition, sometimes the same word as the prep. at, and sometimes (as in affee, athold) meaning away, from; in this latter sense it is probably due to confusion with an originally different prefix.

atage, at l

Although forbidden by an oracle to marry, she weds Milanion, to appease the wrath of Aphrodite. In Bootian a. a.yx'y-getic.

a. a.yx'y-get'ic, a. Not sy zy-getic.

at. † ATE. [or Dial.]

at. † ATE. [or Dial.]

at. † ATE. [or Dial.]

at. ak, conj. † pron. That. Obs.|

at. Abbr. Assuning. Assay ton. b Elec. Ampere turn, ampere turns. c Archtreasurer.

A'T. Abbr. Assaying. Assay ton. b Elec. Ampere turn, ampere turns. c Archtreasurer.

A'T. Abbr. American Terms (grain trade). Eng.

A'ta (ā'tā). n. A savage of southeastern Luzon; also, a mixed Malay-Negrito tribe, probably of the Indonesian, arcae, inhabiting Mindanao cast and north of Mount Apo. Also, the language of the Atas of Mindanao.

a'ta'beg' (ā'tā'bēg'; -bā'), a'-ta'beb' (-bēk'), n. [Turk. ata-bg.]. Lit. prince's father;—a title formerly borne by various hege.] Lit. prince's father;—a title formerly borne by various hege.] Lit. prince's father;—a title formerly borne by various high officials, as a prime minister, vizier, etc.

d, sôft, connect; ūse, unite, ûrn, ūp, circus, menti:

at (Mt), prep. [AS. &t; akin to OHG. az, Goth., OS., & To languish; become enervated. Obs.
Obs.
a-swing', adv. Swinging.
a-swithe', adv. Swirling.
a-swith', adv. Swirling.
a-swithe', adv. Swirling.
a-swithe', adv. Swirling.
a-swithe', adv. Swirling.
a-swithe', adv. Swirling.
a-swirl', adv. Swirl printed as one word); quickly; at once. Obs.

aswo, aswogh. † Aswows.

aswon, aswogh. † Aswows.

aswond. Obs. pret of Aswind.

bewoon?, adv. [Cf. swoon.]

In a swoon.

bewooned?, adv. † a. In a swoon. Obs.

aswound?, adv. Aswoon. Obs.

aswound. aswunde. Obs. p. p.

of Aswind.

aswows. adv. [Cf. AS. geswögen senseless, p. p. of svoögan to overpower, choke.] In a swoon. Obs.

asyghe. † Assay.

beyl'is, Z. [Pl. of Asyllum.

beyl'is (d. bl') krit. a'. sl'.

bed. Supplied (bl') in the complete of the complete

legend she challenges her suitors to a race, death being the penalty of defeat, her hand the prize. Hippomenes defeats her, dropping on the course three golden apples given him by aparodite, which Atalanta stoops to pick up. Atalanta butterfly. The red admiral.

Atalanta butterfly. The red admiral and an an and the genus Atamssco, esp. A. atamssco.

Atalanta basal sequent Atamssco, esp. A. atamssco.

Atalanta basal leaves. The species are mainly tropical. Several basal leaves. The species are mainly tropical. Several are cultivated for their pink, white, or yellowish flowers.

Atalanta (ātālanta flowers) denomens.

Atalanta (ātālanta flowers) denomens.

Atalanta (ātālanta flowers) denomens.

Atalanta flowers as pes Suria. Atalanta and Derecto are probably forms of the same goddess. Cf. Magna Mater.

ataunt (ātālut; -tānt') adv. [F. autant as much (as atanta flowers)].

Z. Naut. Fully rieged. esp. with all light upper spars

possible.

2. Naut. Fully rigged, esp. with all light upper spars hoisted and rigged; hence, fully in order; shipshape.

2. tay'(c (& tāy'lk), a. [Cf. F. atavigue.] Of or pertaining to a remote ancestor, or to atavism.

2'a-vism (ā'vā-viz'm), n. [L. atavus ancestor.] 1. Biol.

The recurrence in a descendant of characters of a remote ancestor, instead of those of an immediate or near ancestor; reversion to a more primitive type; the renewed manifestation of heredity after remaining latent during one or more generations.

2. Med. The similar recurrence of a particular abnormality or disease.

2. Med. The similar recurrence of a particular annormality or disease.

21'a-vis'tic (-vis'tik), a. Pertaining or tending to, or marked by, atavism. — at'a-vis'ti-cal-ly (-ti-kāl-l), adv. at'a-vus (&t'd-vis), n.; pl.-vi(-vi). [L., ancestor.] Biol. A remote ancestor or ancestral type from which certain characters are inherited or assumed to be inherited, though latent in intermediate generation.

characters are inherited or assumed to be innerited, unough latent in intermediate generations.

3-tar/a-pha/si-a (ἀ-tāk/sā-tā/zhi-ά; -zī-ά), n. [NL. See ATAXIA; APHASIA.] Med. Inability to utter sentences due to incoordination of the muscles; ataxic aphasia.

3-tar/i-a (ἀ-tāk/si-ά), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ἀταξία, fr. ἄτακτος out of order; ἀ-not + τακτος ordered.] 1. Disorder; irregularity. Obs.

Bp. Hall.

Med. a Irramularity in disease or in the functions. h out of order; ά- not + τακτός ordered.] 1. Disorder; irregularity. Obs.

Bp. Hall.

2. Med. 2 Irregularity in disease, or in the functions. b
The state of disorder that characterizes nervous fevers and the nervous condition. c Lack of power to coördinate voluntary muscular movements.

a-tax'ic (-sik), a. Med. Marked by, or due to, ataxia.

a-tax'ic (-sik), n. [a- not + Gr. τάξις arrangement.] Petrog. A taxite whose components have no definite arrangement simulating a practice.

a-tax'ite (-sit), n. [a-not+Gr. \taic's arrangement.] Petrog. A taxite whose components have no definite arrangement, simulating a breccia.

ate (at; in England usually &t; see BAT), preterit of RAT.

a'te (a'tē), n. [Gr. \tair\_n] 1. Bewilderment; infatuation; bilind impulse leading men on to ruin; — sometimes personified and in the Greek tragedies often made an averging spirit like Nemesis.

2. [cap.] In Spenser's "Faërie Queene" (Book IV.1), a foul misshapen hag, the "mother of debate and all dissension" and the friend and companion of Duessa.

-ate (-\tait; \tait, see note below). [Frem L. -dus, the p. p. ending of 1st con]. verbs.] A suffix used to form: 1. Participial adjectives equivalent to those formed by the ending ed; as in desolate, sedate, inacte, ornate, temperate. Causative verbs are formed from such adjectives, and formerly the adjective was often used as the past participle.

2. Verbs (formed on the analogy of causative verbs from adjectives in \( -ate\) by Englishing Latin verbs of the 1st conjugation, as in fascinate, venerute, concentrate, etc., or by adding the suffix to Latin, or sometimes other elements where no corresponding Latin verb sits; as in felicitude, capacitate, camphorate.

3. a Participial nouns; as, legate, one deputed, mandate, something commanded, precipitate, something thrown down. b Chem. Names of the salts and esters formed from those acids whose names end in \( \tau \text{c} \) (except a few whose names begin with \( hydro-, \text{ as hydrocyanic, hydriodic); as, sulphate from sulphure acid, nitrate from nitric acid, etc. It is also used in the case of a few other compounds; as, alcoholate.

4. [L. \( -atus, not the participle ending.] Nouns denoting office or function, or the persons having it; as, tribunate, marquisate, episcopate.

5. \( Petrog. \) See \( Frincoerateric Cent \) and a liquid; as in accelet'e-ste.

marquisitie, chiscoptes.

5. Petrog. See PETROGRAPHY.

18. Verbs in -ate tend to take the accent on the antepeault, which is the historical accent when the -ate is preceded by a single consonant or by a mute and a liquid; as in ac-cell er-ate, as pi-rate, con secretae, fas ci-nate, etc. When the -ate, however, is preceded by two consonants not a mute and a liquid, or by more than two consonants, the historical accent has usually been

on the penult, as in contemplate, confiscate, compensate, alternate, enervate, illustrate, demonstrate, etc., but many such verbs have, through analogy, become accented on the antepenult, as configerate, etc., while in others, as enervate, illustrate, usage varies, the tendency toward antepenultimate accent not having fully worked itself out.

At'e-lec'ta-sis (at'ê-lêl't'd-s'ls), n. [NL.; atelo- + Gr. éxrave, extension.] Med. Pulmonary collapse; also, defective expansion of the pulmonary alveoli at birth.— at'-e-loc-tat'ic (-lêk-tât'lk), a.

a-te-le-olog'i.cal (â-tê-lê-d-lôj'l-kâl), a. [a-not + teleological.] Not teleological; without teleology or purpose.

At'e-lec's(at'e-lêz), n. [NL.; a-not+rácos end;—alluding to the absence of a thumb. See atrico.] Zoöl. The genus consisting of the spider monkeys.

At'e-lec's aunce (&'lê') or Isaune' aux ha'te-lets' (sō'-sō (h)ā'lê'). [F. hâtelet skewer.] A sauce (such as egg and bread crumbs) used for covering bits of meat, small birds, or fish, strung on skewers for Irving.

[at'e-lier' (at'e-lyā'), n. [F.] A workshop; a studio. a'te-liers' instionary' (à'tê-lyā' nà'syō'nō') [F., national workshops,] in France, government workshops to furnish work for unemployed workmen, established early in 1348, but discontinued later in the same year.

Atel'lan (â-têl'an), a. [L. Atellanus, fr. Atella, an ancient Italy; specif., designating the rude rustic comedies commonly called Atellanæ (which see); hence, farcical; ribald.—n. A dramatic piece of this nature.

A'tel-la'næ (âb'ê-lâ'nē), n. pl., or, in full, | Fa'0t-læ A'tel-la'næ (âb'ê-lê'ne), n. pl., or, in full, | Fa'0t-læ A'tel-la'næ (âb'ê-lê'ne), n. pl., or, in full, | Fa'0t-læ A'tel-la'næ (âb'ê-lê'ne), n. pl., or, in full, | Fa'0t-læ A'tel-la'næ (âb'ê-lê'ne), n. pl., or, in full, | Fa'0t-læ A'tel-la'næ (âb'ê-lê'ne), n. pl., or, in full, | Fa'0t-læ A'tel-la'næ (âb'ê-lê'ne), n. pl., or, in full, | Fa'0t-læ a'tel-læ a'tel-læ

[see -POD]; of the tace, in ave-le-pro-so'pl-a(-pro-so'pl-a) [see PROSOTIC]; of the mouth, in ave-le-sto'mi-a(-sto'm'-a) [see STOMA], etc.

[a tem'po (ä těm'pō). [It.] Music. In time; — used after any change in the movement of a piece to direct a return to its regular indicated time or to a time indicated by some modifying word, giusto, primo; etc.

A'ten (ā'kēn), n. [Egypt. dien.] Egypt. Myth. The solar disk, the worship of which Amenhotep IV. (d. ab. 1397 B. c.) sought to make the supreme cult of Egypt. Because of this effort he is sometimes called the "heretic king."

Ath's-l'4m (&th'a-l'4c), n. Bib. An impious and murderous queen of Judah, daughter of Ahab and Jezebel and wife of Jehoram. (See 2 Kings xi.) After the death of he son Ahaziah she usurped the throne for six years, until she was put to death by the people, led by Jehoiada. The story is the subject of Racine's masterpiece "Athalie." athan'a-sy (â-than'a-si) n. [NL. athanasia, a-than'a-sy (â-than'a-si) Deathlessness; immortality. Is not a scholiastic athanasy better than none? Lowell.

Ath'a-na'sian (&th'a-na'sh'an; -shi-ân; 27), a. Of or pertaining to Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria, who advocated the homeousian doctrine against Arianism.

Athanasian Creed, a formulary, confession, or exposition of faith forment's suproceed to have been drawn un by Ath.

cated the homeousian doctrine against Arianism.

Athanasian Creed, a formulary, confession, or exposition of faith formerly supposed to have been drawn up by Athanasius (d. 373), but whose author is now conceded to be unknown) beginning in English. Whosever will be aved." It is also commonly called the Quicunque rult, from its first two words in Latin. It is used in the Church of England on certain feasts, and in the Roman Catholic Church on Sundays at prime, except those Sundays for which there is a special office. In the Church of Ireland its use is optional. It is not in the prayer book of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. In the Eastern Church it has never been accepted.

Ath'a-na'sian, n. Eccl. Hist. An adherent of Athanasius or of his teachings.

Ath'a-na'sian, n. Eccl. Hist. An adherent of Athanasius or of his teachings.

ath'a-nor (&th'à-nôr), n. [F., fr. Ar. al-lannūr the oven or furnace.] A self-feeding digesting furnace, used by alchemists. It maintained a uniform and durable heat.

Ath'a-pas'can (&th'à-pās'kān), a. Pertaining to or designating an extensive linguistic stock of North American Iudians divided into three geographic groups: the northern, extending from Hudson Bay throughout northwestern Canada and the interior of Alaska; the Pacific, occupying local areas along the Oregon and California coasts; and the southern, in Arizona and New Mexico, where it in-

cludes the Navahos and Apaches. — n. An Athapascan Indian, characteristically mesocephalic, and of medium stature. The Athapascans are skillful in war and the chase. Ath'e-cos (ath'ê-sē), n. pl. [NL. See Athecata.] Zoòl. A primary division of the Chelonia, consisting of the leather turtle and a few fossil forms separated by some zoölogists from the other turtles on the ground that the carapace is not united with the internal skeleton.

Ath'e-ca'ta (āth'ê-kā'ta'), n. pl. [NL.; a-not + Gr. Girn chest.] Zoòl. A suborder of hydrozoans in which the zoolds are not protected by a capsule or theca; — nearly or exactly equiv. to Anthomeduss. — ath'e-ca'tae (kāt). a. 2'the-ism (ā'thê-la'm), n. [Cf. F. alhéisme. See Atheism.]

1. Disbelief in, or denial of, the existence of a God, supreme intelligent Being. Cf. thems.

Atheism is a ferocious system, that leaves nothing above us to excite awe, nor around us to awaken tenderness. R. Hall. Atheism and pantheism are often wrongly confounded. Shipley.

2. Godlessness.

2'the-ist, n. [Gr. deco without god; à-not + ecé god: cf.

supreme intelligent Being. Čf. TRESM.

Atheism is a ferocious system, that leaves nothing above us to excite awe, nor around us to swaken tenderness.

Atheism and pantheism are often wrongly confounded. Shipley.

2. Godlessness.

a'theist.

I. One who disbelieves or denies the existence of a God, or supreme intelligent Being. An atheist was formerly disqualified as a witness, and in England could not qualify for the Honse of Commons. Cf. OATH.

2. A godless person; one who lives as though there were no God.

Syn.—See infide.

A'theis'tic (ā'thè-l'st'ik) a.

1. Pertaining to, implying, a'theisf'tle-al (±'thè-l'st'ik) a.

2. Disbelieving the existence of a God; impious; godless; a gh'theist't-al (±'thè-l'st'ical-ness, n.

a'the-lec' (=\overline{a}), v. t. To render atheistic, or godless. Rare.

They endeavored to atheize one another. Berkely.

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Rare.— a'the-lz'er ('\overline{a}), n. Rare.

Cudworth.

Ath'el-ing (\overline{a}), \overline{a}, \overline{a} \text{ order individual gand atheing.}

[AS. & \overline{a} \text{ order individual gand atheing.}

Ather and (\overline{a} \text{ order individual gand atheing.}

Ather and

ÉRECHTHEUS.

Athena Parthenos (pär'thē-nōs) [Gr. παρθένος virgin], a colossal gold and ivory
statue of Athena wrought by Phidias and
placed in the Parthenon about 438 p. c.;

Athena Parthenos

local areas along the Oregon and California coasts; and the southern, in Arizona and New Mexico, where it in a-tee'ter, adv. Teetering. U. S. atternine. † ATTERMINE. A'tef crown (a'tef). [Egypt. a'tes (a'tes), m. [Tag.] The aler, and the rown.] Eyypt. Antiq. The tall crown of Upper Egypt, with a long full per Egypt. with a long for the tall crown of th

a-te'ne, v.t. [See A-; TEEN, v.] To vex. Obs.

| a te'ne-fis (sc. an'nis) (i ten'-e-ris). [L.] From tender (years).
| Vergii (Georgics, III. 74).
| atenth. + ATTAINT.
| atent. + ATTER.
| A'ter (k'te'). Bib.
| A-ter'e-x'as (d-ter'-z-x'as).
| a ter'go. [L.] From behind.

anism. b The doctrine of the Athansain Creed.—Ath'a-na'.
Ath'a-na' si.us (āth'a-nā'shī-tās; thī-tās), n. [L., fr. Gr. 'Aθα-τάσιος; c. dθάνατος immortal.] Lit., immortal; — masc. prop. name. F Athansas (A'thinā' si. thinā' si. thinā

statue of Athens wrought by Phidias and Athens Parthenos placed in the Parthenon about 438 B. C.; Athen Parthenos about 438 B. C.; Athenos (Athen Parthenos about 438 B. C.; Athen Parthenos Athen Parthenos (Athen Parthenos (Athenose (Athenose

also, an extant Roman reduced copy of the preceding now at Athens. Athena Parthenos was a standing figure, holding in her left hand a lance, while at her left side stood a shield. The extended right hand held a Nike.

ath'e-næ'um \ (Ath'ê-nē'um), n.; pl. E. -ums (-umz), L. ath'e-ne'um \ (Ath'ê-nē'um), n.; pl. E. -ums (-umz), L. ath'e-ne'um \ (Ath'ê-nē'um), n.; pl. E. -ums (-umz), L. ath'e-ne'um \ (Ath'ê-nē'um), n.; pl. E. -ums (-umz), L. ath'e-ne'um \ (Ath'ê-nē'um), n.; pl. E. -ums (-umz), L. ath'e-ne'um \ (Ath'ê-ne'um), athena, at Athens, where scholars and poets read their works and instructed students.

2. [cap.] A school founded at Rome by Hadrian.

3. A literary or scientific association or club.

4. A building or an apartment where a library, periodicals, and newspapers are kept for use.

A-the'ml-an (d-thē'nl-ān), a. [Cf. F. Athénien.] Of or pertaining to Athens, the metropolis of Greece.—n. A native or citizen of Athens.

the Athenian Bee, Plato; — so called because of the sweetness and beauty of his style.—A. school. See Attic school.

Ath'ens (Sth'ēra; 151), n. The ancient Greek Athens, a type of culture and intellectual achievement.

Athens of America, Boston, Mass., from its many scholars and its many literary, scientific, and educational institutions and publications.—A. of treland, Cork or Belfast.—A. of the North. a Edinburgh, in allusion to its literary institutions, and the intellectual distinction of many of its men and publications in times past. In its topographical position and its general appearance it bears a marked resemblance to the Grecian Athens. b Copenhagen.—A. of Switzerland, or A. on the Limmat (Im'at), Zürich, as being the intellectual capital of German Switzerland.—A. of the West, Cordoba, Spain, which was the center of Arabian learning during the Middle Ages.

A'the-Olgo'cal (Athè-òlj'n, n. [a-not + theology.] Antagonism to theology.

A'the-Olgo'cal (Athès-òlj'n, n. [a-not + theology.] Antagonism to theology.

A'the-Olgo'cal (Atherian presbyter, a food fish of Europe. Atherina

spurious, as by marking with an obelus.

No passage athetized by Origen is found in the Old Latin.

No. Int. Encyc.

ath'e-toid (-toid), a. [athetosis + -oid.] Mcd. Pertaining to, resembling, or characterized by, athetosis.

ath'e-to'sis (-to'sis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. āθετος. See Athetosis.

ath'e-to'sis (-to'sis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. āθετος. See Athetosis.

ath'e-to'sis (-to'sis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. āθετος. See Athetosis.

ath'e-to'sis (-to'sis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. āθετος. See Athetosis.

athirst' (ā-thūrst'), a. [ME. ofthurst, AS. ofthursted, p. p. of ofthurst, of intens. + pyrstan to thirst. See Thest.]

1. Wanting a keen appetite or desire; eager; longing.

"Athirst for battle."

Couper.

ath'lete (āth'lēt), n. [L. athleta, Gr. άθλητής prize fighter, fr. άθλειν to contend for a prize, āθλος, Hom. άθλος, contest, āθλον prize.]

1. Class. Antiq. One who contended for a prize in the public games of ancient Greece or Rome.

2. Any one trained to contend in exercises requiring great physical agility and strength; one who has great activity and strength. Also fig.

Athlete of Christendom, Scanderbeg;—so called because of his successful warfare against the Turks.

ath-let'ic (āth-lēt'īk), a. [L. athleticus, Gr. άθλητικός. See Athletize and thete; strong; muscular; robust; vigorous; as, athletic Celts. "Athletic soundness." South.—ath-let'-cism (āth-lēt'I-sz'm), n. The practice of, or devotion to, athletics.

Athero (ā-thē'nē). See αθερμος without warmth.]

Athero (ā-thē'nē). See αθερμος without warmth.]

Ath'ene (â-thē'nē). See Ath'ene (â-thē'nē). See Ath'ene Ath'e

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ath-let'ics (ăth-lēt'īks), n. Art of training by athietic exercises; the games and sports of athletes.

Ath'ole, or Ath'ol, brose (āth'ol) brōz). [From Athole, a district in Seotland.] A mixture of whisky or brandy with honey or oatmeal. Scot.

That drink which they call Athole brose, and which is made of old whisky, strained honey, and sweet cream.

Athome. A reception for guests at one's home.

a-throp'si-a (ā-thrēp'si-a; -shā), n. [NL.; a- not + Gr. θρέψις nourishment.] Med. Profound debility of children due to lack of food and unhygienic surroundings.

— a-threp'tic (-tīk), a.

a-thwart' (ā-thwôrt'), adv. [a- on +thwart.] 1. Across, esp. in an oblique direction; sidewise; obliquely. Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him straight. Spenser.

2. Across the course; so as to thwart; preversely.

a-thwart' (d-thwort'), adv. [a-on +thwart.] 1. Across, esp. in an oblique direction; sidewise; obliquely. Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him straight. Spenser.

2. Across the course; so as to thwart; perversely. All athwart there came. A post from Wales loaden with heavy news. Shak. a-thwart', prep. 1. Across; from side to side of; hence, fig., in opposition to. "Athwart the thicket lone." Tennyson.

2. Naul. Across, or from side to side of, the length, direction, or course of; as, a fleet standing alhwart our course. a-thwart'-hawse' (-hôz'), adv. Across the stem (of another vessel), where the anchor cable or towing hawser is likely to be fouled; — used with of.

a-thwart'ships(-ship) { a. & adv. Across the ship from a-thwart'ships(-ships)} side to side, or in that direction; — opposed to fore and aft.

A-thyr'-lum(a-thir-f-ām), n. [NL.; a-not + Gr. θυρεός an oblong shield.] Bot. A small genus of polypodiaceous ferns of graceful habit, nearly related to Asplenium, in which it is often included, but differing in the curved or lunate sori. A. flixformina is the lady fern.

-at'ic (-āt'lk). [L. -aticus: cf. F. -atique. Cf. -AGE.] A suffix, with the force of, of the nature of, belonging or pertaining to, composed of, forming adjectives and nouns; as in aquatic, shaitic, famatic, lymphatic, etc.

a-tilt' (ā-tilv'), adv. & a. [a-on+till.] 1. In the manner of a tilter; in the position, or with the action, of one making a thrust. "To run atilt at men." Hudibras.

2. In the position of a cask tilted, or with one end raised.

at'i-my (āt'l-mi), n. [Gr. ἀ-τιμα; ἀ-not + τιμή honor.] Gr. Antig. Public diggrace; infamy; loss of civil rights.

-a'tion (-āshām). [L. -ationem: cf. F. -ation. See -trool.] A suffix forming nouns, often equivalent to the verbal substantive in ing. Most of these nouns have verbs in ade to have a strain fixed action, narrade-ation; many are derived through the French; as, information; many are derived through the French; as, information; many are derived through the French; as in the model

cephalic.

Atlante'an (&t'l\ante'an't\ante'an', a. [L. Atlant\bar{e}us.]

1. Pertaining to, or resembling, Atlas; strong.

With Atlantean shoulders, fit to bear

The weight of mightiest monarchies.

2. Of or pertaining to Atlantis, which the ancients allege was sunk and overwhelmed by the ocean.



Atlantes.

whelmed by the ocean.

at-lan'tes (at-lan'tez), n. pl.; sing. ATLAS. [L., fr. Gr. Arlares, pl. of 'Arlas. See ATLAS.] Arch. Figures or half figures of men, used as columns to support an entablature; — called also telamones. See CARYATID.

half figures of men, used as columns to support an entablature; — called also telamones. See CARYATID.

Ath'e-ra'rus (āth'e-rōō'rūs), n. [NL.; Gr. āðhjo beard (of grain) + oppā tail.] Zoōl. See BRUSH-ADILED PORCUPINE. athink + 2d 3d ATHEL. a-think', n.t. [a + think-] To repent; to displease; to disgust; — used impersonally. Obs. athirt. + ATHWART. Ath'le 1 (āth'la-1; 1). Bib. ath-le to (āth'la-1; 1). Bib. 2. An athlete. Rare. ath'le-tism (āth'le-ttz'm), n. State or practice of an athlete. Ath-lone' (āth-lōō'), n. [Nume of a borough in Ireland.] Her. See PURSUIVANY. Ath'le to (āth'lo-thēt), n. [Gr. ādhoðe'rn's a judge, in games.] = AONONTIETE. Ath'ma-tha (āth'mā-tha'), h. [Nume of a borough in Ireland.] Her. See PURSUIVANY. Atholte. Obs. prec of ATHINK. athwarfur f. Gr. ādhu'a stabolte. Obs. prec of ATHINK. athwarfur f. Gr. ādhu'a stabolte. Obs. prec of ATHINK. atholte. Obs. prec of ATHINK. atholte. Obs. prec of ATHINK. ath'le f. Ath. ādh'ath' ath' ath'rise. Ath'Tria', n. [NI. ath'ne f. Gr. ādhod', n. t. [ME. at., AS. at., away, from + AS. headan; tifer.] To adorn. Obs. — atiffer. (Gr. 3dl. obey, orb, odd.)

Atlan'tic (St-lan'vik), a. [L. Atlanticus, fr. Atlas. See Atlas; Atlantes.] 1. Of or pertaining to Mt. Atlas in Libya; hence, designating, or pertaining to, the ocean which lies between Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west; as, the Atlantic Ocean; the Atlantic basin; the Atlantic telegraph.

2. Of or pertaining to the isle of Atlantis; Atlantean. To sequester out of the world into Atlantic and Utopian politice.

3. Descended from, or pertaining to, Atlas.

4. [l. c.] Resembling an atlas. Obs. Millon.—A. stone, ivory. Obs. Millon.—A. or A. standard, time. See Standard Time.—A. type (of locomotive). See Locomotive, n. Atlantic sisters, the Atlantides. Obs. Millon.—A. stone, atlantic destination.

Atlan'tid (-tid), a. Astron. Of or pertaining to the Pleiades.—n. Any of the Pleiades. See Atlantics.

2. The inhabitants of Atlantis.

Atlan'tides (tids), n. [L., fr. Gr. 'Ατλαντίς.] A mythical island in the west, beyond the Pillars of Hercules, mentioned by Plato, Pliny, and other ancient writers, and said to have been sunk beneath the cocan by an earthquake. It was possibly an obscure tradition of the existence of a western continent.—New Atlantia an allegory by Lord Bacon, and the name of an island described in it as being situated, like the Atlantis of the ancients, in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. Bacon represents himself as wrecked on this island, and as finding there an association for the cultivation of natural science and improvements in the arts.

atlanto-(&t-lan'tō-). A combining form used in anatomy, medicine, etc., to indicate connection with, or relation to, medicine, to, to indicate connection with, or relation to, medicine, to, to indicate connection with, or relation to, medicine, to, to indicate connection with, or relation to,

this island, and as finding there an association for the cultivation of natural science and improvements in the arts. at lan'10 (4x-lan'ts). A combining form used in anatomy, medicine, etc., to indicate connection with, or relation to, the allas (in sense 3); as, at-lan'to-ax'l-al, pertaining to the atlas and axis; at-lan'to-mas'toid, pertaining to the atlas and mastoid process, etc.

Atlan'to-sau'rus.] Paleon. A genus of extinct gigantic herbivorous dinosaurs of the group Sauropoda of the Upper Jurassic. A immanis is supposed to have been the largest of all animals, exceeding one hundred feet in length.

at'las (3t'lās), n. [Ar. allas, smooth.] A kind of rich satin manufactured in the East.

At'las (3t'lās), n.; pl. at'las-es (-Ez; -iz). [L. Atlas, -antis, Gr. 'Atλas, -avros, fr. root of πληναι to bear. See rolerate.]

At'las (3t'lās), n. [Ar. arlas, -avros, fr. root of πληναι to bear. See rolerate.]

At las, son of Iapetus and Clymene or Asia, forced, for warring against Zeus, to support the heavens; later, a Titan, son of Iapetus and Clymene or Asia, forced, for warring against Zeus, to support the heavens on his head and lands; still later, a king metamorphosed into a lofty mountain, esp. a king of Mauretania inhospitable to Perseus and converted by him into Mt. Atlas. Hence, the bearer of a great burden.

2. [l. c.] Arch. Sing. of Atlantes.

Perseus and converted by him into Mt. Atlas. Hence, the bearer of a great burden.

2. [l. c.] Arch. Sing. of Atlants.

3. [l. c.] Anch. The first vertebra of the neck, articulating immediately with the skull, thus sustaining the globe of the head, whence the name.

By some applied only to the first vertebra of mamnals, birds, and reptiles. The human atlas is somewhat annular in form and is without a centrum. It revolves upon the odontoid process of the axis as on a pivot, and articulates with the occipital condyles of the sknll.

4. [l. c.] A collection of maps in a volume;—said to have been first used by the geographer Mercator because a picture of Atlas supporting the world had been commonly prefixed to such collections.

5. [l. c.] A work in which subjects are exhibited in a tabular form or arrangement; as, a historical atlas.

7. [l. c.] A large, square folio, resembling a volume of maps;—called also atlas folio.

8. [l. c.] A large size of paper. See Paper.

9. See STAR.

Atlas beetle. A very large metallic-green beetle (Chalcasser atlas found in the East.)

9. See STAR.
Atlas beetle. A very large metallic-green beetle (Chalcosoma allas) found in the East.
Atlas powder. A blasting powder or dynamite composed of nitroglycerin, wood fiber, sodium nitrate, and magnesium carbonate.

on introgrycerin, wood neer, sodium intrate, and magnesium carbonate.

at'le \ (&t'l\vec{e}), n. [Prob. fr. a native name.] The tamarizat'lee risk salt tree (Tamariz articulata), of western Asia and India. From this and related species are obtained atlee galls, used for the same purposes as nut galls.

At'li (\vec{a}t'l\vec{e}), n. [Icel. Atli Attila.] In the Volsunga Saga, a monarch, corresponding to Etzel in the Nibelungenlied, who marries Gudrun and invites her brothers to his court, where they are treacherously slaim. Gudrun avenges them by killing her own and Atli's two sons and Atli himself.

at'lo (\vec{k}t'l\vec{e}). A combining form used in anatomy, medicine, etc., to indicate connection with, or relation to, the atlas; as, at'lo-ax'old, pertaining to the atlas and axis:

at'lo-o-don'told, pertaining to the atlas and odontoid.

at/10-ax/old, pertaining to the atlas and axis at/10-ax/old, pertaining to the atlas and dontoid.

A'tik (a'ttk), n. [Ar. a'a'tiq the old one.] See STAR.
a-til', v. t. (OF. atlitier.] To dress to equip. Obs.
a-til' no. (a't'm'n), n. (Visabl') Atl. Abm. Atlantic.
Atlantic. Atlantic.
Atlantic. Atlantic.
Atlantic. (a'talantic.) Tool. A bur fish (Chilomycterus atinga) of Florida and the West Indies.
Atlantic. (a'the property of Florida and the West Indies.
Atlantic. (a'the property of Florida and the West Indies.
Atlantic. (a'the property of Florida and the West Indies.
Atlantic. (a'the property of Florida and the West Indies.
Atlantic. (a'the property of Florida and the West Indies.
Atlantic. (a'the property of Florida and Ariosto's "Orlando florida and Ariosto's "Orl

at-loi'do- (\*\*t-loi'dō-). [atlo-+-oid.] A combining form used in anatomy to indicate connection with, or relation to, the atlas; as, at-loi'do-ax'oid, pert. to the atlas and axis. at'man (at'man), n. [Skr. ātman.] Hinduism. a The life principle, soul, or individual essence. b [cap.] The universal ego from whom all individual atmans arise. It is a

sal ego from whom all individual atmans arise. It is a European excrescence on the East Indian thought. at-mi'a-try (āt-mi'a-tr), n. [Gr. ἀτμός vapor + ·iatry.] Treatment of disease by vapors or gases, as by inhalation. at'mid. (āt'm'id-). [Gr. ἀτμίς, ἀτμίδος, smoke, vapor.] Physiol. Chem. A combining form denoting formation by the hydrolyzing action of superheated water; as in at'mid-al-bu'min and at'mid-al-bu-mose, substances formed by heating a proteid, as fibrin, to temperatures over 100°C. in water contained in sealed tubes. Also used adjectively; as atmid-bodies.

at/mi-dom/e-ter (at/mi-dom/e-ter), n. [atmid-+-meter.]

at'mi-dom'e-try (-trĭ), n. Measurement of evaporation, as

at'mo- (at'mō-). A combining form from Greek ἀτμός

at'mo (&t'mō-). A combining form from Greek ατμος, steun, vapor.

&t'mo' (&t'mō-). A combining form from Greek ατμος, steun, vapor.

&t-mo'lo &y (&t-mōl'ō-jǐ), n. [atmo-+-logy.] Physics. The science of the laws and phenomena of aqueous vapor.—at'mo-log'ic (&t'mō-lōj'īk), -l-cal (-l-kāl), α.—at-mol'o-gist (&t-mōl'ō-jist), n.

at-mol'y-sis (-l-sīs), n. [atmo-+-lysis.] Act or process of separating mingled gases of unequal diffusibility by transmission through porous substances.

at'mo-lyze (&t'mō-liz), v. t. To subject to atmolysis.—at'-mo-lyze'(fiz'ēr), n. An apparatus for atmolyzing.

at-mom'e-ter (&t-mom'ē-tēr), n. [atmo-+-meter.] An instrument for measuring the rate of evaporation from a moist surface.

moist surface.

at'mos-phere (at'mos-fer), n. [Gr. ἀτμός vapor (akin to Skr. ātman breath, soul, G. atem breath) + σφαῖρα sphere. See sphere. ] 1. a The whole mass of air surrounding the earth; — applied also to the gaseous envelope of any celestial orb, or other body; as, the atmosphere of Mars. See AIR. b Any gaseous envelope or medium.

An atmosphere of cold oxygen.

Miller.

2. A supposed medium around various bodies; as, electrical atmosphere, a medium formerly supposed to surround electrical bodies.

3. Any surrounding or pervading influence or can different surround in the property supposed to surround electrical bodies.

2. A supposed menutian another various bothers, as, steered atmosphere, a medium formerly supposed to surround electrical bodies.

3. Any surrounding or pervading influence or condition.

The chillest of social atmospheres. Hawthorme.

4. The portion of air in any locality, or affected by a special physical or sanitary condition; as, the atmosphere of the room; a moist or noxious atmosphere.

5. Physics. The pressure of the air at the sea level, used as a unit. The standard pressure is that under which the mercury barometer stands at 760 millimeters. It is equivalent to about 14.7 lbs. to the sq. inch.

6. Paint. & Drawing. = Air. 14.

14 Ymos-phere, v. t. To envelop as an atmosphere; to place or condition as to atmosphere.

4 Ymos-pherife (Ferrik), a. Of or pertaining to the atmosphere; sae, atmospheric air. Dexisting, occurring, acting, etc., in the atmosphere current Darwin.

C Gaused, or operated on, by the atmosphere; pneumatic; as, an atmospheric effect; an atmospheric engine; the atmospheric envelope of the earth.

atmospheric electricity, electricity of the atmosphere or clouds. See Lightning.—a. engine. See Steam Engin.

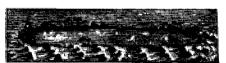
A line showing atmospheric pressure drawn on the indicator (see indicator, a. 3). b. pl. Astron. Variable lines seen in the solar spectrum, due to aqueous vapor in the earth's atmosphere.—a. pressure, the pressure exerted by the pencil before steam is admitted to the indicator (see indicator, a. 3). b. pl. Astron. Variable lines seen in the solar spectrum, due to aqueous vapor in the earth's atmosphere, enemediately downwards, but in every direction. See Atmosphere, seen but merely downwards, but in every direction. See Atmosphere, seen but merely downwards, but in every direction. See Atmosphere, seen in the ocean, but produced mainly by diurnal temperature changes.

duced mainly by diurnal temperature changes.

at'mos-pher'i-cal (-fer'i-kël), a. 1. Of or pertaining to the atmosphere; atmospheric.

2. Dependent on, or affected by, the atmosphere. Rare.
I am so atmospherical a creature. Pope.

a-toll' (à-tol'; 2V0; 2V7), n. [Native name in the Indian Ocean.] A coral island or islands, consisting of a belt of coral reef surrounding a central lagoon. The old notion



Atoll.

or friendship; in agreement (with each other); as, to be, at lower, adv. Below. Obs. at mosphere, atmosphere, Ref. Sp. at mosphere, atmosphere, Ref. Sp. at

atom (atom), n. [L. atomus, Gr.  $\tilde{a}\tau o \mu o s$ , uncut, indivisible, as n., atom;  $\tilde{a}$ - not  $+\tau o \mu o s$ , verbaladj. of  $\tau \epsilon \mu \nu \epsilon \nu \nu$  tout: cf. F. atome. See rome.] 1. One of the minute indivisible particles of which, according to atomism, the universe

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the particles of which, according to atomism, the universe is composed. See artomism, 1.

2. Chem. & Physics. a According to the atomic theory, the smallest particle of an element which can exist either alone or in combination with similar particles of the same or of a different element; the smallest particle of an element which enters into the composition of molecules. See ment which enters into the composition of molecules. See Atomic Theory. **b** A group of such particles, constituting the smallest quantity of a radical; as, an atom of ammonium. Obs. or R. **c** Sometimes, esp. in earlier literature, a molecule. **d** A quantity proportional to the atomic weight; specif., the atomic weight in grams.

3. Anything extremely small; particle; whit; jot.

There was not an atom of water. Sir J. Ross. at'o-me-chan'los (&t'6-mê-kân'l'ks), n. [atom + mechanics.] Physics. That part of nolecular physics which treats of the motions of atoms and of the forces supposed to be exerted by them and upon them.

Atto-me-chantos (kitó-me-kantiks). I atom + mechanics.] Physics. That part of molecular physics which treats of the motions of atoms and of the forces supposed to be exerted by them and upon them.

a-tom'ic (a-tōm'ik) | a. 1. Of, about, or pertaining to, ata-tom'icai (1-kāi) | oms.

2. Adhering to atomism.

3. Extremely minute; tiny.

atomic heat, Chem., the product obtained by multiplying the atomic weight of any element by its specific heat. The atomic heat of elements in the solid state is nearly a constant, the mean value being 6.4 (law of Dulong and Petit).

a. refraction or refractive power. See McReUlar Refraction.

Tion. — a. theory or hypothesis, Chem., the theory that all material substances are composed of minute particles or atoms of a comparatively small number of kinds, all the atoms of the same kind being uniform in size, weight, and other properties. It is the atomism of philosophy formulated into a scientific theory, first distinctly announced by the English chemist Dalton in 1803-1807. Dalton also stated the laws of definite and multiple proportions, and showed the possibility of determining the relative weights of the atoms. The theory was further developed by Avogadro, who distinguished between molecules and atoms and furnished in his hypothesis a guiding principle for the determination of molecular and atomic weights. Since then many discoveries, as the law of Dulong and Petit, the phenomena of isomorphism, of substitution, and of isomerism, and more recently ionization and radioactivity, have contributed to the advancement of the theory. Acording to recent discoveries the atom is to be conceived of, not as an ultimate particle, but as a complex system whose components (subatoms) are in rapid orbital motion. According to the hypothesis of J. J. Thomson the atom of each element represents a stable arrangement of a number of electrons, and radioactive change is a process due to some disturbing force, resulting in the expulsion of electrons or groups of electrons and the formation of a new sta

The interpendent states trine of such action.
 The instructive tendency of Englishmen towards what is sometimes, not perhaps judiciously, called "atomism."
 London Spectator.

at'om-ist, n. An adherent of atomism.

at'om-ist(n. An adherent of atomism.

at'om-is'(ic (-1s't'lk) | a. Of or pertaining to atoms; reat'om-is'(-cal (-t'-k'al)) | lating to atomism. — at'om-is'(-t-al-ly, adv.)

It is the object of the mechanical atomistic philosophy to confound synthesis with synartesis.

at'om-ize (at'am-iz), v. t.; At'om-ized (-izd); At'om-iz/ing (-iz'Ing). To reduce to atoms, or to fine spray. — at'om-ize/ition (-iza'sh'm; -i-za'), n.

The liquids in the form of spray are said to be pulverized, nebulized, or atomized.

Dunglison.

ulized, or atomized. Dunglison. at om. Ly er (at  $\ell$  im. -1z/er), n. One that atomizes; esp., an instrument for atomizing a liquid, as for disinfecting. at o.my (at  $\ell$ -mi), n.; pl. atomies (-mYz). An atom; a

at'o-my (at'o-mi), n.; pt. Atomiss (-miz). An atom; a mite; a pygmy.

[A] solid beam of isolated light,
Crowded with driving atomies.

All night the atomy (cricket) thus sings: he ceases only when the temple bell proclaims the hour of dawn.

at'o-my, n. [For anatomy, taken as an atomy.] A skeleton.

Obs., or Jocular.

at one. [ME. at on, atone, atoon, attone.] 1. In concord or friendship; in agreement (with each other); as, to be,

bring, make, or set, at one, that is, to be or bring in or to a state of agreement or reconciliation.

If gentil men, or othere of hir contree

Were wrothe, she wolde bringen hem atoon. Chawcer.

2. Of the same opinion; agreed; concurring; as, on these points only are we at one.

3. Together. Obs.

8.tone' (a-tōn'), v. i.; A-TONED' (-tōnd'); A-TON'ING (-tōn'ING). From at one, i. e., to be, or cause to be, at one. See At ONE.]

1. To agree; to accord. Obs.

He and Audidus can no more atone

Then violentest contrariery.

2. To make reparation, compensation, expiation, or amends, for an offense or a crime.

The murderer fell, and blood atoned for blood.

The ministry not atoning for their former conduct by any wise or popular measure.

4.tone', v. 1. To set at one; to reduce to concord; to

The ministry not atoning for their former conduct by any wise or popular measure.

a-tone', v. l. 1. To set at one; to reduce to concord; to reconcile, as enemies; to appease; to harmonize. Obs.

To atone them, for the love I bear to Cassio.

To join in one; to form by uniting. Obs.

High built with pines that heaven and earth atone. Chapman.

3. To make satisfaction for; to expiate.

Or each atone his guilty love with life. Pope.

a-tone', n. 1. Agreement; reconciliation. Obs.

2. Amends; expiation; atonement.

Liveth in dread lest there be no atone.

In time to come for yesterday's warm breath. Wallace Rice.

a-tone'mant (a-ton'ment), n. 1. (Lit., a setting at one.)

Reconciliation, as between God and sinful man; restoration of friendly relations; agreement; concord. (See def. 2.) Archaic.

Archaic.

By whom we have now received the atonement. Rom. v. 11.

2.) Archaic.

By whom we have now received the atomemat. Rom. v. 11.

He desires to make atomement.

Betwirt the Duke of Gloucester and your brothers. Shak.

2. Satisfaction or reparation made by giving an equivalent for an injury, or by doing or suffering that which will be received in satisfaction for an offense or injury; expiation; amends;—with for. Specif.: Theol. The saving or redeeming work of Christ wrought by his obedience, personal sufferings, and death. Prior to Anselm (d. 1169). Christ was thought to have paid a ransom to the Devil by his sufferings and thus wrought the deliverance of those who believed on him. But since that day the leading theories are: a The Anselmian, or the vicarrous, or substitutional, atomement. This is the generally accepted orthodox view, and is held by Roman Catholic and by Calvinistic theologians. According to this, the righteousness of Christ was accepted by the Divine Father as a substitute for the righteousness of mankind lost through the fall, and the suffering and death of Christ were accepted as an equivalent of the punishment, justly incurred by mankind; men being consequently released from punishment, on condition of their acceptance through faith of Christ's sacrifice. Bovernmental atomement, a theory (originated by Grotius (d. 1649) the Dutch statesman, but common among New England theologians) that violated law must be followed by punishment, for the deternent effect on the community, as in the penalties inflicted by human society, and that Christ's death as a spectacle to the universe serves this purpose of warning, and obviates the necessity of the punishment of man. C Moral atomement, set forth esp. by Maurice (d. 1872) and Robertson (d. 1853) in England, and Bushnell (d. 1876) in America. Christ, it is held, reveals by his holy life and love-inspired suffering the nature of God, and so wins man to repentance and the pursuit of holiness, which is the only satisfaction God requires.

Syn. — See PROPITIATION.

Syn. — See propitiation. 1-ton'ic (a-ton'ik), a. [Cf. F. atonique. See atony.]

Syn. — See PROPITIATION.
a-ton'ic (à-tôn'îk), a. [Cf. F. atonique. See Atony.]
1. Med. Characterized by atony; as, an atonic disease.
2. Gram. Unaccented; as, an atonic syllable.
3. Phon. Without tone or vocality; voiceless; surd.
atonic dyspepsia. See DYSPEPSIA.
a-ton'ic, n. 1. Gram. A word or syllable with no accent.
2. Phon. An element of speech produced by the breath alone without voice; a voiceless, or surd, consonant; a

aton'ic, n. 1. Gram. A word or synapse was no accume.

2. Phon. An element of speech produced by the breath alone without voice; a voiceless, or surd, consonant; a breathing.

3. Med. A remedy for organic excitement or irritation.

at'o-ny (&t'ō-n'), n. [Gr. arov'a slackness; à-not + rāvos tone: cf. F. atonie.] I. Med. Want of tone, or vital energy; weakness of the system, or of any, esp. a contractile, organ.

2. Phon. Weakness from lack of stress, or accent; as, the atony of an unaccented syllable.

A-tos'sa (à-tos'a), n. [NL., fr. Gr. 'Aroora.] 1. The daughter of Cyrus, successively queen of Cambyses, Smerdis, and Darius Hystaspis, by the last of whom she had Xerxes Herodotus speaks of her as a follower of Sappho.

2. Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough; — a name given her by Pope in bis "Moral Essays," Ep. II. She was a friend of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, whom Pope called Sappho.

a-toz'y1 (à-tōk's'I), n. [a-not + tozic + yl.] Pharm.

A derivative of aniline containing 37 per cent of arsenic, used hypodermically in chronic skin diseases.

at'ra-bil'at'nous (&t'rà-bil'a'l'i-w), a. [LL. atrabilaire.] Affected with melancholy; atrabilious; hypochondriac.

at'ra-bil'at'at blick blie; cf. F. atrabiliar. Affected with melancholy; atrabilious; hypochondriac.

at'ra-bil'at'ry (-bil'i-a-r), a. [Cf. Of. atrabiliaire.] Melancholy; atrabilious (-yūs), a. [Cf. Of. atrabilious.

at'ra-bil'i-a-ry (-bil'i-a-r), a. 1. Of or pert. to atrabile.

2. Melancholic or hypochondriac; atrabilious.

atra-bil'ious (-yūs), a. Affected by atrabile; hence, melancholic or hypochondriac, earnest-eyed race. Lovell.

He was constitutionally atrabilious and scornful. Frovule.

at ones, adv. [See AT ONE.] At cernment; at random. atom? (\$\alpha\$-to\* one. Obs. atom! Atom). atom? (\$\alpha\$-to\* over.) over. Seed. atom; atom? n. [F.] Attire; array. obs. once. Obs. a-to'ni-a, n. [NL.] Med. Atony. a-ton'ing (à-tôn'ing), p. pr. & vb. n. of atone. — a-ton'ing-ly,

adv.

atonys. † AT ONCE.

aton. † AT ONE.

a-top', adv. On or at the top.

prep. On top of.

a-top'ic (a-top'yk), a. [a-not+

Obs.

| å toute' force' (å tööt' förs').

| å toute' force' (å tööt' förs').

| E-] Lit., with all force; by every means.

| å tout' ha'sard' (å töö' (h)å'zär'). [F-] At all hazard(s).

| å tout' prix' (å töö' pre').

| [F-] At any price.

atrabilar. - laire, a. [F. atrabilaire.] Atrabilarious. Obs.

avra-milar-ian (ätra-bri-la'r'an).

a. Atrabilarious. — n. A

byrocehondrise. 

Attens we saim by Zejisthus, son of Thyestes cursed the house of Attens. Attens was slain by Zejisthus, son of Thyestes Cf. AOAKMON. A'Iti-al (ā'trī-ā'l), a. Of or pertaining to an atrium. a'Iti-o', á'trī-ā'l), a Combining form from atrium.
a-Itip' (ā-trī-p'l), adv. Naul. a Just hove clear of the ground;—said of the anchor. b Sheeted home, hoisted taut up, and ready for the anchor. b Sleeted home, hoisted the figure of the said of the anchor. b Sleeted home, hoisted the figure of the said of the said of the said of the said of upper masts.
Atrī-plex (ātrī-plēks), n. [L., the orach.] A large and widely distributed genus of chemopodiaceous herbs or subshrubs, esp. abundant in saline or alkaline regions, and characterized by the small diclinous flowers and by the utricular fruit, inclosed in two bracts. Several Australian species are valuable forage plants in arid climates. A horiensis is the garden orach. In the western United States they constitute part of the vegetation called greasewood.
A'trī-um (ā'trī-ām), n.; L. pl. Atrīl (ā). [L.] 1. Arch.

hortensis is the garden orach. In the western United States they constitute part of the vegetation called greasewood.

A'IT-UIM (A'IT-UIM), n.; L. pl. Atrik (-a'). [L.] I. Arch.

a Roman Antig. The principal room in a Roman house of early time, usually thought to have had a central opening in the roof (the compluvium) through which the rain fell into the impluvium, or tank, sunk in the floor. Some writers hold that the atrium generally had no compluvium.

b Medieval Arch. The open court leading to a basilica having a covered way on three, or on all four, sides, as in a cloister (of which the atrium is the prototype). C In some modern houses, a square hall from which other rooms open and which may yet be used as a sitting room.

2. Anal. Any of various cavities; esp.; a The main part of either auricle of the heart as distinct from the auricular appendix. Also, the whole auricular portion of the heart.

b The main part of the tympanic cavity.

3. Zoöl. A cavity, entrance, or passage; esp., an external chamber surrounding the branchial sac of funicates and Amphioxus, and receiving the water from the gills, the genital products, and in the tunicates also the feces.

genital products, and in the tunicates also the feces.

atro. A combining form from Latin ater, black.

atro-cha (atro-ka), n. [NL.; a-not+Gr. τροχός circle.]

Zööl. A form of chastopod larva lacking the preoral circle

of cilia and having most of the body uniformly ciliated.

— atro-cha! (-kzi), atro-ohous (-kūs), a.

a-tro-cious (ā-trō-shūs), a. [L. atrox, atrocis, cruel, flerce:

of. F. atroce.] 1. Savagely brutal; outrageously cruel or

wicked; as, atrocious guilt or deeds.

Revelations... so atrocious that nothing in history approaches

them.

2. Vary griavous or violent; terrible, as atrocive dis-

2. Very grievous or violent; terrible; as, atrocious dis-

2. Very grievous or violent; terrible; as, atroctous distempers. Obs.
3. Very bad; abominable;—said in hyperbole. Colloq.
Syn.—See FLAGRANT.—a-tro'dous-ly, adv.—a-tro'clous-ness, n.
a-troc'ity (à-tròs'(-t1), n.; pl.-Ties (-t1z). [F. atrocité, L. atrocitas.] State or quality of being atrocious; also, an atrocious deed.

The atrocities which attend a victory.

At'ro-pa (&trōs'), n. [NL., fr. Gr. 'Arponoc. See Atro-ros.] Bot. A genus of solanaceous plants, natives of Europe, western Asia, and northern Africa. Only two species are known, one of which, A. belladonna, is the belladonna.
at'ro-pa-mine (&trō-pā-mln; -mēn; 184), n. Chem. A bit-ter, crystalline alkaloid, G;,Hz,Q-N, from belladonna root, and related chemically to atropine. It is not a mydriatic.
a-troph'is (à-trōf'Ik), a. Relating to, causing, or characterized by, atrophy.

a.troph'is (a-trôl'lk), a. Relating to, causing, or characterized by, atrophy.
at'ro-phied (ἄt'rō-fid), p. a. Affected with atrophy; arrested in development at a very early stage; rudimentary.
at'ro-phy (ἄt'rō-fi), n. [L. atrophia, Gr. ατροφία; ἀ not + τρέφειν to nourish: cf. F. atrophia.] 1. A wasting away from want of nourishment; diminution in bulk on slow emaciation of the body or of any part, as in: acute yellow atrophy, atrophy of the liver with jaundice; brown

white a trophy, atrophy of the liver with failingle; brown attraction, attrac narradiy long poison fanga.
atvac-tar Cay-ma(-Ev) kt-ma).
n. [NL.; Gr. atpacktos a spindle + enchyma, as in parenchyma.] Bot. Prosenchyma. Obs.
atvacura. [L.] Black care.
See POST KOUITEM, etc.
atva-men-ta/ceous (Mt/a-möntä/shūs), a. Black; like atrament; niky; atramental. Obs.
atva-men-ta/ri-ous (-tr-us), a.
Like ink; suitable for making
ink. Obs. or R. [Rareatva-men-ta-ty.a. Atramental.]
a travers' (a tra/vār'). [F.]
Across; athwart; through.
a-travers, adv. & prep. [F. a
travers], Across. Obs.
a-tray', v. t. [a + ME. treien
to vex grieve, AS. trejan.] To
vex. Obs.
A treb a-tes (a-treb'a-tex), n. at a bot. Proceech write. Obs.

Later at the later at the

atrophy, atrophy of the liver, the heart, or the spleen; progressive muscular atrophy, or Cruveilhier's atrophy, see under PROGRESSIVE.

2. Biol. A stoppage of development of a part or organ (often followed by diminution in size or even complete disappearance) incidental to the normal development or life of an animal or plant. It is commonly regarded as a result of disuse of the organ continued for many generations. at'ro-phy (at'rō-ff), v.t. & i.; At'Ro-PHED (-fId); At'Ro-PHY-ING (-fI-lng). To waste, or cause to waste away, or become abortive; to weaken by starving.
a-trop'ic (ά-trop'fk), a. Chem. Pertaining to or designating a crystalline monobasic acid (called also α-phenylacrylic acid), CH<sub>2</sub>·C(C<sub>0</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)CO<sub>2</sub>H, obtained by the decomposition of atropine and in other ways.
at'ro-pine (&t'rō-pin; -pēn; 184), n. Also -pin. [See Atrop. Chem. A poisonous, white, crystalline alkaloid, C<sub>1</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>2</sub>N, extracted from the belladonna and other solanaceous plants. As a drug it dilates the pupil of the eye. at'ro-pine (=ciz), v. t. To treat with atropine; to bring under the influence of atropine; as, atropinized animals. at'ro-pism (-pix'm), n. Med. A morbid condition of the system produced by misuse of belladonna.
At'ro-pes (-pös), n. [Gr. 'Ατροπος, fr. άτροπος not turning, inflexible; ά-not + τρέπεν to turn.] Class. Myth. One of the Fates (which see).
Finding no Atropos unto the immortality of their names.
a'trous (ā'tr'is), a. [L. ater.] Coal-black; very black.
A-tru'na (ā-tr'yha), n. [NL. a-not + Gr. τρύπα a hole.]

inflexible; Δ-not + τρέπειν to turn.] Class. Myth. One of the Fates (which see).

Finding no Atropos unto the immortality of their names.

A'trous (ā'trīs), a. [L. ater.] Coal-black; very black.

Atry'pa (ā-trī'pā), n. [NL., a-not + Gr. τρῦπα a hole.]

Paleon. An extinct genus of arthropomatous Brachiopoda, very common in Silurian and Devonian limestones.

| attao'pa (āt-tāk'kā). [It., fr. attaccare to fasten, attack. See Attach.]

Music. Attack at once; — a direction at the end of a movement to begin the next immediately.

attach' (ā-tāch'), v. t.; At-tacher, Atrypa (A. aspera).

F. attacher; à (L. ad) + (perl.) a Atrypa (A. aspera).

F. attacher; à (L. ad) + (perl.) a Germanic word akin to E. tack a small nail. Cf. Attack, Detack, tack, at no more present of a criminal. b To seize or take (property) by virtue of a writ or precept to hold the same to satisfy a judgment which may be rendered in the suit. See Attachment, 4.

2. To take, seize, or lay hold of. Obs.

3. To attack. Obs.

4. To bind, fasten, tie, or connect; to make fast or join; as, to atlach one thing to another by a string, by glue, etc.

The shoulder blade is... attached only to the muscles Paley.

5. To connect; to place so as to belong; to assign by authority; to appoint; as, an officer is attached to a certain regiment, company, or ship.

6. To win the heart of; to connect by ties of love or self-interest; to attract; to fasten or bind by moral influence; with to, as, attached to a friend; attaching others to us by wealth or flattery.

Incapable of attaching a sensible man. Miss Austen. God... by various ties attaches man to man. Couper.

To this treasure a curse is attached Bayard Taylor.

Syn.—Connect, unite, join, add.—Attach, Affix, Annex, Suedon, Affix, Affix, annex, subsuding Affix, affix, annex, subsuding Affix, appears in the idea of joining one object to

ute; to affix; — with lo; as, to allach great importance to a particular circumstance.

To this tressure a curse is attached Bayard Taylor.

Syn.—Connect, unite, join, add.—Attach, Affix, Annex, subjoin, Appending the idea of joining one object to another (see Join, Mingle). Attach (opposed to detach) is the most general term, and implies the lastening by any means of one thing to another; as, to allach a hook to aline, a tag to a parcel, a condition to a promise. Affix (see Affix, n.) differs from allach, when at all, in suggesting a slight degree of subordination of the second object to the first—an implication carried still further in Annex; as, to affix a stamp to an envelope, one's signature to a document; to annex conquered territory to a kingdom, a codicil to a will. Append (see Affendix) a presenting implies that the object added is supplemental or accessory to the principal thing; as, to append notes to a chapter, a seal to a record; subjoin, that one object is added below or at the end of another; as, to subjoin a postscript to a letter, an illustration to an argument. Cf. ADHERE.

There is a very hard condition attached to his compliance.

There is a very hard condition attached to his compliance.

There is a very hard condition attached to his compliance.

A crew of mischievous critics at Edinburgh [have] affixed the epithet of the "Cockney School" to one or two writers born in the metropolis.

All the others have some pursuit annexed to their authoration.

What notes I have appended are worth nothing, I suspec

The notes, which . . . were placed at the end of each book . . . err now subjoined to the text in the same page.

Johnson

attacht, v. i. 1. To adhere; to be attached.

The great interest which attaches to the mere knowledge of these facts cannot be doubted.

Brougham.

2. To come into legal operation in connection with anything; to vest; as, dower will attach.

fr. Gr. 'Aτρείδαι. ] Agamemnon and Menelaus. sons of Atreus. a'tri-o-co-lom'ie (&'tri-o-se-lom'te). A mat. Pertaining to an atrium and celom. a'tri-o-pre'. n. [atrio- + pore.] Anat. The posterior opening of the atrium of the amphioxus; atrial pore. - a'tri-o'pro-ral, a. a'tro-joi-a, n. [NL.] Atropine. a'tri-pro-ral, a. a'tro-joi-a, n. [NL.] Atropine. A'tro-joi-a, n. [NL.] Atropine. A'tro-joi-a, n. [NL.] Atropine. and Meneraus, sons of Arreuse.

| Strict-occolom'ic (2\*tric-0se) | Strict-occolom'ic (2\*tric-occolom'ic (2\*tri

||at'ta'ché' (à'tà'shā'), n. [F., p. p. of attacher. See ATTACK, v. f.] One attached to another person or thing, as a member of a suite or staff. Specif.: A person attached

member of a suite or staff. Specif.: A person attached to an embassy.
at-tached ('a-tacht'), p. p. & p. a. from attach, v. Hence, specif.: a Zool. Permanently fixed when adult, as a barnacle, or oyster. b Arch. = ENGAGED.
at-tach'ment(a-tach'ment), n. [F. attachement.] 1. Act of attaching, or state of being attached; close adherence or affection; fidelity; regard; any passion or affection that binds a person; as, an attachment to a friend, or to a party. The human mind... has exhausted its forces in the endeavor to rend the supernatural from its attachment to this history.

It Taylor.

attach/ment (in-the-in-ment). n. [F. attach-ment.] 1. Act of attaching, or state of being attached; close adispence or affection; fidelity; regard; any passion or affection that binds a person; as, an attachment to a friend, or to a party. The human mind... has exhausted its forces in the endeavor to red the supernatural from its attachment to this history.

2. That by which one thing is attached to another; connection; as, to cut the attachments of a muscle.

3. Something attached; some adjunct attached to an instrument, machine, or other object; as, a sewing machine to enable it to do special work, as tucking, etc.].

4. Law. A seizure or taking into custody by virtue of a legal process; also, the writ or precept commanding such seizure or taking. Attachment is applied to a seizure or taking of the common law, as a species of distress, to compel defendant's appearance, or under local statutes, to satisfy the judgment the plaintiff may recover in the action. The terms altachment and arrest are both applied to the taking or apprehension of a defendant to compel an appearance in a civil action. Attachment's sense at the common law, as a species of distress, to compel defendant's appearance, or under local statutes, to satisfy the judgment the plaintiff may recover in the action. The terms altachment and arrest are both applied to the taking or apprehension of a defendant to compel an appearance in a civil action. Attachment's are issued at of court. In England attachment is employed in some cases where capies (which see) is in the United States, as against a witness who fails to appear on summons. In some of the New England States a writ of altachment is a species of mene process upon which the property of a defendant may be seized at the commencement of a suit and binding and appear on summons. In some of the New England States a writ of attachment is a species of mene process upon which the property of a defendant on the plaintiff may recover. In other States this writ can issue only against absonding debtors

other birds.

sit by, stay.] To withstand; is known, of a single tribe, now disobey. Obs.

atsoke. Obs pret. of ATSAKE.

[at spes non frac'ta (spez).

[l.] But hope (is) not broken.

at-stand, v. i. § t. [AS. æt.
standan to stand near, to stop.]

To stand, or stand against to stay remain; withstand. Obs.

at-stard by, v. i. § t. [ME. at.

away + sterten. See START.]

To escape; escape from Obs.

at-tachd. Obs. pret. of ATSTAND.

at-tachd. v. i. § t. To stop.

Obs.

att. abbr. Attorney.

att. abbr. Attorney.

att. abbr. Attorney.

att. atsok'er, n. One that attacked.

attack'able, a. [Cf. F. attack's abt.

attack's able, a. [Cf. F. attack's able, a. [C

Ohs.
att, n. See coin.
att. Abbr. Attorney.
at'ta (ăt'a), n. [Punjabi atta.]
Unsorted wheaten flour or meal.
India. At'ta (ät'ä), n. A Negrito of the eastern Cordillera, in Caga-

tbe eastern Cordillera, in Caga-yán, Luzon. at'ta-bal. Var. of Atabal. attabaly. + Atabal. at'tac (át'āk), n. [See HAD-nock.] The haddock. Scot. Atta'ca-pan (ä-tä'kä-pän), a. Pert. too designating a linguis-tic stock, consisting, so far as

quable.] That can be attacked. attack'er, n. One that attacks. attackt'. Attacked. Ref. Sp. attac'o-lite, n. [Cf. Gr. ατattac'olite, n. [Cf. Gr. άττάκγε, άττακος, a kind of locust.] Min. A massive salmoncolored phosphate of aluminium, calcium, etc. Sp. gr. 3.09.
at'ta-cus, n. [L., fr. Gr. άττακος.] An insect mentioned in
Lev. xi. 22 (D. Bib.), called
bald locust in the Revised Version. **at-tain'** (à-tān'), v.t.; AT-TAINED' (-tānd'); AT-TAIN'ING. [ME. atteinen, atainen, OF. ataindre, F. atteindre, fr. L. attingere, in LL. (assumed) attangere; ad + tangere to touch, reach. See TANGENT; cf. ATTINGE, ATTAINT.] 1. To touch with a blow; to hit or strike. Obs.
2. To fasten the guilt (of an offense) upon; to convict or condern. Obs.

2. To fasten the guilt (or an onemse) upon, to continuous condemn. Obs.
3. To overtake. Obs.
4. To reach or come to by progression or motion; to arrive at. "Canaan he now attains." Millon.
5. To achieve or accomplish, that is, to reach by effort; to gain; to compass; as, to attain rest.

1s he wise who hopes to attain the end without the means?

Abp. Tillotson.

Aby. Tillotson.

6. To gain or obtain possession of; to acquire. Obs. with a material object.

7. To get at the knowledge of; to ascertain. Obs. Not well attaining his meaning.

6. To reach in excellence or degree; to equal.

8 yn.—See obtain.

at-tain', v. i. 1. To come or arrive by motion, growth, bodily exertion, or efforts toward a place, object, state, etc.; to reach.

If by any means they might attain to Phenice. Acts xxvii. 12.

Non nearer might the dogs attain. Scott.

etc.; to reach.

If by any means they might attain to Phenice. Acts xxvii. 12.

Nor nearer might the dogs attain. Scott.

Few... had as yet attained to power such as this. J. R. Green.

2. To come or arrive by an effort of mind.

Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high, I cannot attain unto it.

3. To extend (to); fig., to pertain (to). Obs.

at-tain/a-ble (-à-b'l), a. [Cf. OF. ataignable.] That may be attained.— at-tain/a-bll-ty (-à-bll/t-ti), n.—at-tain/a-ble-ness, n.

at-tain/a-ble-ness, n.

attaining.

The attainment of every desired object. Sir W. Jones. 2. That which is attained; specif., mental acquirement; accomplishment; as, literary and scientific attainments.

No books, no thoughts, no attainments.

Ruskin.

accomplishment, ac, and a stainments. Ruskin. Syn. — See acquirements, no thoughts, no attainments. Ruskin. Syn. — See acquirements.

Syn. — See acquirement.

attaint' (Attaint), v. t.; attaint', D; attaint, p. p. of attaindre. The word has been influenced by a supposed connection with taint. See attain, attaint at to get at; to hit. Obs.

2. Law. a To find guilty; to convict; — said esp. of a jury on trial for giving a false verdict. Obs. b To subject (a person) to the legal condition formerly resulting from a sentence of death or outlawry for treason or felony; to affect by attainder.

by attainder.

No person shall be attainted of high treason where corruption of blood is incurred, but by the oath of two witnesses.

3. To accuse; to charge with a crime or a dishonor act. Archaic.

3. To accuse; to charge with a crime or a dishonorable act. Archaic.
4. To affect or infect, as with physical or mental disease or with moral contagion; to taint or corrupt.

My tender youth was never yet attaint
With any passion of inflaming love.

5. To stain; to obscure; to sully; to disgrace.
For so exceeding shone his gistering ray,
That Phodus' golden face it did attaint. Spenser.
Lest she with blame her honor should attaint. Spenser.
Lest she with blame her honor should attaint. Spenser.

at-taint', n. [OF. cutainte. See Attainty, v.] 1. A touch or hit; specif., a touch in tilting. Archaic. Scott.
2. Far. A blow or wound on the leg of a horse, made by overreaching.
3. Law. a A proceeding or process formerly instituted by writ after judgment to inquire and try, by a grand jury, whether a trial jury has given a false verdict; also, the convicting of the jury so tried. b Attainder. Rare.
4. A stain or taint; disgrace. See TAINT. Shak.
5. An infecting influence. Rare. attainture (A-tān'tān', n. Attainder; fig., disgrace; stain.
At-ta'le-a (&-tān't-ā), n. [NL., after Attalus, king of Pergamum.] Bot. A large genus of pinnate-leaved palms of Central and South America, allied to the cocc palm. A funifera and A. cohune are the most important species. See FIASBAL, COHUNE, COQUILA NUT.
At'ta'lid (&'d'a'ld), n.; pl. E. ATTALIDE (-I'AZ), L. ATTALIDE (E-tāM'-dē). One of a dynasty of Hellenistic kings of Pergamum, about 283-133 E.c., founded by Philetæros and named after his nephew Attalus, who defeated the Gauls and the Galatians about 240 E. c.

at'tar('d'a'), n. Also atar, otto, and ottar, etc. [Per. 'atar at'taghan (at'd-gan). Var of At'ta-li'a (at'd-li'a). Bib.

at'tal. + ETTLE. at ta'leh (å-ta'le), n. [African native name.] The babul.

at'tar(&t'ar), n. Also atar, otto, and ottar, etc. [Per. 'atar at'taghan (&t'a-gan). Var. of At'ta-lia'(a't-lia'). Bib. At'ta-lia'(a't-lia'). Bib. At'ta-lia'(a't-lia'). Bib. at-tain'. n. Attainment. Obs. at-tain'. n. Attainment. Obs. at-tain'. n. Attainment. Obs. at-tain'. n. n. of ATTAIN and ATTAINT. Also, exhausted; overpowered. Obs. attain'. n. Attainder; overpowered. Obs. attain'. n. attain'. n. (a't argod'), n. [Native name, The nips palm. attain' attain'. Att

perfume, essence, Ar. 'itr, fr. 'atara to smell sweet. Cf. otto.] A perfume obtained from flowers; hence, specif., a fragrant volatile oil obtained by distillation from rose petals, chiefly those of the damask rose (Hosa damascena).

attem/per (ā-tēm/pēr), v. l., At-tem/peremel (-pērd); At-Tem/peremel (-pērd); At-Tem/peremel to soften, temper, fr. L. attemperare; ad + temperare to soften, temper. See Tempers; of Attemperate.

It or reduce, modify, or moderate, by mixture; to temper; to regulate, as temperature with annoy, Were not attempered still.

2. To soften, mollify, or moderate; to soothe; to temper; as, to attemper rigid justice with elemency.

3. To mix in just proportion; to order justly; to regulate; as, a mind well attempered with kindness and justice.

4. To accommodate; to make suitable; to adapt.

Ats... attempered to the lyre.

Pope.

This verb is now mostly replaced by temper.

attem/pera-ment (-d-měnt), n. [Cf. Of. attemprement.]

Arts... attempered to the lyre. Pope.

Attempera... attempered to the lyre.

Attempera... attempered to the lyre.

Attempera... attempered to the proportion.

Attempera... Tempered; proportioned; temperates. Hammond.

Attempera... Tempered; proportioned; temperate. Hammond.

Attempera... Attemperate to the promise. Hammond.

Attempera... Attemperate. And themperating room of enormous size." Sci. Amer. — attemperating room of enormous size." Sci. Amer. — attemperation of a cold water may be run for regulating temperature.

Attempt' (&-tempt/), v. t., Attemper'ed; Attemper'ing.

Attempt' (&-tempt/), v. t.; Attemper'ed; Attemper'ing.

Attempt' (&-tempt/), v. t.; Attemper'ed; Attemper's attempt; ad + tenture, temptare, to touch, try, intens. of tendere to stretch. See rempt; cf. Attend... I. To make trial or experiment of; to try; to endeavor to do or perform; to assay; as, to attempt a bold flight.

Something attempted, something done,

Has earned a night's repose.

Attempt to move, by entreaty, by afflictions, or by temptations; to tempt. Obs. or Archaic.

It made the laughter of an afternoon

That Vivien should attempt the blameless king. Tennyson.

Dear sir, of force I must attempt you further:

Take some remembrance of us, as a tribute.

Shak.

3. To seek to get or win, as by tempting. Obs. "This man of thine attempts her love."

Take some remembrance of us, as a tribute.

Shak.

To seek to get or win, as by tempting. Obs. "This man of thine attempts her love."

To try to subdue, overcome, or take by force; to attack; to assail; as, to attempt the enemy's camp.

Without attempting his adversary's life

Syn.—See TRY.

Motley.

Syn. - See TRY.

at-tempt', v. i. To make an attempt; — often with on or upon. Obs. or R.

at-tempt', v. i. To make an attempt; — often with on or upon. Obs. or R.

at-tempt', n. 1. Act of attempting; an essay, trial, or endeavor; an undertaking; an attack, or an effort to gain a point, esp. an unsuccessful effort.

By his blindness mained for high attempts. Milton.

2. Object of attempt; aim. Obs.

Syn. - Endeavor, effort, exertion, trial.

attempt to commit a crime. Law, such an intentional preparatory act as will apparently result, if not extrinsically hindered, in a crime which it was designed to effect.

hindered, in a crime which it was designed to effect.

at-tend' (ā-tēnd'), v. t., AT-TEND'ED; AT-TEND'ING. [ME. alenden, OF. atendre, F. atlender, to expect, to wait, fr. L. attendere to stretch. (sc. animum) to apply the mind to; ad + lendere to stretch. See TEND.] 1. To direct the attention to; to fix the mind upon; to give heed to. Obs. The diigent pilot in a dangerous tempest doth not attend the unskillful words of the passenger.

2. To care for; to look after; to take charge of; to watch over the working of.

3. To go or stay with as a companion, nurse, or servant; to visit professionally as a physician; to accompany or follow in order to do service; to escort; to wait on; to serve. His companion, youthful Valentine, Attends the emperor in his royal court.

With a sore heart and a gloomy brow, he prepared to attend William thither.

4. To be present with; to accompany; to be united or

With a sore heart and a gloomy brow, he prepared to attend William thither.

4. To be present with; to accompany; to be united or consequent to; as, a measure attended with ill effects.
What cares must then attend the toiling swam. Dryden.

5. To be present at; as, to attend church, school, a concert, a business meeting.

6. To wait for; await; remain or be in store for. Obs.

The state that attends all men after this. Locke.
Three days I promised to attend my doom. Popel.

7. To intend. Obs.

Syn.—Escort, follow, conduct. See ACCOMPANY.

at-tend', v. i. 1. To apply the mind, or pay attention, with a view to perceive, understand, or comply; to pay regard; to heed; to listen;—usually followed by to.

Attend to the voice of my supplications. Ps. Lxxxvi. 8.

Man cannot at the same time attend to two objects. Jer. Taylor. In common language attending to a thing is equivalent to thinking of it. In this usage a theoretical distinction is over psychologist, thought is "reference to thinking of the state of the same time attend to two objects. To asidnesh the abstract; whereas attention is the direction of thought at any given moment to this or that special object in preference to others.

2. To accompany or be present or near at hand in pursuace of duty: to be read to reservice, to weit or, be in the abstract; whereas the abstract; whereas the abstract; whereas any given moment to this or that special object in preference we others.

2. To accompany or be present or near at hand in pursuance of duty; to be ready for service; to wait or be in waiting; — often followed by on or upon.

He was required to attend upon the committee. Clarendon.

3. (With to) To take charge (of); to look (after); as, to attend to a matter of business.

4. To wait; to stay; to delay. Obs.

For this perfection she must yet attend. Sir J. Davies.

Syn. — ATTEND, LISTEN, HEARKEN. We ATTEND with a view to hear and learn; we LISTEN with fixed attention, in order to hear correctly, or to consider what has been said; we

to hear correctly, or to consider what has been said; we have the set of the correctly, or to consider what has been said; we to hear correctly, or to consider what has been said; we to hear correctly, or to consider what has been said; we to hear correctly, or to consider what has been said; we to hear correctly, or to consider what has been said; we to hear correctly, or to consider what has been said; we to hear correctly, or to consider what has been said; we to hear correctly, or to consider what has been said; we to hear correctly, or to consider what has been said; we to hear correctly, or to consider what has been said; we to hear correctly, or to consider what has been said; we to hear correctly, or to consider what has been said; we to hear correctly, or to consider what has been said; we to hear correctly, or to consider what has been said; we to hear correctly, or to consider what has been said; we to hear correctly, or to consider what has been said; we to hear correctly, or to consider what has been said; we the hear correctly, or to consider what has been said; we the hear correctly, or to consider what has been said; we the hear correctly, or to consider what has been said; we the hear correctly, or to consider what has been said; we the hear correctly, or to consider what has been said; we the hear correctly, or to consider what has been said; we the hear correctly, or to consider what has been said; we then persone at temprenment. Rare var. of the fell see after water for to take them fell set at temprenment. Rare var. of the set at temprenment. Rare var. of the persone at temprenment. Rare var. of the set at temprenment. Rare var. of the set at temprenment. Rare var. of the persone or the fell set at temprenment. Rare var. of the persone or the fell set at temprenment. Rare var. of the fell set at temprenment. Rare var. of the persone or the fell set at temprenment. Ratempren. Take for attemprenment. Ratemprenment. Ratemprenment. Ratemprenment. Ratemprenment. Ratemprenment. Ratemprenment. Rat

HEARKEN when we listen with a willing mind, and with reference to obeying.

My son, attend to my words; incline thine ear unto my sayings.

Prov. iv. 20.

It is the disease of not listening, the malady of not marking.

Shak.

To obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of

It is the disease of not listening, the malady of not marking. Shak.

To obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams.

at-tend(anoe (å-těn/dáns), n. [ME. attendaunce, OF. atendance, f. atendre, F. attendre. See attento, v. t.] 1. Act or fact of attending; specif.: a Attention; regard. Oh. Till I come, give attendance to reading. I Tim. vi. 13.

b Act or state of being in waiting; service; ministry; the fact of being present; presence.

Constant attendance at church three times a day. Fielding.

Waiting for; expectation. Obs.

2. The persons attending,; a retinue; attendants.

If your stray attendance by yet lodged. Millon at-tendant (å-těn/dánt), a. [F. attendant, p. pr. of attendare. See attend, p. r. of attendare. See attending; in waiting.

From the attendant flotilla rang notes of triumph. Scott.

Cherub and Seraph... attendant on their Lord. Milton.

2. Accompanying; connected with, or immediately following, as consequential; consequent; as, intemperance with all its attendant wells.

The natural melancholy attendant upon his situation added to the gloom of the owner of the mansion.

3. Law. Depending (on), or owing duty or service (to); as, the widow attendant to the heir.

4. Attentive; heedful. Obs.

attendant chord, Music, a chord that by chromatic alteration is foreign to a given key, but stands towards one of its consonant triads in the relation of tendency chord dominant seventh, etc.) to tonic... a. keys. Music. See Relating keys.

attendant, n. 1. One who attends or accompanies in any character whatever, as a friend, companion, keeper, servant, agent, or suitor. "A train of attendants." Hallam.

2. One who is present and takes part in the proceedings; as, an attendant at a meeting.

3. That which accompanies; a concomitant.

[Al sense of fame, the attendant of noble spirits. Pope.

4. Then M. attentive; headful. Archaic.

A. Law. One owing duty or service to, or depending on, another.

4. Law. One owing duty or service to, or depending on, another.

4. tenther.

5. tenther.

5. tenther.

5. tenther.

6. te

The word attention, if we consider its derivation, would seem to be a synonym of conation. It ought to mean "tendency towards an object."

2. Faculty of giving attention (in sense 1). See Faculty.

3. Et. The attitude of readiness for action on receiving orders, which is assumed in response to the command of "attention;" as, to come to attention; to stand at attention.

4. An act of civility or courtesy; care for the wishes, comfort, or pleasure of others; as, attentions paid to a stranger. Syn.—Care, heed, study, application, advertence; respect, regard, consideration.

attention signal, Naul., a signal or importance demanding instant attention or answer. In the United States navy one-flag signals are attention signals.

attention at (-ai), a. Of or pert. be attention; as, an attention (a-ten'tive), a. [cf. Et attentif.] 1. Heedful; intent; observant; regarding with care or attention; as, an attentive ear; he was attentive to the speaker? words.

2. Heedful of the comfort of others; courteous.

Syn.—Mindful, regardful, circumspect, waschful.—attenure: cf. F. attenuant. See Attenuant.

atten'tively, adv.—atten'tiveness, attenuant, p. pr. of attenuare: cf. F. attenuant.

atten'tively, attenuant. See Attenuare.

Atten'tate (-āt), v. t. Atten'tu-ta'en (-āt'ed); Atten'tu-ta'en (-āt'en).

Atten'tate (-āt), v. t. Atten'tu-ta'en (-āt'ed); Atten'tu-ta'en (-āt'en).

Atten'tate (-āt), v. t. Atten'tu-ta'en (-āt'ed); Attenuare; ad tenuare to make thin, tenust thin. See Thin.] 1. To make thin or slender, as by mechanical or chemical action upon inanimate objects, or by the effects of starvation, disease, etc., upon living bodies.

make thin or slender, as by mechanical or chemical action upon inanimate objects, or by the effects of starvation, disease, etc., upon living bodies.

2. To make thin or less consistent; to renderless viscid or dense; to rarefy. Specif.: To subtilize, as the humors of the body, or to break them into finer parts.

3. To lessen the amount, force, or value of; to make less complex; to weaken.

To undersell our rivals... has led the manufacturer to ... attenuate his processes, in the allotment of tasks, to an extreme point.

We may reject and reject till we attenuate history into sapless measureness. t. e may reject and reject till we attenuate history into sapless Sir F. Palgrave.

meagernésa.

Syn. – See RAREFY.

at-ten'u-ate. v. i. To become thin, fine, or less; to lessen.

The attention attenuates as its sphere contracts. Colevidge.

at-ten'u-ate (à-těn't-āt), a. [L. attenuatus, p. p.] Attenuated, as in thickness, density, force, etc.

uated, as in thickness, density, force, etc.

attemp'tor, tour, n. An attempter. Obs.
atten, Obs. var. of atthen, which
is an obs. form of at the (often
written as one word).
attend', n. Attendance. Obs.
attend', n. Attendance. Obs.
attending: attendance; a. attendernes; feeling.
attendernes; attenderne; attendernes; feeling.
attend's ment, n. Intent. Obs.
attend'er, n. One who attends.
attend'er, n. Obs. 1. Meaning. attemptro, tour, n. An attempter. Obs.
atten. Obs.var. of at then, which is an obs. form of at the (often written as one word).
attend. + ATEND, ATTAINT.
attend.n. Attendance. Obs.
attend.an.cy, n. Quality of attendancy. Obs. or R. [ANT.]
attendand. Obs. or R. [ANT.]
attendand. Then of attendand. Obs.
attend. of ATTEND.

at-ten/u-a'tion (ā-těn'ū-ā'shěn), n. [L. attenuatio: cf. F. attenuation.] Act or process of attenuating, or state of being attenuated; specif.: a A thinning or thinness; emacition. b A lessening or weakening; diminution in force, intensity, etc. c In brewing and distilling, the diminution of density of the wort resulting from its fermentation. attenuation charge. Duty assessed on spirits, calculated from attenuation as shown by a hydrometer. attenuation shown by a hydrometer. attenuation shown by a hydrometer. 2. Gall; fig., bitterness. Obs. Oxf. E. D. 3. (át'ēr) Corrupt matter from a sore; a feverish coating of the tongue. Dial. Eng. & Scotl.
at'ter (dial. àt'ēr), v. l. [AS. āttran.] 1. To poison; to sting. Obs., or Dial. Eng.
2. To mix with gall; embitter. Obs. Oxf. E. D. at'ter-cop (-köp), n. [AS. attercoppa a spider; attor poison + coppa head, cup.] Obs. or Dial. 1. A spider.
2. A peevish or malignant person.
3. A spider's web.
at-test' (ā-tāst'), v. l.; AT-TEST'ED; AT-TEST'ING. [L. attesting the still of the side of the still of the side of

2. A peevish or malignant person.
3. A spider's web.
al-test' (ā-tēst'), v. l.; AT-TEST'ED; AT-TEST'ING. [L. attestari; ad + testari to bear witness, testis witness: cf. F. attester] 1. To bear witness to; to certify; to affirm to be true or genuine; specif., to witness and authenticate by signing as a witness; also, to authenticate officially; as, to attest the truth of a writing, a copy of record.

Facts ... attested by particular pagan authors. Addison.
2. To afford proof of; to manifest; as, the ruins of Palmyra attest its ancient magnificence.
3. To call to witness; to invoke. Archaic.
The sacred streams which Heaven's imperial state Attests in oaths, and fears to violate.
4. To put (one) on oath or solemn declaration.
Syn. — See youch.
at-test', v. i. To bear witness; to testify; — followed by to.
at-test', v. ii. To bear witness; to testify; — followed by to.
at-test', v. ii. To bear witness; to testify; — followed by to.
at-test', n. Witness; testimony; attestation. Shak.
at'tes-ta'tion (&t'&s-ta'shin), n. [L. attestatic cf. F. at-testation.] Act of attestify; esp., formal authentication of an act or instrument by a subscribing witness or an official; also, the proof or evidence by which anything is attested.
at-test'a-tive (&-test'ta-tiv), a. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, attestation.

an act or instrument by a subscribing witness or an official; also, the proof or evidence by which anything is attested. at tost'atto's (λε text'atto'), α. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, attestation.

Al'tig (λε l'ik), α. [L. Alticus, Gr. 'Αντικός.] 1. Of or pertaining to Attica, in Greece, or Athens, its principal city;—now used as equiv. to Athenian, formerly to Greek.

2. Marked by such qualities as were characteristic of the Athenians;—applied to literary or artistic style, simple, pure, and of a refined elegance (often opposed to Asiatic); classical; refined. See Greek, n., 5 h.

What neat repast shall feast us, light and choice, Of Altic taste.

The distinction between Altic and Asiatic orators is of great antiquity, the Atties being regarded as compressed and energetic in their style, the Asiatics as inflated and deficient in force.

Attle base, Arch., a form of molded base consisting of an upper and lower torus separated by a scotia and two narrow fillets;—so called by Virtuvius, and assumed to be the typical form of ders.—A. Bee. a Sophocles (496-406 B.C.), the tragic poet of Athens;—so called by the uncients on account of the honeyed sweetness and beauty of his productions. B See Athenian Bee.—A. bird, the nightingale. Millon.—A.

calendar. See Greek calendar.—A. model of simplicity and elegance.—A. reduplication, Greek Gram, the doubling of the first two letters of the stem, with temporal augment, in the perfect and other forms of certain verbs beginning with α, ε, ο; as in, ἐμημεκα from ἐμεω.—A. salt. A. wit, poignant, delicate wit.—A. school, Sculpture, the Greek school centering at Athens and preeminent in delicacy and refinement. It comprises the Early Attle school, represented by the Provious to the Persian wars chiefly by the Acropolis statues, and given to studies of elaborate drapery and facial expression of mood or character, and later represented by the works of Myron and of Phidias and his school, when the traits of the Dorian and Ionian schools were blended, as in the Parthenor; the

a revival in Graco-Roman times, represented by Polycles, Apollonius, and Sosibius.

Artic, n. 1. A native of Attica or Athens; an Athenian.

2. The dialect of Attica. See Greek, n., 5.

In sense (a) fr. F. attique, orig. meaning Attic. See Attic, n.] In sense (a) fr. F. attique, orig. meaning Attic. See Attic, a.] 1. Arch. a A low story or wall above the main order or orders of a façade, in the classical styles;—a term introduced in the 17th century. Hence: b A room or rooms behind that part of the exterior; all the rooms immediately below the roof.

2. Anat. The small upper space of the tympanic cavity.

3. The head; the "upper story." Humorous.

Atticism (&tti-siz'm), n. [Gr. Atticious.] 1. A favoring of, or attachment to, the Athenians.

2. A peculiarity or characteristic of Attic Greek; hence, an elegant, or well-turned, expression.

Atticic (-siz), v. t.; Atticical (sizd); Attiticizing (-siz'lng). [Gr. attacker.] To make conformable to the language, customs, etc., of Attica.

attan'ust'er, a'tor, n. An at-] att'ter-rate (fit'ēr-st), v. t. [It.

language, customs, etc., of Attica.

attan'uat'or, -x'tor, n. An attername. the continuation of the custom attername. The custom attername. The custom attername attername. Land + ferra earth. To fill up with alluvium or attername. A kind of ragout attername. A kind of ragout atterlothe, n. [AS. ātoriāāe, atterlothe, n. [AS. atternament.] [Os. aterminer, L. atterninament.] [Os. aterminer, L. atterninament.] [As. atternament.] [

retainer of clients. The attorney at law answers to the proattice on the first construction of the proattice of the first construction of touch.] Contiguous. Mos. a total (a.to'la). Var of a tintures. at tintures. A tol'ent a tol'ent

at tor ney-ship, n. See -ship.
at trac'tiv. Attractive. R. Sp. attrac'tive, n. That which attracture. FATTORNEY. attractive, n. That which attracture. Attractive. To return. Obs. attraction. To return. Obs.
attract. n. [Cf. L. attractus.] attractor, n. One that attraction, in ph., charms. Obs.
attract. attract or, n. [Cf. L. attractus.] attract. attract or, n. One that attraction, in ph., charms. Obs. catch; a (L. ad) + trappe trap.

See TRAP (for game.). To en. attourne, that transport and account of the properties of the theory of attraction. Scattering to the traction of the theory of attraction. The traction at traction of the traction at traction of the traction of traction of the traction o

At'11-cize (&t'1-siz), v. i. 1. To side with the Athenians.

2. To use the Attic idiom or style; to conform to the customs or modes of thought of the Athenians.

attic order. Arch. An order, as of pilasters, adorning the front of an attic.

attic story. 1. The space inclosed by the attic; hence, the top story. See ATTIC, n., 1.

2. The head. Humorous.

At'11-cuz (&t'1-kūz), n. [L.] Lit., Attic; — masc. prop. name. Hence: a Addison; — a name given by Pope in his Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot, which forms the "Prologue to the Satires." b George Faulkner (d. 1775); —so called by Lord Chesterfield in a celebrated series of ironical letters. C Richard Heber; —so characterized by Dibdin in his

Lord Chesterfield in a celebrated series of ironical letters. c Richard Heber;—so characterized by Dibdin in his Bibliomania, or Book Madness."

At'ti-dæ (-dē), n. pl. [NL: cf. L. Attus, a surname for persons who walk on the tips of their shoes, Gr. atter to move rapidly.] Zoöl. A family of stout, short-legged spiders with large eyes and great power of jumping; the jumping spiders. They do not spin webs to catch their prey.—at'tid (ât'id), n. & a.

at-tire' (ā-tir'), v. t.; AT-TIRED' (-tird'); AT-TIRING (-tir') Ing). [ME. attern, OF. attirer; a (L. ad) + F. tire rank, order, row; of uncertain origin: cf. AS. tir glory, OHG. ziari, G. zier, ornament. Cf. TIRE headdress.] 1. To equip; set in order; dispose. Obs.

2. To dress; array; adorn; esp., to clothe with elegant or splendid garments.

Einely attired in a rohe of white.

Shak.

or splendid garments.

Einely attired in a robe of white.

Shak.

With the linen miter shall he be attired. Lev xvi. 4.

at-tire', n. 1. Equipment; outfit. Obs.

2. Dress; clothes; anything which dresses or adorns; esp., ornamental clothing. "Earth in her rich attire." Milton.

Til put myself in poor and mean attire.

Shak.

Can a maid forget her ornaments, or a bride her dire. ii. 32.

3. A dress; a garment; a headdress; an ornament;—nsually in pl. Obs.

Miss Burney.
4. The andlers, or antlers and scalp, of a stag or buck.
5. Bot. The andreecium and gynecium in a flower. Obs.
at-tire/ment (-měnt), n. [Cf. OF. atirement.] Attire; adorument.

adornment.

At'tis (at'Is), n. [L. Attis, Gr. Attis.] Myth. A Phrygian god of vegetation and young life, the counterpart of the Semitic Adonis. He was beloved of the goddess Cybele. According to one story he was slain by a boar, as was Adonis; according to another he died from loss of blood following self-mutilation. From his blood sprang violets. His death and resurrection were annually celebrated at a spring festival. See Cybele; cf. Adonis.

spring festival. See Cybelle; cf. Adonis.

atti-tude (atti-tud), n. [F. attitude, It. attitudine, LL. aptitudo, fr. L. aptus suited, fitted. Cf. Aptivide.]

1. Paint.

& Sculp. The posture, action, or disposition of a figure.

2. The posture or position of a person, an animal, or sometimes an inanimate object, or the manner in which the
parts of the body are disposed; position assumed or studied
to serve a purpose; as, a threatening attitude; an attitude
of entreaty.

to serve a purpose; as, a threatening altitude; an attitude of entreaty.

3. Position or bearing as indicating action, feeling, or mood; as, in times of trouble let a nation preserve a firm attitude; one's mental altitude in respect to religion.

The attitude of the country was rapidly changing. J. R. Green.

The attitude of the country was rapidly changing. J. R. Green. Syn. — See POSITION.

at'ti-tu'di-nal (at't-tū'di'-nā'l), a. Relating to attitude.

at'ti-tu'di-na'l-an (-nā'l-ān'), n. One who attitudinizes;

a posture maker. — at'ti-tu'di-na'l-an-ism (-la'm), n.

at'ti-tu'di-nize (-tū'di'-niz), r. i.; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'INO (-nīz'nig). To assume or practice attitudes; to strike an attitude; to pose for effect. — at'ti-tu'di-niz'er (-te'r).

Maria, who is the most picturesque figure, was put to attitudinize attendam. More.

In every line that he wrote Cicero was attitudinizing for posterity, or reflecting on the effect of his conduct upon his interests or his reputation.

In every line that he wrote Cicero was attinulinizing for posterity, or reflecting on the effect of his conduct upon his interests or his reputation.

\*\*Evaluation\*\*

\*\*At'(10 At'(1), n. Mining.\*\*

\*\*Riving At'(1), n. Mining.\*\*

\*\*Riving At'(1), n. Mining.\*\*

\*\*Riving At'(1), n. Mining.\*\*

\*\*Riving Attinumer.\*\*

\*\*Attorn' (Attinumer.\*\*

\*\*And will have no attorney but myself.\*

\*\*And will have no attorney but myself.\*

\*\*Attorn' (Attinumer.\*\*

curator of the civilians, to the solicitor in chancery, and to the proctor in the ecclesiastical and admiralty courts, and all of these are comprehended under the more general term lawyer. In Great Britain, and in some States of the United States, attorneys are distinguished from compsions, or in England barristers, in that the business of the former is to carry on the practical and formal parts of the suit and of the latter to plead or argue causes in open court. In many States of the United States, however, no such distinction exists. In England, by the Judicature Act of 1873 the title attorney was abolished, and attorneys at law were denominated solicitors. Cf. ADVOCATE, 1
attor/mey-gen/or-al (a-th/n-1-jen/e--l), n.; pl. ATTORNEY-GENERALS OF ATTORNEYS-GENERALL Law. The chief law officer of the state, empowered to act in all litigation in

attor/ney-gen'er-al (&tûr'nf-jēn'ēr-āl), n.; pl. Attorney-gen'er-al (&tûr'nf-jēn'ēr-āl), n.; pl. Attorney-genger of the state, empowered to act in all litigation in which the law-executing power is a party, and to advise the supreme executive whenever required.

attorn'ment (&tûrn'mēnt), n. [OF. atornement. See Attorn'ment (&tûrn'mēnt), n. [OF. atornement. See Attorn'ment (&tûrn'mēnt), n. [OF. atornement. See Attorn'ment (attorn'ment), n. [OF. atornement. See Attorn'en.] 1. Aturning over or assigning; assignment. Rare. 2. Law. Act of a feudatory, vassal, or tenant, by which he consents, upon the alienation of an estate, to receive a new lord or superior, and transfers to him his homage and service; the agreement or acknowledgment by a tenant that he holds his tenement of a new person as landlord; hence, in bailments, the acknowledgment by a bailee that he holds the property on behalf of a new party. An attornment acts as an estoppel to prevent the one attorning from denying the title of the one to whom he attorns.

attact'(&trākt'), v. t.; Attract'Ed. Attract'alor. [L. attractus, p. p. of attrahere; ad+trahere to draw. See TRACE, v. t.] 1. To draw or draw in, as by suction; specif., to inhale. Obs.

2. To draw to, or cause to tend to; esp., to cause to approach, adhere, or combine; or to cause to resist divulsion, separation, or decomposition; to act upon by attraction.

All bodies and all parts of bodies mutually attract themselves and one another.

3. To draw by influence of a moral or emotional kind; to engage on fix as the wind attraction.

and one another.

3. To draw by influence of a moral or emotional kind; to engage or fix, as the mind, attention, etc.; to invite or allure; as, to attract admirers.

Attracted by thy beauty still to gaze.

Syn.—Draw, allure, invite, entice, influence.
attracted-disk electrometer, an electrometer in which the attraction is determined between a metal plate and a disk suspended just above and parallel to it. Of. BALANCE ELECTROMETER.

attracted.disk electrometer, an electrometer in which The attraction is determined between a metal plate and a disk suspended just above and parallel toit. Cf. BALANCE ELECTROMETER. (3-trāk/shūn), n. [L. altractio: cf. F. altraction.] 1. Act, process, property, or power of attracting.

2. Physics. A force acting mutually between particles of matter tending to draw them together and resisting their separation. See Force. Of the various forms of attraction, gravilation acts universally and varies with the inverse square of the intervening distance; magnetic and electrical attraction are of limited sensible range and polar in action; chemical affinity, and cohesion and adhesion (of which capillarity is a form), act only at insensible distances. Syn.—Allurement, enticement, charm. attraction of composition, Chem., chemical affinity. Obs.

attraction sphere. 1. Zoöl. a The central mass of the aster in mitoticcell division; centrosphere. b Less often, the mass of archoplasm left by the aster in the resting cell. Z. Bol. A small body situated on or near the nucleus in the cells of some of the lower plants, consisting of two centrospheres containing centrosomes. It exercises an important function in mitosis.

attractive (4vi), a. [C. F. attractif.] Having the power or quality of attracting; as, the attractive force of bodies. Sir I. Newton. "Attractive graces." Milton.—attractive-(4vi), a. [C. F. tatractive lawwing.

attra-hent (attra-hent), a. [L. attrahens, p. pr. of attra-here. See Attract, v. l.] Attracting, [L. attrahens, p. pr. of attra-hent, m. 1. That which attracts, as a magnet.

The motion of the steel to its attrahens. Glanvill.

2. Med. A substance which, by irritating the surface, excites action in the part to which it is applied, as any bilstering agent; a sinapism.

attribute (ātrībūt; see note below), v. t.; Attraher. En (ātrībutere; ad + tribuere to bestow. See TRIEUTE.] To ascribe; to consider, give, or bestow (something) as due or appropriate to; to refer, as an effect to a cause; to impute; to assig

performer. Stak.

Syn.— See REFER.

Byn.— See Suide to Pron., § 81.

at'tri-bute (&t'ri-būt), n. [L. attributum: cf. F. attribut.]

1. That which is attributed; a quality considered as belonging to, or inherent in, a person or thing; an essential or necessary property or characteristic.

But mercy is shove this sceptered sway; ...

It is an attribute to God himself. Shak.

2. Reputation. Poetic. Shak.

3. Paint & Sculp. A conventional symbol of office, character, or identity, added to any particular figure; as, a club is the attribute of Hercules.

4. Gram. A word denoting an attribute or quality; an attributive adjunct, as an adjective or adjective phrase, etc.

5. Logic. Any quality or characteristic (as of quantity or relation) which may be predicated of some subject; specif., such a quality or characteristic as belongs to the subject essentially or necessarily; — opposed to accident.

attor/neyship, n. See-Sur.— attrac/tw. Attractive. R. Sp.

6. Metaph. A necessary quality of substance, whether material or spiritual. In Spinoza's philosophy, attribute is that which the mind perceives as constituting the essence of substance. The one divine substance may have an infinite number of attributes, but only extension and thought are known to us. (See Spinozism.)

Syn.—See quality.

Syn.—See quality.

attribution.] Act of attributing; also, that which is ascribed or attributed; an ascribed quality or character.

So far at least as attributions that can be called in any way certain, or even probable, are concerned.

Saintsbury.

attributing; pertaining to, or of the nature of, an attribute; expressing or assigning an attribute. Specif.: Gram. Designating an adjective or other adjunct word when standing with its qualified noun to denote the qualification as assumed instead of predicated, as in, yellow gold, the village school;—distinguished from a predicate or predicative adjective, etc., as in, gold is yellow. See preports. a.

2. Of an attributed or assigned nature or origin. Rare.—attributive, n. Gram. An attributive word; esp., a modifying word joined to a noun; an adjective or adjective equivalent.

attrite (%-trit), a. [L. attribu.], p. p. of atterer; ad + terest or the See preports.]

equivalent.

attritiv' (\( \frac{1}{4}\text{-trit}v' \)), \( a. \] [L. \( attritus, \text{ p. p. of } \) atterere; \( ad + \text{terere to rub.} \) See TRITE. ]

1. Rubbed; worn by friction.

tevere to rub. See TRITE.] 1. Rubbed; worn by friction.
Obs. or R.
2. Theol. Having attrition; — opposed to contrite.
at-tri/tion (ā-trish'ān), n. [L. attritio: cf. F. attrition.]
1. Act of rubbing together; friction; act of wearing, or state of being worn; a place worn by friction; abrasion.
Effected by attrition of the inward stomach. Arbuthnot.
2. Theol. Grief for sin arising only from fear of punishment or feelings of shame. See contrition.
Attrition, the servile fear of one who deplores sin from the dread of hell.
Syn.—See contrition.
at-trifus (ā-trifus), n. [L., a rubbing against. See Attritus (ā-trifus), n. [L., a rubbing against. See Attritus (ā-trifus), n. [L., a rubbing against. See Attritus (ā-trifus), n. [L.] To tune or put in tune; to make melodious or harmonious; to adjust to, or use with, the right pitch or tone; specif., in Physics, to bring into syntony; as, to altune the voice to a harp.
2. To arrange fitly; to make accordant.

Wake to energy each social aim,
Wake to energy each social aim, the right furned spontaneous to the will of Jove. Beattie.
at-tune/ment, n. An attuning; specif., Physics, syntony.

Wake to energy each social aim, Attune'ment, n. An attuning; specif., Physics, syntony.

at-tune'ment, n. An attuning; specif., Physics, syntony.

atwain' (â-twān'), adv. [a-on + twain.] In twain; asunder. Obs. or Poetic. 'Cuts atwain the knots.' Tennyson.

atweon' (â-twēn'), adv. or prep. [Cf. Between.] Between. Archaic.

At'wood's ma-chine' (āt'wŏōdz). Physics. A device for demonstrating the laws of falling bodies, invented by George Atwood (176-1801), an English mathematician. It consists essentially of a nearly frictionless wheel which carries a cord with equal weights suspended from its ends. When a small additional weight is applied at one end of the cord, the resulting acceleration in downward motion is inte same ratio as that of bodies falling freely through space under the influence of gravitation; and when the added weight is detached, as by a ring, the motion of the original weights continues at the rate reached under the influence of the added weight.

a-typ'ic (ā-tip'ik) | a. [See A-not.] That has no type; a-typ'i-cal-(i-käl) devoid of typical character; irregular; unlike the type. — a-typ'ical-ly, adv.

ij au'hade' (5'bàd'), n. [F.] A piece of music to be performed or sung at dawn; an open-air morning serenade; hence, any morning concert; — now sometimes applied to a lyric piece suggestive of morning.

The crowing cock

Sang his aubade with lusty voice and clear. Longfellow. au'ourn (6'būrn), a. [ME. auburne blonde, Of. alborne, auborne, fr. Li. alburnus whitish, fr. L. albus white.]

1. Flaxen-colored. Obs.

2. Reddish brown.

His auburn locks on either shoulder flowed. Dryden.

Au'bus 60' fine

His auburn locks on either shoulder flowed. Dryden.

Au'bus'son' (ö'bü'sön'), n., or Aubusson carpet. A
kind of tapestry carpet made by hand, in one piece, of fine
material, and in elegant designs and colors;—so called
from its place of manufacture, Aubusson, France.

Au'cas'sin' and Ni'co'lette' (ö'kà'sān', nē'kō'lēt'). [F.] A
pair of devoted lovers in the Old French romance (13th
century) "Aucassin et Nicolette." The romance is written
in alternating passages of prose and verse, and describes
the trials and ultimate felicity of the lovers.

auc'tion (ôk'shữn), n. [L. auctio, lit., an increasing, fr. L. augere, auctum, to increase. See Augment.] 1. A public sale of property to the highest bidder, as where successive increased bids are made, esp. such a sale by a person licensed and authorized for the purpose. In Scotland and northern England called a roup; in the United States locally called a vendue. Cf. by inch of candle, under INCH;

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northern England called a roup; in the United States locally called a vendue. Cf. by inch of candle, under INCH; DUTCH AUCTION.

To the United States, the more prevalent expression is "to sell, or put up, at auction;" in England, "to sell by auction;" "to put up to auction."

2. The things sold or put up at auction. Obs.

3. Increase; growth. A Latinism. Obs.

Ask you why Phryne the whole auction buys? Pope. auc'tion. \*\*e.\* I. Cauctionarius.] Of or pertaining to an auction. Rare.

With auctionary hammer in thy hand. Dryden. auc'tion-eer' (ok'shin-ēr'), n. A person who sells or makes a busineas of selling by auction. Before the goods are knocked down auctioneers are agents only for the seller; atterwards they become agents for the buyer also. auc'tion-eer', v. t. To sell by auction: to auction. auction. author pitch. Cards. A game, resembling seven-up, in which the other players make bids to the eldest hand for the privilege of determining the trump suit by "pitching" or leading a card of the suit chosen.

Au'cu'ba (ô'kh-bà), n. [NL., prob. of Jap. origin; cf. Jap. aoba green leaves, aoi, aoku, green.] Bot. A small genus of East Asiatic cornaceous shrubs, the species of which, esp. A. 'aponica, are cultivated in Europe and America for their handsome yellow-mottled foliage, showy flowers, and ornamental red berries. Also [L.C.], a plant of this genus. au-da'cious (ô-dā'shīs), a. [F. audacieux, fr. L. audacia audacity, fr. audac, -acis, bold, fr. audere to dare.]

1. Daring; spirited; adventurous.

As in a cloudy chair, ascending rides \*\*
\*\*Audacious\*\* (hands and server party in wholent; sold in wickedness; presumptuous; brazenly impudent; bold in wickedness; presumptuous; brazenly impudent; bold in wickedness; presumptuous; brazenly impudent;

As in a cloudy chair, ascending rides Milton.

2. Contemning the restraints of law, religion, or decorum; bold in wickedness; presumptuous; brazenly impudent; insolent. "Audacious traitor." Stak. "Such audacious neighborhood." Milton.

3. Committed with, or proceeding from, daring effrontery or contempt of law, morality, or decorum. "Audacious cruelty." "Audacious prate." "Audacious Shak.

4. Inspiring audacity. "Audacious ale." Fletcher. Rare.—au-da'cious-ly, adv.—au-da'cious-ness, n. audaci-ty (6-däs'-tt), n. 1. Quality or state of being audacious; audaciousness.

The freedom and audacity necessary in the commerce of men. Tatler.

With the most arrowant audacity. Joye.

audacious; audaciousness.

The freedom and audacity necessary in the commerce of men.

With the most arrogant audacity.

2. Something audacious, as an act or person. Rare.

Syn. — Impertinence, sauciness, impudence, presumption, assurance, hardinood, shamelessness, insolence.—

AUDACITY, EFFRONTENY agree in the idea of undue boldness in speech or behavior. AUDACITY, as here compared, implies bold and open disregard of convention, decorum, or moral restraint; EFFRONTENY is shamelessness and impudent audacity. See officious, arrogant for morive. W. Pater.

The dramatist... turned the odious and ridiculous parts, assigned by the original author to the British, against the Yankees themselves. There is a quiet effrontery in this that is of a rare and peculiar character.

Au'dhum-la (ou'thōom-la), n. [Icel. Auðumla.] Norse Myth. The cow, formed from frost, that nourished Ymir with four streams of milk, and licked out of the salty frost stones a being, Buri, who was the progenitor of the gods. au'dl-blo (ô'dl-bl), a. [Lt. audibilis, fr. L. audier, au-dium, to hear: of, Gr. aicsu to hear, Skr. avis evidently. Cf. obedient.] Capable of being heard; actually heard; as, an audible voice or whisper.— au'dl-blu'tty (-blu'tt), au'dl-ble-ness, n.—au'dl-bly (-bli), adv.

Au'dl-ble-ness, n.—au'dl-bly (-bli), ad

au'di-ent (ô'dī-ēnt), a. [L. audiens, p. pr.] Listening; paying attention; as, audient souls, Mrs. Browning.
au'di-ent, n. A hearer; specif.: Eccl. Hist. a. In the early church, a member of the first class of unbaptized catechumens, who was permitted to hear the sermon, but not the holy mysteries. b. In the early Eastern Church, a penitent of the second class, who was permitted to stand in the narthex while the catechumens were present, and withdrew with them. See Penitent.
au'dilo (ô'dīl), n. [L. audire to hear.] Psychol. One whose thoughts take the form of mental sounds or of internal discourse rather than of visual or motor images. Cf. Motile, Visuallies.
au'di-om'e-ter (ô'dǐ-ōm'ē-tēr), n. [L. audire to hear + -meter.] Acous. An instrument by which the power of hearing, or the audibility or intensity of sounds, can be measured.— au'dī-om'e-try (-tīl), n.
au'dī-phone (ô'dī-fōn), n. [L. audire to hear + Gr. φωνή sound.] An instrument consisting of a metallic diaphragm, or plate, which, placed against the teeth, conveys sound vibrations to the auditory nerve and enables the deaf to hear more or less distinctly; a dentiphone. au'dīt (ô'dīt), n. [L. audires a hearing. Obs.

He appeals to a high audic.

An examination and authentication of accounts, with witnesses, vouchers, etc.; a rendering and settling of accounts.

The result of such an examination, or au account as adjusted by auditors; final statement of account.

Yet I can make my audir up.

Balance paid or payable at a settlement of account; hence, revenue; receipts. Obs.

It [a little brook] paid to its common audit no more than the revenues of a little cloud.

Balance audit, v. L.; AU'DIT-ED; AU'DIT-ING. 1. To examine and au'di-ent (ô'di-ent), a. [L. audiens, p. pr.] Listening; paying attention; as, audient souls. Mrs. Browning.

hence, revenue; receipts. Obs.

It a little brookly paid to its common audit no more than the revenues of a little cloud.

5. — ADDIT ALE.

au'dit, v. i. AU'DIT-ED; AU'DIT-ING. 1. To examine and adjust, as an account or accounts; as, to audit the accounts of a treasurer, or of parties to a suit pending in court.

2. To rockon; estimate. Obs. Fuller.

au'dit, v. i. 1. To draw up or present an account. Obs.

au'dit, v. i. 1. To draw up or present an accounts.

audit ale. A kind of ale brewed at the English universities, orig. for the day of audit.

au'dit que-re'la (6-di't'a kwē-rē'la). [L., the complain having been heard.] Lav. A common-law writ lying for a party against whom judgment is recovered, but to whom facts constituting a good basis for discharge have subsequently accrued or become possible which could not have been availed of to prevent such judgment. The audita querela is in effect an independent action. The same relief is now often granted upon motion, and the writ is therefore disused or abolished in some States of the United States, and by Ord. XLII. r. 27 in Great Britain.

au-di'tion (6-di'sh'kin), n. [L. auditio: cf. F. audition.]

1. Act of hearing or listening; experience of auditory sensation; hearing.

Audition may be active or passive; hence the difference between listening and simply hearing experience of auditory.

au'di-tive (6'di-tiv), a. [Cf. F. auditif.] Auditory.

au'di-tive (6'di-tiv), a. [Cf. F. auditor, F. auditeur, L. auditor, fr. audire. See Audiele. a.] 1. A hearer or listener.

2. A person appointed and authorized to audit or examine

Leaver, i. auatre. See Audibele, a.] 1. A hearer or listener.

2. A person appointed and authorized to audit or examine an account or accounts, compare charges with vouchers, examine parties and witnesses, allow or reject charges, and state the balance. Auditors are usually employed for the official examination of public accounts as well as those of large corporations, banks, societies, estates, etc.

3. A disciple; a catechumen; an audient.

The elect were a class above the auditors or novices. G. P. Fisher.

4. One who hears judicially; specif.: a The presiding official of the Court of Audience. Eng. b The presiding official of a court of inquiry in criminal cases in various European countries.

C A judicial assessor to courts-martial in some countries.

countries.

au'di-to'ri-al (ô'd'-tō'ri-al), a. 1. Auditory. Rare.

2. Of or pertaining to an audit or an auditor.

au'di-to'ri-um (-tō'ri-um), n.; pl. E. RIUMS (-ri-umz), L.

RIA (-ri-a). [L. See AUDITORY, n.] The part of a church, theater, or other public building, assigned to the audience. In ancient churches the auditorium was the nave, where hearers stood to be instructed; in monasteries it was an apartment for the reception of strangers.

General (a'tòc-ā), n. pl. Among the Maoris and Tongans, supernatural beings or extranstural powers; spirits, gods, ordemons.
A'tum (a'tōom). Var. of TUM.
a-tum' ble, adv. Tumbling.
atuc. + ATWO.
A-tu'ri-a. n. Geol. A subdivision of the marine Oligocene in Oregon.

sion of the main oregon.

in alternating passages of prose and verse, and describes the trials and ultimate felicity of the lovers.

attrib'u-tit. Attributive. Ref.
attrib'u-tit. Attributive. Ref.

attrib'u-tit. Attributive. Ref.

attrib'u-tit. Attributive. Ref.

To sadden. Ohs.

attrib' n. t. [F. attrister.]

To sadden. Ohs.

attrib' ones, a. See -KES.

attrib' tive (a'-tri'tiv), a. Causing attrition. Obs.

attrib' too ('-tor), n. One that wers down or rubs away. Rare.

at'tu-tive. (a'-tri'tiv), a. Causing attribution. Obs.

attrib' too ('-tor), n. One that wers down or rubs away. Rare.

at'tu-tive. (a'-tri'tiv), a. Causing attribution.

at'tive. (a'-tri'tiv), a. Causing attribution. Obs.

at-wand. Obs. pret. of a'-twind.

attribution. Obs.

at-wand. Obs. pret. of a'-twind.

attribution. Obs.

at-wand. Obs. pret. of a'-twind.

atward. Obs.

atward. Obs. pret. of a'-twind.

atward. Obs. pret. of a'-twind.

atward. Obs.

atward. Obs. pret. of a'-twind.

atward. Obs. pret. of a'-twind.

atward. Obs.

atward. Obs.

atward. Obs. pret. of a'-twind.

atward. Obs. pret. of a'-twind.

atward. Obs.

atward. Vi. i. [ME. at., AS.

obs. atward. Obs.

atward. Obs.

atward. Obs.

atward. Obs.

atward. Obs.

atward. Obs.

atward. Obs.

atward. Obs.

atward. Obs.

atward. Obs.

atward. Obs.

atward. Obs.

atward. Obs.

atward. Obs.

atward. Obs.

atward. Obs.

atwar WIND. At'ys (at'is). [L., fr. Gr. Atus.] Var. of Attis.

atyse, † ATTICE
au. † AWE, OWE.
au. († AWE, OWE.
au. (\*). \*\*ETTICE & ALLA.
au. (\*). \*\*ETTICE & ALLA.
au. (\*). \*\*Abbr. Aunes, or
French ells; \*\*Chem. (no period,
Aubr. American Unitarian Association
aualie. † AVALE.
aula. \*\*AVALE.
aualie. † AVALE.
aula. (\*\*Gr. \*\*Gr. \*\*Gr auale. + AVALE.
auale. + AVALE.
auan'it (6-8n/tik). a. (Gr.
auan'it (6-8n/tik). a. (Gr.
auan'it (6-8n/tik). a. (Gr.
auan'it (6-8n/tik). a. (Gr.
au'an'i atrophy.] Atrophic.
a (F.] Law. A resident alien
subject to the droid (3 aubaine.
au'baine' (6'ben'). n. [F.]
Short for DROIT D'AUBAINE.
au'be. [F.] Alb. Obs. or Archaic.
au'bergine' (6'berzh'). n. [F.]
au'bergine' (6'berzh'n.
au'bergine' (6'berzh'n.
au'bergine' (6'berzh'n.
An inskeden.
au'bergine' (6'berzh'n.
An inskeden.
au'bergine' (6'berzh'n.
au'berg

An'brey (δ'bri), n. [F. Aubri, fr. G. Alberich; cf. G. alp incubus (orig. elf), and reich rich, OHG. rihhi rich, powerful.] Lit., elf ruler; — masc. prop. name. F. Aubri (δ'bre'); lit. Aberico (äl'berich), a. U. G. Abbr. Anno Urbis Conditæ, or Ab Urbe Conditæ. (L.) Au-ca'ni-an (δ-kā'ny-dn), a. Araucanian. Au-che'ni-a (δ-kā'ny-dn), n. [NL., fr. Gr. au/xθνιον, fr. au/xβν neck.] Zööl. The part of the neck nearest he back. auche'elich (ka'lkt; δx'-), n. [Scot. auche'elich+ (prob.) lot.] See MASUBE. aucht (δxt), n. Scot. var. of Aught, Eight, E wise.

| au cou'rant' (5 koö'rän').
|F.] Lit., in or with the current;
| hence, in thorough familiarity or acquaintance; well-informed; up to date.
| auc'tary, n. [L. auctarium.]
| Addition; augmentation. Obs.
| aucthor, aucthoritle. † Au| THOR, AUTHORITY.
| auc'twe (0k'ttv), a. [L. auc| tus, p. p. of augrer to grow.]
| Increasing; growing. Obs.

auctoryte, auctoure, auctrice.

awid:tory (6'd1-to-ri), a. [L. awidtorius.] 1. Of or pertaining to hearing or the sense or organs of hearing. taining to hearing or the sense or organs of hearing.

| auc'tor (ok'tor), n. [L.] Civil |
| Law. An author or source of a right or title, as evendor or an assignor a principal. |
| auc'tor (a. A. UTHO A. U And an (6 dt.4m). Var. of And the Var. of And the Vita. (6 dt.4m). Var. of I. t. d.) n. (NL. after Urbain Audibert (1789-1846). French botanist.] Syn. of Ramona. and dt.bl. Audible. Ref. Sp. and dt.ble. Audible. Ref. Sp. and dt.ble. of Sp. of Ramona. of the Manager of Sp. of Common for a formal reception or hearing. audience court. See COURT of ACTIENCE. and denceron. O. Eng. Law. I. audience of Chancery. I. audiencery. II. audiencery. II. audiencery. II. audiencery. II. audiencery. III. audiencery. auctoryte, auctorre, tauthor, auctore, tauthoryte, auctorre, tauthor, auctore, tauthor, auctore, aucto 2. Belonging to an auditorium.

auditory aphasis, word deafness.—a. canal, Anat., the tube from the external opening of the ear to the tympanic membrane. See EAR.—a. impressiveness, Phon., sonority.—a. meatus, Anat., either of two passages of the ear. The external auditory meatus leads from the external opening to the tympanic membrane; the internal is a short canal by which the acoustic and facial nerves leave the cranial cavity. Also applied to the openings of these canals on the external and internal surface of the skull. See EAR.—a. nerve, Anat., the special nerve of hearing, passing from the medulla through the internal auditory meatus to the membranous labyrinth of the ear. The auditory nerves are the eighth pair of cranial nerves, in old nomenclature the portio modils of the seventh pair. See EAR.—a. tentacle. Zoöl. = TENTACULCCYST.

portio mollis of the seventh pair. See EAR.—a. tentacle.

Zoöl. = TENTACULOCYST.

BY'dl-to-ry (ô'dl-tō-r'), n. [L. auditorium.]

1. An assembly of hearers; an audience.

Wycliffe.

His naked auditory, squatted on the ground like apes, listened in wonder and awe.

2. An auditorium.

Udall.

sembly of hearers; an audience.

His naked auditory, squatted on the ground like apes, listened in wonder and awe.

2. An auditorium.

3. A lecture room; a school (of philosophy).

Au'drey (8'dr'l), n. In Shakespeare's "As You Like It," a country wench keeping company with Touchstone.

Au'er-hach's Plex'us (ou'er-baxs). [After Leopold Auerbach's Ou'er-baxs). [After Leopold Auerb

aught foil. A first with a cutting edge of black has that of an auger shell. A gastropod shell of the genus Terebra or allied genus;—so called from the long spiral form.

auger worm. The larva of the goat moth;—so called from its boring in trees. See goat Moth.

auget (6-j&t'; 5'zhā'), augette' (6-j&t'), n. [F. auget, dim. of auge trough, fr. L. adveus hollow.] Mining. A priming tube connecting the charge chamber with the place where the slow match is applied.

aught (6t), n. Also ought. [ME. aught, ought, awiht, AS. āwiht; ā ever + wiht. See AYE ever, WHIT, WIGHT.]

1. Anvihing: any part.

aught (vo, ...

awiht; ā ever + wiht. See Alb

1. Anything; any part.

There tailed not aught of any good thing which the Lord had spoken.

But go, my son, and see if aught be wanting. Addison.

But go, my son, and see if aught be wanting. Addison.

Little have as an aught. In narithmetic, a cipher;

Tennyson.

But go. my son, and see if aught he wanting. Addison.

2. [a naught taken as an aught.] In arithmetic, a cipher; hence, fig., a naught, a nothing. "A naked aught." Tempson.

It was said . . that all Cambridge scholars call the cipher aught ald I oxford scholars call it naught. Maria Edgeworth.

aught (6t), adv. At all; in any degree; to any extent.

au'gite (6'jit), n. [L. augites, Gr. avyirnp, fr. avyi brightness.] Min. An aluminous variety of pyroxene, usually of black or dark green, occurring in igneous rocks, such as basalt; also, sometimes, any pyroxene.—au\_git'ic (6-jit'f'k), a.

au'gi-tite (6'ji-tit), n. [See Augire.] Petrog. A volcanic rock consisting essentially of augite, or augite and magnetite, in a glassy ground mass.

au'gi-to-phy'ric (6'ji-tō-fi'rik), a. [augite, + porphyritic.]

Petrog. Containing augite in the form of porphyritic crys-

Petrog. Containing augite in the form of porphyritic crystals or phenocrysts.

aug\_ment' (ôg\_ment'), v. t.; Aug\_ment'ed; Aug\_ment'ing.

[L. augmentare, fr. augmentum an increase: cf. F. augmenter. See Augment] 1. To enlarge or increase in size, amount, or degree; to swell; to make bigger; as, to augment an army by reënforcements; rain augments a stream; impatience augments an evil. Fortescue. "Their spite still serves His glory to augment." Millon.

2. Gram. To add an augment to.

3. Her. To make an augmentation to (a coat of arms). Sym.— See increase.

As the morning advances, the din of labor augments. Irving. aug\_ment', v. t. To be or become augmented; to increase. As the morning advances, the din of labor augments. Irving. aug\_ment (ôg\_ment), n. [L. augmentum, fr. augment to increase: cf. F. augment. See eke. v.; cf. Author.] 1. Enlargement by addition or extension; increase. Obs. or Archaic.

2. Gram. A vowel prefixed, or a lengthening of the initial vowel, to mark past time, as in Greek and Sanskrit verbs. In Greek, the syllabic augment is an prefixed \*, forming an initial syllable; the temporal augment is an increase of the quantity (time) of an initial vowel, as by changing \*to n. aug\_men-ta'tion\* (ôg'men-ta'shin), n. [Cf. LL. augmentatio, F. augmentation.] 1. Act or process of augmenting; state of being augmented; that which augments.

2. In technical senses: a Her. An additional charge to a coat of arms, given as a mark of honor. b Med. The stage of a disease in which the symptoms continue to increase. c Music. In counterpoint and fugue, a repetition of the subject in tones of twice the original length. See also mumber of parts;—also called multiplication. e Scots Law. Increase of stipend obtained by a parish minister by an action (process of augmentation) in the Court of Teinds against the titulars and heritors. f [cap.] With the:—The Augmentation Court (see below).

Syn.—The The augments See CHAIN.—a. of the moon's diameter, increase of the moon's apparent diameter as it approaches the zenith.

Augm

sion, addition.

augmentation of a chai: Mech., the increasing of the number of its working parts. See chain.—a. of the moon's diameter, increase of the moon's apparent diameter as it approaches the zenith.

Augmentation Gourt. Eng. Hist. A court established by Stat. 27 Hen. Vill. c. 21 (1536) to determine controversies connected with suppression of the monasteries, by which the crown revenues were largely augmented. It was dissolved by 1 Mary s. 2. c. 10 (1532) and its records filed in the Augmentation Office. Elizabeth reconvened it in 1558.

augment'a-tive (6g-men'ta-tiv), a. [Cf. F. augmentatif.] Having the quality or power of augmenting; expressing augmentation.—augment'a-tively, adv.

augment'a-tive. Gram. A word which expresses with augmented force the idea of the term from which it is derived, or a suffix or other element used in forming such a word; as, dullard, one very dull. Opposed to diminutive.

augmented force the idea of the term from which it is derived, or a suffix or other element used in forming such a word; as, dullard, one very dull. Opposed to diminutive.

augmented interval. Music. See Interval. 6.—2. latitude in Mercator's projection, a parallel of latitude having its distance from the equator increased in the same proportion that the meridians (which are drawn parallel to each other) have been separated from their proper places. This is necessary to enable a rhumb line (or loxodromic curve) to be correctly represented on the chart as a straight line.—a. triad. See under Trand. 2.

Auggs'burg, or Augus'tan, Con-fes'sion (ouks'bōor 6-gus'tan). A statement of faith drawn up by Melanchthon at Augsburg (Lat. Augusta Vindelicorum), and enbodying Luther's views. It was presented at the Diet of Augsburg, June 25, 1530, as the creed of the Lutheran Church, and was adopted and signed by 7 German princes, including 3 electors, and by represented at the Diet of Augsburg, June 25, 1530, as the creed of the Lutheran Church, and was adopted and signed by 7 German princes, including 3 electors, and by

2. One who foretells events by omens; ε soothsayer; a diviner; a prophet.

Augur of ill, whose tongue was never found Without a priestly curse or boding sound.

Pu'gur, v. t.; Au'gunzo (δ'gūrd); Au'gun-ing. [L. au-gurari: cf. F. augurer.] 1. To predict or foreiell, as from signs or omens; to betoken; portend; presage; infer.

It seems to augur gentus.

Scott.

I augur everything from the approbation the proposal has met with.

Sir J. Herschel.

m the approbation the proposal has met Sir J. Herschel.

[Gr Min. Petrog. Porphyr' (0 jit'o-fir'), n. Petrog. Porphyr' with augite phose of the process of t

2. To inaugurate. Rare. Latimer. Syn. - Predict, forebode, betoken, portend, presage, prognosticate, prophesy, forewarn. See FORETELL. au/gur (6/gur), v. i. 1. To make an augury; to conjecture

2. To inaugurate. Rare.

Syn. — Predict, forebode, betoken, portend, presage, prognosticate, prophesy, forewarn. See forettell.

au'gur (6'gūr), v. i. 1. To make an augury; to conjecture from signs or omens; prognosticate; foreshow. Shak.

My auguring mind assures the same success. Dryden.

To anticipate, to foretell, or to indicate a favorable or an unfavorable issue; — with well or ill; as, it augurs well. Followed by for or of.

au'gural (6'gūr), a. [L. auguralis.] Of or pert. to augurs or augury; ominous; significant; as, an augural staff; augural books. "Portents augural." The office of an augur.

au'gury (-rf), n.; pl. -ries (-rfz). [L. auguriner of. OF. augurie.] 1. Art or practice of foretelling events by auspices or omens; divination. See Augur.

2. An omen; prediction; prognostication; indication of the future; presage.

From their flight strange auguries she drew. Drayton. Heresigned himself . . . with a docility that gave little augury of his future greatness. Prescott.

3. A rite, eermony, or observation of an augur.

au-gust' (6-gūst'), a. [L. augustus; of. augere to increase; in the language of religion, to honor by offerings: of. Faugusts. See Augursts." Prognation and reverence; having an aspect of solemn dignity or grandeur; sublime; majestic; also, having exalted birth, character, state, or authority. "August in visage." Dryden. "Forms august." Pope. "To shed that august blood." Macaulay.

So beautiful and so august a spectacle. Burke. To mingle with a body so august.

Syn. —Grand, magnificent, noble, stately, dignified, imposing, solemn, awful.—Anousr, veneralle, Majssric come into comparison in the sense of imposing. That is august which inspires reverence mingled with admiration or awe; that is venerable place (Goldsming Chief.) (Pope); "At church, with meek and unaffected grace, his looks adorned the venerable place (Goldsming Chief.) (Pope); "At church, with meek and unaffected grace, his looks adorned the venerable place (Goldsming Chief.) (Pope); "At church, with meek and unaffected gr

2. A writer in an Augustan age.

The English Augustine.

August'in. August'ine (0-gūs't\ta; ô'gūs-t\ta; in the U.S., often ô'gūs-t\ta, -usually so for St. Augustine [Gaz.]), n. [L. Augustinus: cf. F. Augustin. Cf. Austin.] 1. Lit., belonging to Augustus; — mase. prop. name. L. Augustinus (ô'gūs-t\ta'nus); F. Augustin (o'gūs-t\ta'nus); F. Augustin (o'gūs-t\ta'nus); F. Augustin (o'gūs-t\ta'nus); Sp. Augustin (o'gūs-t\ta'n); It. Agostino (ô'gūs-t\ta'nus); Sp. Augustin (o'u'gō-s-t\ta'no); G. Augustin (ou'gō-s-t\ta'no); G. Augustin (ou'gō-s-t\ta'no); G. Augustin (ou'gō-s-t\ta'no); H. Augustinian order; an Augustinian.

Au'gus-t\ta'n\ta'-an (ô'g\ta's-t\ta'n-\ta'-an), a. 1. Of or pertaining to St. Augustine, bishop of Hippo in Northern Africa, or his doctrines, esp. the tenets of absolute predestination and the immediate efficacy of grace.

2. Specif., designating any of several orders deriving their name from St. Augustine.

3. Pertaining or adhering to Augustine of Bohemia, the founder of an obscure sect.

Augustinian canons, an order of canons referring its foundation to St. Augustine, prominent after 1100 and formerly very popular in the British Isles, having there in the time of Henry VIII. over four hundred monasteries. The Augustinian canons wore a long cassock under a white rochet which was covered by a black hood or cloak. They lived together, using a common refectory. Called also regular common of St. Augusta Austin Austin Triars, begging hermits, Cookery. With a gratin, or crust | -augur-ty'er (3\ta'\ta'), n. Obs.

Cookery. With a gratin, or crust | -augur-ty'er (3\ta'\ta'), n. Obs.

ander IV. It was introduced into the United States from Ireland in 1790. Also called Austin friers, begging hermits, Cookery. With a gratin, or crust made by browning in the over augure. † AUGER. augurin + ALOGIS.

augrin + AUGER. auguratis. The Lutheran Church. Auguratis + AUGURE.

Augur + AUGURE. auguratis. The Lutheran Church. Auguratis. † AUGURE. augurate. † AUGURE. [L. augustate. + AUGURE. auguratis. ] To augur. Obs. or R.—auguratis. † AUGURE. augure. †

| au-dit' que vo-ca' tus A-pol' | auf'ge-scho' ben ist nicht auflo. [L.] And (if) Apollo hears
when invoked.
Vergil Georgics, IV. 7).
au'di-tress.n. Fem. of AUDITOR.
au-dit'u-al (6-dit'n-al).a. [See
AUDIT.] Aldidory. Rare. au-dit'u-al (8-dit'u-dl), a. [See AUDIT.] Auditory. Rare. au'di-tur, au'di-ture, n. [F. an-ditoire.] An auditory; audience.

OHOME: JAN auditory; audience.
Obs. Scot.
Au dubon's shear wayter (6'doc-bons). [After J. J. Auchbons, American ornithologist.]
See SHARRAR of the
audient of the shear of the shear of the
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audient of the shear of the shear of the
audient of the shear of

au-fer'te ma'lum ex vo'bis.
[L.] Put away evil from among

aun. Abbr. Aunage (Ger., Impression of a book; edition).

| aw' fond' (5'f0x'), [F., lit., at the bottom.] At bottom; fundamentally; essentially.
| aw' formage' (ff0'mazh'), [F.] Lit., in the oven; baked.
| aw' fromage' (ff0'mazh').

[F.] With cheese.
| au' full. + AwFUL.
| aun' Wie' der seh'en (ouf' ve'-der-za'e'n). [G.] Lit., to the seeing again; au revoir; a rive-derci; -a form of farewell.
| aun' full. + ALFIN.
| Aug., or aug. Abbr. Augmentative; augmented; August; August; August; August; August; August; August; Dos. 1. = APGEE, 1, 2.
| 2. = AFSIS, 1.

au'ge-lite (ô'jê-līt), n. [Gr au'yā brightness + lite.] Min. A colorleas or white basic phosphate of aluminium, Al<sub>2</sub>(OH)<sub>3</sub>-PO<sub>4</sub>. Sp. gr. 2.7. au'gend (ô'jênd; ô-lênd'), n. [L. augendum.] See ADDEND. augh (ôk), interj. An exclamation of disgust. Scot. aught (ôkt), n. [AS. Æht, fr. âyan to own.] Property; possession; — often contemptuously of persons. Ohs. or Scot. aught, a. Somewhat; hence, worthy; valiant. Obs. aught. 4. Obs. or Sect. pret. of owe, to own. aught. 4. Obs. or Sect. pret. of owe, to own. Aught. A. Obs. or dial. form of Eight. Aught. a. Obs. or dial. form of Eight. Aught. and av. aught. + lings. lins. an adv. unffx perh. akin to long.] In the least; in any degree. Scot. Au'gl-a (ô'j'-à). Bih.

au'ge-lite (ô'jē-līt), n.

etc. — Augustinian nuns, an order of nuns following the rule of St. Augustinian. — A. rule, a rule for religious communities, adopted by the Augustinian orders, as conforming to the teachings of St. Augustinie, esp. in his 211th letter.

An'gus-tin'-an (8'güs-t'n'-'ān), n. Eocl. Hist. A follower of St. Augustine; specif.: a A member of an Augustinian order. b One who maintains that grace is effectual absolutely and creatively, not relatively and conditionally.

An'gus-tin'-an-ism (-12'm), Au-gus'tin-ism (8-güs't'n-12'm), an' The philosophical and theological doctrines of St. Augustine (Aurelius Augustinus; 354-430 a. D.), called the Christian Plato. He held that God is the highest reality ambodying the superme beauty of which creation is straight likewise relost to view; but in the unredeemed human life sin and misery, brought on by the original sin of Adam, are intenely real. Only through divine grace, mediated through the Church (whose supremacy Augustine upheld against the Donatist), is effected the deliverance of the elect, for whom is reserved eternal beatitude in the vision and love of God in the life to come. The fundamental necessity of grace voucheafed, taught by Augustine philosophical doctrines, Harnack says: "The history of piety and of dogmas in the West was so thoroughly dominated by Augustine from the beginning of the Sin century to the era of the Reformation... that the whole grace for God, unrest in the world, rest in God, beatitude; (2) a second circle includes six ideas: sin, grace through the complex of God, unrest in the world, rest in God, beatitude; (2) a second circle includes six ideas: sin, grace through the first impulse to a study that has become of immense importance for the older of the sacraments, and as means and aim of grace, administrator of the sacraments, and as means and aim of grace, administrator of the sacraments, and as means and aim of grace, administrator of the sacraments, and as means and aim of grace, all like and the sacraments and as means and aim of grace, and ga

PUPFIN, GUILLEMOT, MURRE.

auk'let (6k'let), n. [auk + -let.] Any of several small auks of Simorhynchus and allied genera, of the North Pacific coasts. The crested auklet (S. cristatellus) has when adult a recurved frontal crest. The least auklet (S. pusillus) is the smallest species of auk.

au'la (6'lā), n.; L. pl. Aulle. (-18). [L., court, hall, Gr. au'n.] 21. A hall or large room, as the hall in which annual school examinations are held in Germany.

2. Anat. & Zoöl. The anterior part of the third ventricle of the brain.

au'la ('lan' (6.la'('l'.'An')) a. [L. cu'lc'.'a']

of the brain.

au-la'ri-an (ô-la'r'-an), a. [L. aula hall. Cf. LL. aularis
of a court] Relating to a hall. — n. In English universities, a member of a hall, as distinguished from a collegian.

auld (ôld; äld), a. [See old.] Old. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

Auld Cloot'le (klööt'l; klüt'l), the Devil; — supposed to
allude to his cloven foot.— a. extent. See EXTENT, l.— A.

Horn'le (hōr'nl), the Devil.— a. lang syne (läng sin). a Lit.,
old long since; hence, times long past; the (good) old times.

Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And days of auld lang syne? Scottish Song.

b [can] The famous Scottish song usually attributed to

And days of auld lang smet Scottish Song.

b [cap.] The famous Scottish song usually attributed to Burns, and believed to have been retouched by him.— A Licht, A. Light. Eccl. Hist. a A member of the conservative party in the Church of Scotland in the latter part of the leith century. b Same as BURGHER, n., 2.—A. Rech'(e (rök'l), Edinburgh, from its smoky appearance as seen from a distance; or, according to others, on account of its dirty streets.—A. Robin Gray, in the pathetic Scottish ballad of this name written by Lady Anne Barnard (published anonymously, 1771), the old man whom the heroine, Jeanie,

Ar. 'amal work + Per. dar, used to express the agent.] An agent, factor, or manager; specif., a revenue collector. India.

au'mous (ôImis; ä'mis), n. Alms. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

aumous (ish. A dish for receiving alms. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

aumous (ish. A dish for receiving alms. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

aumous (ish. A dish for receiving alms. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

aumous (ish. A dish for receiving alms. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

aumous (ish. A dish for receiving alms. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

aume (ish. A dish for receiving alms. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

aume (ish. A dish for receiving alms. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

(1.183 m.). It has been superseded by the meter, but survives to a certain extent. The aune usuelle (1.20 m., used in France 1812-34) is legal in Switzerland.

aunt (ant), n. [Of. ante, F. Lante, L. amila father's sister.

Cf. Amm.] 1. The sister of one's father or mother;—

correlative to nephew or niece. Also applied to an uncle's wife. See consanculty a first of the content of endeament to a woman not thus related.

2. An old woman; an old gossip. Obs. Shak.

3. A bawd, or a prostitute. Obs.

4. Formerly in England, among the alumni of Cambridge, Oxford University; among the alumni of Oxford, Cambridge University tion. It is often used in familiarity or affectunity from. It is often used in the southern United States of aged negro women.

Aunt Sally. A puppet head placed on a pole, or a wooden effigy of a woman, usually having a pipe in its mouth; also, a game consisting in trying to break the pipe or to knock the figure down by throwing sticks or balls at it.

au'ra (ô'ra), n.; L. pl. Auræ (-rē). [L., breeze, air, Gr. aipa.] 1. A light breeze. Obs. or R.

2. Any subtle, invisible emanation, effluvium, or exhalation from a substance, as the archanical automaton, is to shirk or substance, is the archanical automaton, is to shirk to the premism which itself is but a mechanical automaton, is to shirk to the premism which itself is but a mechanical automaton. is to shirk

of flowers, etc. To say that consciousness is an aura or epiphenomenon of the organism, which itself is but a mechanical automaton, is to shirk the difficulty, not to face it. James Ward.

3. A supposed emanation or insensible fluid conveying

3. A supposed emanation or insensible fluid conveying meameric and similar influences.

4. Elec. a A supposed electric fluid, emanating from an electrified body, and forming a mass surrounding it, called the electrical atmosphere. See atmosphere, 2. Obs. b A draft, or motion of the air, caused by electric repulsion, as when the air near a charged metallic point is set in motion.

5. Med. The peculiar sensation, as of a light vapor, or cold air, rising from the trunk or limbs towards the head, a premonitory symptom of epilepsy or hysterics.

aufral (67ci), a. [L. aura air.] Of or pertaining to the air or an aura.

air or an aura.

au'ral, a. [L. auris ear.] Of or pertaining to the ear or the sense of hearing; as, aural medicine and surgery.

au-ram'ine (8-ram'in; 8'ra-man'; 184), n. Also-in. [L. aurum gold + E. amine.] An artificial yellow dye derived from diphenyl methane and used in dyeing silk and cotton and in staining paper, etc. It is prepared in different grades marked respectively O. I, II. Auramine G is a similar dye derived from ditolyl methane.

marries to save her parents from want, wrongly believing her lover, Jamie, to be lost at sea.

au'lio (6'fik), a. [L. auticus, Gr. auti

2. A halo, actual or figurative.

The glorious aurcole of light seen around the sun during total eclipses.

The aurcole of young womanhood. O. W. Holmes.

3. In fine art, the indication of a halo around the head or the whole body of a sacred personage. In painting, it is often indicated by a narrow circle at a distance from the head; in relief sculpture by a frame or band, and in church statuary by a gilded ring maintained by slight supports. In Buddhist and other Oriental art it is often very decorative. See GLORY, HALO, MANDORIA, NIMBER, VERICA FISCIS.

AUTC-US (6/rê.is), n.; pl. AUREI (-1). [L., prop., golden.] A Roman gold coin of varying and continually decreasing weight, from 35 libra (10.9 g.) under Sulla to as low as 45 libra (4.7 g.) under Diocletian. From the time of Constantine the gold coin is known as the solidaus (which see).

Buy re-voir (6 rê.vwár'). [F., lit., to the seeing again.] Until we meet again; auf Wiedersehen; —said at parting.

au'rie (6'rîk), a. [L. aurum gold.] 1. Of or pert. to gold.

2. Chem. Pert. to, or derived from, gold; — said of those compounds in which gold is trivalent; as, auric oxide.

auric acid, auric hydroxide, Au(OH), in the character of a weak acid. The composition of its salts, called aurates, corresponds to the dehydrated form HAuO, which is not known free. —a. chloride, a compound obtained, by dissolving gold in aqua regia, as a reddish brown deliquescent mass, AuOlg 2H<sub>2</sub>O, which forms a bright yellow solution in water. It is extensively used for toning in photography. —a. oxide, a compound, AuyO<sub>3</sub>, obtained as a brown powder by the action of nitric acid on magnesium aurate.

Buyl-chal'ce-ous (6'rī-kāl/sē-ūs), a. [L. aurichalcum, for orichalcum, brass-colored.

a. oxide, a compound, Au<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, obtained as a brown powder by the action of nitric acid on magnesium aurate.

au'i-i-onal'ce-ous (Or'i-kāl'st-ūs), a. [L. aurichalcum, for orichalcum, brass, Gr. cpeixakor.] Brass-colored.

au'i-i-dal'cite (-sit), n. [Sea Aurichalczous.] Min. A basic carbonate of copper and zinc, found in pale green or blue crystalline incrustations. Sp. gr., 3.54-3.64.

au'i-i-de (6'f'-k'!), n. [L. auricula, dim. of auris ear. See EAR.] 1. Anal. & Zoōl. a The external ear; the pinna. b The chamber, or one of the two chambers, of the heart, by which the blood is received from the veins and forced into the ventricle or ventricles; — so called from its resemblance to the external ear of some quadrupeds.

2. Zoōl. An angular or earlike lobe or process, as the auricula of a sea urchin.

3. Bol. An ear-shaped appendage, as of leaves.

au-ric'u-la (ô-rik'\(\frac{1}{2}\)), a.; pl. L. -L. \(\frac{1}{2}\), E. -LAS (-laz). [L. auricula ear. See AuricLE.] 1. Bol. a A yellow-flowered primrose (Primula auricula), native of the Alps and commonly cultivated; — called also bear's-ear. b The Jew's-ear fungus (Auricularia auricula-judæ).

2. Zoōl. a [cap.] A genus of pulmonate gastropods, the type of a family, Au'ri-cul'i-dæ (6'r'-k\(\frac{1}{2}\)-d\(\frac{1}{2}\), having a conoidal spiral shell, with a strongly toothed, ear-shaped aperture. They mostly inhabit brackish marshes, or the vicinity of salt or brackish water. b [l. c.] One of the five

of this name written by Lady Anne Barnard (published anonymously, 1771), the old man whom the heroine, Jeanie, august'ly, adv. of August.
August meteors. The Perseids authous the heroine, Jeanie, august'ly, adv. of August.
August'less, n. See - Ress.
auh (6h), interj. An exclamation of disguet.
auth. + Ac, but.
auth. + Ac, but.
Also hold. (Hawaiian.) A fabacecrus herb (Cracca piscatoria), taked as a fash poison. Hawaii.
authous the hold of the ho

With kinschwasser, and the physical symbiont.

Au-lac'o-dus (o-lik'to-dus), n. and symbiont.

Au'lac'o-dus (o-lik'to-dus), n. discrete wood-wind musical obout services and strument, out of the au'lac (o-lik'to-dus), and services and the but being intracted on the services and the subtraction of the clarinet or obote type.

Author (o-lik'to-dus), n. discrete wood-wind musical observations of the services and the subtraction of the clarinet or obote type.

Author (o-lik'to-dus), n. discrete wood-wind musical observations of the subtraction of the services and the subtraction of the subtrac

weighing, and a kind of weight, | au' pis' al'ler' (5'pē'-zà'lā').
formerly used in England. Obs. | F.] At worst; as a last resort.

and in staining paper, ed. In prepared multicenergrades marked respectively 0, I, II. Auramine G is a similar dye derived from ditolyl methane.

sum'ble, I Amble. [BRY, and by a suncesson, auncester. † AN-more and a suncesson, auncester. † AN-more and an electric paper. And a suncesson, auncester. † AN-more and a suncester. † AN-more and and a fore and a suncester. † AN-more and and a sunceste

thy of salt or brackish water. b [L. c.] One of the five [Au ry e-misr' (3' pre-mys')]. The first being the floor shove the ground floor, the expression for the others in order above bette ground floor, the expression for the others in order above being au second, troisième, quatrième, cinquième, etc. g. au' qua't' d'me' (kâ' trê'm'). [F.] See AU FREMIER. Aur. or aur. Abbr. Aurelius; Aurum. au'ra (6'râ; ou'rā), n. A turkey buzzard or carrion crows. Sp. Amer. au'ra (6'râ; ou'rā), n. A turkey buzzard or carrion crows. Sp. Amer. [L. aurum gold e-osin.] A dyerelated to eosin, n. [Lind a free floor, n. [L. aurum gold e-osin.] A dyerelated to eosin, n. [La curum gold e-osin.] A dyerelated to eosin, n. [Lind a free floor, n. [L. aurum gold e-osin.] A dyerelated to eosin, n. [La curum gold e-o | Eme, cinquisme, etc. | Sau' qua Vir'l' eme' (kâ' trê'm') |
| Sau' qua Vir'l' eme' (kâ' trê'm') |
| F.] See AU PREMIER. |
| Aur. or aur. Abbr. Aurelius; |
| Aur. or aur. Abbr. Aurelius; |
| Aur. or aur. Abbr. Aurelius; |
| Son. Amer. or carrior crow. |
| Son. or carrior. |
| Son. or carrior. |
| Son. or carrio. |
| Son. or carrior. | au'ro-cy'a-nide (ô'rō-sī'ā-nid; -nīd; 184), n. [aurum + cya-nide.] A complex salt formed by the union of aurous cyanide and some other metallic cyanide; as, potassium aurocya-

and some other metallic cyanide; as, potassium aurocyanide, KAu(CN).

au-ro'ra (6-rō'rā), n.; pl. E. Auroras (-rāz), L. (rare) Auroras (-rē). [L., tor ausosa; akin to Gr. nōō, ēos, dawn, Skr. rshas, E. east.] 1. The rising light of the morning; the dawn of day; the redness of the sky just before the sun rises.

2. Fig.: The rise, dawn, or beginning. Hawthorne.

3. [cap.] Class. Myth. The Roman personification of the dawn of day; the goddess of the morning. She is poetically represented as rising out of the ocean, in a charlot, with rosy fingers dropping dew. Cf. Eos.

4. Meteor. The aurora borealis or aurora australis.

Meteor. The aurora borealis or aurora australis.

arched internal processes of the shell of a sea urchin serving for the attachment of the jaw muscles.

8U-flo'U-lar (6-rik'ū-lar), a. [LL. auricularis: cf. F. auricularis. See Auricular 1. 1. 0f or pertaining to the ear or the sense of hearing; as, auricular nerves.

2. Told in the ear; told privately; as, auricular confession to the priest. See confession, n., 3. Hoccleve.

3. Recognized by the ear; known by the sense of hearing; as, auricular evidence. "Auricular assurance." Shak.

4. Received by the ear; known by report. "Auricular traditions."

4. Received by the ear; known by report. "Auricular traditions."

5. Anal. & Zoöl. Pertaining to the auricles of the heart. auricular finger, the little finger;—so called because it can be introduced into the ear passage.—a. method, a method of teaching the deaf in which effort is made to take advantage of, and to increase, the hearing of those not absolutely deaf.—a. point, Craniol., the center of the external auditory meatus. See CRANIOMERRY, Illust.—s. witness, one who tells what he has heard.

au-ric'u-lar'n. Zoöl. One of the loose-webbed feathers overlying the opening of the ear of birds;—usually in pl. au-ric'u-lar'1-a (-lā'rī-a), n. [NL. See AURICULAR.] Zoöl. In holothurians, a free-swimning larval stage in which the body has short blunt lobes.—au-ric'u-la'rī-an (-ān), a. au-ric'u-late (6-rīk'ū-lāt), a. [See AURICULE.] Bol. & Zoöl. Having ears or earlike appendages or lobes; eared; auricled; as, an auriculate leaf; the auriculate foot of some gastropods, etc.

au-ric'u-lo-breg-mari'ic, a. Anat. Pertaining to auricle and bregma.

to auricle and bregma.

au-ric/u-lo-in/fra-or/bit-al, a. Designating the

can't represented as similar and the stream of light are then capted the south for agreed points. On very rare occasions the aurora australis.

5. An orange-red color.

au-ro'ra austra'lis (6s-trā'līs) [L.], a phenomenon in the south for hemisphere corresponding to the aurora bo're alis in the northern.—a no're-a'līs (bo'rē-ā'līs) [L.], a luminous phenomenon, visible only at night, and supposed to be of electrical origin;—popularly called northern hights. It is seen to best advantage in the arctic regions. This light usually appears in streamers ascending, often in a fan shape, from a dusky line or bank a few degrees above the northern horizon; when reaching south beyond the zenith, it forms what is called the corona, about a spot in the heavens toward which the dipping needle points. On very rare occasions the aurora appears as an arch of light across the heavens from east to west. Sometimes it assumes a waving appearance, and the streams of light arc then called merry dancers. Sometimes they assume a variety of colors, from pale red or yellow to deep red or blood color.

aurora glory. The corona of the aurora borealis.

auroral (a-rō'rāl), a. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the aurora; rosy.—auroral-ly, adv.

Her checks suffused with an auroral blush. Longfellow.

Reats.

auro-thi/o-sul/phate (6rō-thi/ō-sul/fāt), n. Chem. A salt

au-rio'u-lo-breg-mat'ic, a. Anat. Pertaining to auricle and bregma.

au-rio'u-lo-in'fra-or'bit-al, a. Designating the plane which passes through the auricular points and the lowest points of the orbits. Base of Auricular points and the lowest points of the orbits. Base of Auricular lo-oc-cip'l-tal, a. Pert. to auricle Magnotia triand occipiut or occipital bone, — auriculo-oc-pettalo

needlework, or with embroidery. Ct. ORPREY. Embroidered or decorated with gold. **Southey. au/1-soalp** (ô/r1-skālp), n. [L. auriscalpium; auris ear + scalpere to scrape.] Surg. An earpick. **au/r1-soope** (-skōp), n. [L. auris + -scope.] An instrument for examining the ear. — **au-iisco-py** (ô-riskō-pi), n. **au/rist** (ô/rīst), n. [L. auris ear.] One skilled in treating disorders of the ear; an otologist. **au/rochs** (ô/rōke; ou/rōks; 277), n. [G. auerochs, OHG. ūrohso; ūr (cf.)

aurochs (orroks;  $\bar{u}r$  ochso;  $\bar{u}r$  (cf. A.S.  $\bar{u}r$ ) the urus, aurochs + ohso ox, G. ochs. Cf. owre, ox.] The European hison (Bos bonasus) once wide. sus), once wide-ly distributed,

sus), once wide-ly distributed, but now nearly extinct, except where protected in the Lithuanian forests, and in the Caucasus. It is claimed that the name originally be- Aurochs. (\$\forall 0\) longed to the urus of Cæsar, a wild ox now extinct.



Aurochs. (180)

or syllable. — im auslant, finally.

au-fc/u-la/re, auslant, auslant, finally.

au-fc/u-la/re, auslant, auslant, finally.

au-fc/u-la/re, auslant, auslant, finally.

aur-fc/u-la/re, auslant, finally.

aur-fc/u-la/re, auslant, finally.

aur-fc/u-la/re, auslant, finally.

aur-fc/u-la/re, aur-fc

Au-so'ni-a (ô-sō'ny-a). [L.] Italy;—so called poetically (as in the "Æneid," X. 54) as if named after Auson, son of Ulysses.—Au-so'ni-an (-ān), a. Millon.
aus'pex (ôs'pēks), n.; pl. Auspices (-pī-sēz). [L. Sea Juspice.] Rom. Relig. An augur. See Augur, n., 1.
aus'pil-cate (ôs'pī-kāt), a. [L. auspicalus, p. p. of auspicari to take auspices, fr. auspex. See Auspice.] Auspicious. Obs.

PICE.] Rom. Relig. An augur. See Augur., π., 1

aus'pi-cate (os'pi-kāt), a. [L. auspicatus, p. p. of auspicari to take auspices, fr. auspices. See Auspice.] Auspicious. Obs.

aus'pi-cate (os'pi-kāt), v. l.; Aus'pi-cat'ed (-kāt'ēd); Aus'pi-cat'ed (-kāt'ēd); Aus'pi-cate (os'pi-kāt), v. l. aus'pi-cate (os'pi-kāt), v. l. auspices; to make auspicious in commencing; to inaugurate.

A health to auspicate our travols. Brome. They auspicate all their proceedings. Burke.

A health to auspicate our travols. Brome. They auspicate all their proceedings. Burke.

A health to auspicate all their proceedings. Burke. They auspicate all their proceedings. Burke.

aus'pi-cate (os'pi-kāt), v. i. Rare. a To make a beginning. Obs. b To auspir; to predict.

aus'pi-cate (os'pi-kāt), v. i. Rare. a To make a beginning. Obs. b To auspir. auspices. See Aviary. Spy.] 1. Divination, primarily from observation of the flight of birds; by extension, from observation of other portents, as the lightning, the manner of feeding of fowls, etc. See Augur. 2. An omen or sign in general; an indication (usually auspicious) as to the future.

3. Protection; patronage and care; guidance; — usually in pl.; as, under the auspices of the king.

Which by his auspice they will noble make. Dryden.

aus-picious (os-pish'ūs), a. [See Auspice.] 1. Having omens or tokens, esp. of a favorable issue; giving promise of success, prosperity, or happiness; predicting good; as, an auspicious beginning.

Auspicious beginning.

Auspicious brief and the properious pears.

Auspicious brief and the properious pears.

Auspicious hief."

3. Favoring; favorable; propitious;—applied to persons or things. "Thy auspicious mistress."

Shak.

Syn. — See Propitious.

— aus-pi'cious-ly, adv. — aus-pi'cious-ness, n. aus'fen ite (ost'ēn-it), n. [After Sir Roberts-Austen.]

Metal. A substance determined microsc. pically as a constituent of steel under certain conditions, and regarded as a solid solution of carbon or iron carbide in iron.

aus'ter (os-ter'), a. [F. austère, L. austerus, fr

Anstin canons. = AUGUSTINIAN CANONS. — Austin friars. a = AUGUSTINIAN HERMITS. b [cap.] An old monastery of the Augustinian hermits in London, on Broad Street, containing the tombs of various historic persons.

aus'tral (ôs'trăl), a. [L. australis, fr. auster: cf. F. austral.] 1. Southern; lying or being in the south; also, characteristic of the south; as, austral land; austral ocean; an austral day.

characteristic of the south; as, austral land; austral occan, an austral day.

Trevisa.

2. [cap.] Biogeog. Designating, or pert. to, a zone extending across North America between the Transition and Tropical zones, and including most of the United States and central Mexico except the mountainous parts. It is divided into the Upper Austral, including the Carolinian (humid) and Upper Sonoran (arid) subdivisions, and the Lower Austral, including the Austroriparian (humid) and Lower Sonoran (arid) subdivisions.

3. [cap.] Australian.

Though you are mid the English snows and I in Austral sun.

Douglas Sladen.

austral signs. Astron., the six signs of the zodiac, or those south of the equator, from Libra to Pisces.

Austral-a'sian (6s'trăl-ă'shăn), a. Of or pertaining to Australasia; as, Australasia. — n. A native or an inhabitant of Australasia.

Austral'i-an (6s-trăl-ă'n; -trāl'yān), a. [From L. Terra Australis southern land.] Of or pertaining to Australia or its inhabitants.

Australia southern land.] Of or pertaining to Australia of its inhabitants.

The term Australian, prefixed to the names of plants usually, and prefixed to the names of animals frequently, denotes species unrelated to those designated by the substantive alone, but possessing some superficial resemblance to them, as in the phrases below.

blance to them, as in the phrases below.

Australian antester, the echidna.—A. ballot, Law, a system of balloting or voting in public elections, originally used in South Australia, in which there is such an arrangement for polling votes that secreey is compulsorily maintained and the ballot used is an official ballot furnished by the gov-

and the ballot used is an official ballot furnished by the govalurance in the second (6° 8-86). [1.] An omen of second (6° 8-86). [1.] An omen of a better tensifies anseulitatory counds. [1.] An omen of a better tensifies anseulitatory counds. [1.] An omen of a better tensifies anseulitatory counds. [1.] An omen of a better tensifies anseulitatory counds. [1.] An omen of a better tensifies anseulitatory counds. [1.] An omen of a better tensifies anseulitatory counds. [1.] An omen of a better tensifies anseulitatory counds. [1.] An omen of a better tensifies anseulitatory counds. [1.] An omen of a better tensifies and place to the second (6° 8-86'N). [1.] An omen of a better tensifies and place the second (6° 8-86'N). [1.] An omen of a better tensifies and place tensifies and tensifie

au-ro'ral (0-ro'ral), a. Ot, pertaining w, ot resemble, the aurora; rosy.—au-ro'ral-ly, adv.

Her cheeks suffused with an auroral blush. Longfellow.

au-ro're-an (-rê-ăn), a. Auroral.

au-ro're-an (-rê-ăn), a. Auroral.

au'ro-thi'o-sul'phate (ô'rô-thi'ô-sul'fāt), n. Chem. A salt of au'ro-thi'o-sul-phu'ric ac'id, H<sub>3</sub>AuS<sub>3</sub>O<sub>6</sub>. Such salts are believed to be formed by the action of auric chloride on thiosulphates, and the free acid has apparently been obtained by the decomposition of its salts. Cf. Sel D'o's.

au'rous (ô'ri's), a. 1. Containing gold.

2. Chem. Pertaining to, or derived from, gold; — said of compounds in which gold is univalent.

aurous chloride, a compound, AuCl, obtained as a white powder by heating auric chloride.—a. oxide, a compound, AuSo, obtained as a dark violet powder by the action of caustic alkali on aurous chloride.

au'rum (ô'rām), n. [L.] Gold. Abbr. au. (as a chemical symbol, without the period, Au). See gold.

au'rum fu'mi-nans (fū'mi-nānz). [L.] See fulminate.—

a. mo-sa'-cum (mö-zā'l-kām) or mu-sivum (mū-sī'vām).

ILL. mosaicum, L. musivum.] See mosalo gold.— a. po-ta'bi-te (pō-tā'b'-1è) [L.], potable gold; a cordial or medicine, formerly used, consisting of some volatile oil in which were put minute particles of gold.— la. a-re-g'me (rê-jî'nē).

[L., queen's gold.] Eng. Hist.—queen gold.

Aus-cul'ta F'l'i (ô-kū'l'tā fi'li). [L.] A papal bull, known also as the Greater Bull, issued by Boniface VIII. against Philip IV. of France, December, 1301;—so called from its opening words. "Hearken (my) son." It affirmed the sovereign authority of the Pope, and reproached Philip with ecorning the rights of the church and with loading his subjects with vexations. Philip had the bull publicly burned in his presence.

aus'cul-tate (ô's'kū'l-tāt, v. i. & t. To practice auscultation; to examine by auscultation.

aus'cul-tate' too' ka'kū'l-tāt, v. i. & t. To practice auscultatere to listening to rhearkening.

2. Med. Act of listening to sounds produced within the

aus cul-ta'(ton (tā'shīn), n. [L. auscullatio, fr. auscultato are to listen; fr. auris, orig. ausis, ear + an uncertain element. See Auricle; cf. soour, n.] 1. Act of listening or hearkening.

2. Med. Act of listening to sounds produced within the body, esp. the chest and abdomen, as a means of detecting evidences of disorders or pregnancy;—called immediate auscultation when done directly with the ear; mediate auscultation when done with the aid of the stethoscope.—auscultation when done with the aid of the stethoscope.—auscultation when done with the aid of the stethoscope.—auscul'ta-tor ('at'er), n. [L., listener.] Med. a One who practices auscultation. b A stethoscope.

auscul'ta-tory (6s-kūl'tā-tō-rī), a. Of or pertaining to, or used in, auscultation.

[Aus'gleich (ous'glīk), n.; Ger. pl.—oleiche (-ē). [G.] Agreement; compromise; arrangement; —applied specif. to various treaties between Austria and Hungary, esp. to that of 1887. A part of this established the political union of the two, in the form of a dual government, with control of matters of foreign relations, war, and finance relating to common affairs of government; another part established a temporary commercial union, regulating the customs, banking, currency, etc. This latter part was renewed by an Ausgleich every ten years until 1897, when there was a failure of renewal. Later the union was prolonged provisionally on a reciprocity basis.

[aus'lant' (ous'out'), n.; Ger. pl.—Laure (-lou'fē). [G., fr. aus out + laut sound.] Phon. The final sound of a word or syllable.— im auslaut, finally.

ernment.—Australian baobab, the sour gourd tree.—A. bear.

= ROALA.—A. bent grass. See Grass. Table II.—A. box tree.

the Eucalyptus hemiphloin, having hard tough wood.—A. cabbage tree, the fan palm Livislona australis.—A. cherry, an australian santalaceous shrub (Livanthe sapida) resembling the European cranberry in size and color; also, the plant itself.—A. edewiss. = FLANNEL FLOWER C.—A. feather palm, the palm Plychosperma elegans, commonly cultivated under the name Senjorthia.—A. fever bark.—BITTER RARK.—A. gum, gum arabic yielded by various Australian wattles or acacias.—A. heath, any heathlike plant of the family Epacridaceæ.—Ak ino. See KINO.—A ladybird. See LADY-BIRD.—A. lancewood, the Australian myrtaceous tree Backhousia australis.—A. love-grass. See Grass, Table II.—A. manna, the resinous exudate of the manna gum (Eucalyptus viminalis) or of the cider gum (E. gunnii); also, the trees themselves.—A. millet. The grass Panicum decompositum, with edible milletilic seeds.

b Andropogon hale-pensis. See Johnson Grass.—A. nettle tree, any of several tall Australian species of Uriteustrum, esp. Urigus, which often attains a height of 10 feet.—A. nut, the large nut of an Australian approteaceous tree (Macadamia ternifolia), cultivated in southern California; also, the trees themselves.—A. red cedar, the toon tree.—A. pitcher plant. See CernaLorus.

A. pitcher plant. See CernaLorus.—A. plum, the edible fruit of the ebenaceous trees Cargillia arborea and C. australia, Tasmania, and the islands north of it from Celeseaseastward (see WALLACE's LINE).

Some authors exclude Celebes, New Zealand, and Polynesia. Some authors exclude Celebes, Annual the insulance of paradise, bower birds, and the islands, as the marsupials (which predominate in the mammalian fauna), the monotremes, and the dipnoan Neocratodus. Among the peculiar birds are the brush turkeys, emu, cassowaries, birds of paradise, bower birds, and tyre bird. Many important groups, as the pheasants, woodpeckers, and finches, are rare or wanting.—A. rockros

and used by the A. sassafras, a transfer as with aromatic bark and leaves.— A. shamrock, the Menindie clover.—A. silk oak.
See Silk Oak.—

a entrach, any See SULK OAK.—
A spinsch, any
of several chemopodiaceous
plants, esp.
Chemopod ium
aurico mu m,
used in Austratute for spinach.—A. star
flower, an Australian asteraceous plant a
(Cephaliplerum
drummondii) of
the everlasting



account plant (Cephalipterum drummondii) of the everlasting type, with a pink or red Australian Sassafras (Doryphora sassafras). A flower (nat. size); B Leaf (3). volucre surrounding the flower heads.—A. subregion, Zoögeog., a subdivision of the Australian region including Australia and Tasmania.—A. tamarind, a sapindaceous tree (Diploglottis cunninghamii) which produces pleasant subacid fruits.—A. teak, the climbing shrub Smilar glycyphylla.—A. teak, any of several trees having teaklike timber; esp.: a The small lauraceous tree Endiandra glauca. b The rutaceous tree Flindersia bennettiana. c The euphorbiaceous tree Dissilaria bacopinides.—A. terrier, one of an Australian breed of small, rather short-legged, wirehaired terriers, usually grayish or bluish in color, with tan legs.—A. tulip, the Australian proteaceous tree Telopea oreades, one of the warstals. See waratan.

Austra'lian (8s-tra'll-an; tralipyan), a. 1. An aborigine of Australia, or native "blackfellow." The Australians are of medium or tall stature, poor muscular development, and a chocolate-brown or black color. They are dolichocephalic and of low cranial capacity, with Negroid features, but with coarse, wavy, and sbundant hair and beard. They are of low intelligence, but docile and lighthearted in disposition, and of unusual keenness of sense. In culture they are among the lowest races of mankind; and they are ignorant even of the use of the bow and arrow, though possessing a unique weapon in the boomerang. Ethnologists have variously allied them to the Melanesian, Dravidian, and Negro races. Their languages are generally considered to form an isolated family.

2. A native or citizen of the Australian commonwealth.

Aus'tra-loid (6s'tra-loid), a. [Australian + -oid.] Of the ethnic type of the Australian blacks.—Aus'tra-loid, n.

Aus'tra-loid (6s'trà-loid), a. [Australian +-oid.] Of the ethnic type of the Australian blacks. — Aus'tra-loid, n. Aus-tra'slan (6s-trā'shān; -zhān), a. Of or pertaining to

Austrasia, the eastern dominions of the Merovingian Franks, which lay mainly between the Meuse and the Rhine.—n. A native or inhabitant of Austrasia.

King Pepin was himself an Austrasian; the vast estates of his family lay on the Rhine.

Austrian (östri-an), a. 1. Of or pertaining to Austria or

Austri-au (östri-āu), a. 1. Of or pertaining to Austria or its inhabitants.

2. Designating bent-wood furniture; as, an Austrian chair.

3. Pol. Econ. Designating, or pertaining to, the Austrian school (see below); as, the Austrian theory.

The commercial theory is that the value of an article is the price which it would command under a system of free and open companing or fraudulent concealment. The "Austrian theory of value is nothing more than the commercial theory carried out to its logical conclusion.

Austrian brier, the yellow eglantine (Rosa A. T. Hadley.)

Austrian brier, the yellow eglantine (Rosa A. T. Hadley.)

Austrian brier, the yellow of the stincter appearance and his created the properties of the House of Hapsburg, and surviving to some extent in the present reigning family of Austria. — A. oak.

Turry Ort. — A. Die, a variety of the Corsican pine (Pinus laricio austriaca) distinguished by the spreading crown and grayish twigs. — A. rose, the Austrian brier; also, any of a race of cultivated roses descended from the companies of the state of the companies of th

are minor considerations "(The Nation). See REAL, CORRECT, anthentic cadence. See under CADENCE, 3.— A. Doctor IL. Doctor authenticus], Gregory of Rimini, a medieval scholar (d. about 1357);—an honorary appellation.
au-then/tio, n. 1. One that is authentic. Addison. Obs. or R. "Authentics and transcripts." Fuller.
2. pl. A collection, of unknown origin, of 134 of the novels of Justinian, with translations of those promulgated in the Greek;—called also Liber, or Corpus, Authenticarum.

au-then'ti-cate (6-then'ti-kat), v. t.; Au-Then'ti-cat'ed (-kav'ed); Au-Then'ti-cat'ing (-ing). [Cf. Ll. authenticate.] 1. To render authentie; to give authority to, by the proof, attestation, or formalities required by law, or sufficient to entitle to credit; as the document was authenticated by a seal.

2. To prove authentic; to determine as real and true or as genuine; as, to authenticate a portrait. Walpole.

Syn.—See configure.

2. To prove authentic; to determine as real and true or as genuine; as, to authenticate a portrait. Walpole. Syn.—See confirm.

au-then'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shān), n. Act of authenticating, or state of being authenticated; the giving of authority or credit by the necessary formalities; confirmation. Those accounts have . . received a much stronger authentication than any that I could give to mine.

Burke.

au'then-tic'-ty (3'th\u00e4n-tis'\u00f3-t\u00e4), n. 1. Quality or state of being authentic, or of established authority.

2. Genuineness; the quality of being genuine or not corrupted from the original.

Fig. In later writers, esp. those on the evidences of Christianity, authenticity is often restricted to the first of the above meanings, and distinguished from genuineness.

au'thi-gen'ie (3'th\u00e4-j\u00e4n'j\u00e4 nus) is the spot ] Geol. Formed in place;—said of mineral particles of rocks formed by crystallization in the place they now occupy. Opposed to allothogenic, allothogenous.

au'thor (5'th\u00e4r), n. [ME. autour, later authour, OF. autor, auctour, F. auteur, fr. L. auctor, fr. augere to increase, produce. The spelling with th was formerly found in France also. See Auction, n.] 1. The beginner, former, or first mover of anything; hence, efficient cause of a thing; creator; originator.

Eternal King; thee, Author of all being. Milton.

also. See auction, n.] 1. The beginner, former, or first mover of anything; hence, efficient cause of a thing; creator; originator.

Eternal King; thee, Author of all being. Milton.

2. One who composes or writes a book; a composer, as distinguished from an editor, translator, or compiler; also, elliptically, the writings of an anthor.

Choose an author as you choose a friend. Roscommon. The chief glory of every people arises from its authors. Johnson.

3. A governor; ruler. Obs.

4. An authority; an informant. Archaic. Chaucer.

5. pl. A kind of game played with special cards in sets or books, each set relating to a different author.

au'thor, v. t. 1. To occasion; originate. Obs.

Such an overthrow. .. I have authored. Chapman.

2. To tell; say; declare. Obs. Massinger.

au'thor ess, n., fem. of Authors. Authoress is now seldom used except to emphasize the sex of a female writer, author being used of both sexes.

au-tho'ri-ai (6-thō'ri-ai), a. Of or pert. to an author. "The authoriai 'we." Hare.—au-tho'ri-ai-ly, adv.

au-tho't-ta-tive (6-thō'ri-ta't), a. I. Having, or proceeding from, due authority; entitled to obedience, credit, or acceptance; determinative; commanding.

The sacred functions of authoritative teaching. Barrow.

2. Having an air of authority; positive; dictatorial; peremptory; as, an authoritative tone.

The mock authoritative manner of the one, and the insipin mirth of the other.

author'l-ty (6-thb'r'l-ty), a. It artes (4t).

2. Having an air of authority; positive; dictatorial; peremptory; as, an authoritative tone.

The mock authoritative tone and the insipid mirth of the other.

-author'-itative-ly, adv. — author'-ita-tive-ness, n. author'-ity (6-thor'-it), n.; pl. -ties (-tiz). [M.E. autorie, r. author'-ity (6-thor'-it), n.; pl. -ties (-tiz). [M.E. autorie, r. author'-ity (6-thor'-it), n.; pl. -ties (-tiz). [M.E. autorie, r. author'-ity (6-thor'-it), n.; pl. -ties (-tiz). [M.E. autorie, r. author'-ity (6-thor'-it), n.; pl. -ties (-tiz). [M.E. autorie, n.]

1. Legal or rightful power; a right to command or to act; power exercised by a person in virtue of his office or trust; dominion; jurisdiction; authorization; as, the authority of a porine over subjects, and of parents over children; the authority of a court.

Thus can the demigod, Authority, Make up by down for our offense.

By what authority doest thou these things? Matt. xxi. 23.

2. (Chiefly in pl.) Government; the persons or the body exercising power or command; as, the local authorities of the States; the military authorities. See also Angel, 1.

3. Power derived from opinion, respect, or esteem; influence of character, office, or station, or mental or moral superiority, and the like; claim to be believed or obeyed; as, a historian of no authority; a magistrate of great authority.

4. One that is claimed, or appealed to, in support of opinions, actions, measures, etc. Hence: a Testimony; witness. "And on that high authority had believed." Multon. D A precedent; a decision of a court, an official declaration, or an opinion, saying, or statement taken as a precedent. C A book containing such a statement or opinion, or the author of the book.

3. The authorization of laws.

Authorization (6'thor-l-zas'shin; -l-za'-), n. [Cf. F. autorisation.] Act of authorization from the chief. Merivale. Au'thor-lza' (6'thor-l-za'shin; -l-za'-), n. / Au'thron-lz' (1-da'), Au'thron-lz' (1-da'), authorize and procedent. C gentlements of the book.

Authorizion of the book.

3. To establish by

warrane; ac, ...
5. To justify; to furnish a ground tor.

Syn. — See RATHY.
to authorize one's self, to assume authority for one's self. Obs.

Authorizing himself, for the most part, upon other histeries.

Sir P. Sidney.

1 Possessed of, or endowed with,

au'thor-ized (-izd), p. a. 1. Possessed of, or endowed with, authority; as, an authorized agent.

authority; as, an authorized
autentik, autentyke, tycal. †
AUTHENTIC, AUTHENTICAL.
autere. † ALTAR, AUTHOR.
auterfors of AUTHORO's
authorisauthoress; authorized.
authentic; authoress; authorisauthoritical-authenticalionisauthoriticalioni authority; as, an authorized agent.

autentik, autentyke, tycal.
Authentic, authorized.
authorized.
Authentic, authorized.
authorized.
Authentic, authorized.
authigenet\*ic, a. [Gr. ave.
authorized.
authorized.
authorized.
authorized.
authorized.
authorized.
authorized.
authigenet\*ic, a. [Gr. ave.
authorized.
authoriz

Aus-tral'ic (ôs-tral'Yk), a. Per- in traces in the same mineral in teining to the Australian blacks. 1900, but not isolated.

their valuable dark, heavy, au'tarch (ô'tark), n. [Gr. av strong wood.

Austral'ic (δs-trā'l'roid), a. Pertaining to the Australian blacks.

Austral'ic (δs-trā'l'roid), a.

Austral'ic (δtā'n'roid), a.

Austral'ic (δtā'n'roid), a.

Austral'ic (δs-trā'l'roid), a.

Austral'ic (δs-trā'l'roid),

HARD, a.] An absolute sovereign; a monarch ruling by claim of absolute right, without restriction; as, "the Autorat of all the Russias" (a title of the Czar); hence, one who rules with undisputed sway in any company or relation.

Syn.—Despot.

The Autorat, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, author of the "Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table;"—a sobriquet.

au'to-orat'ic (6'tc-krat'lk) | a. Of, pertaining to, or of the au'to-orat'i-cal (-krat'l-käl) | nature of, autocracy or an autocrat; absolute; despotic.—au'to-orat'i-cal-ly, adv.

Syn.—See Desporic.

2. Sanctioned or approved by authority.

Authorized Version, or King James Bible, a thorough revision hased on the Bishops' Bible with new headings for chapters and columns. It was proposed by King James I., 1804, executed by about fifty revisers in six companies at Westminster, Oxford, and Cambridge, and published in 1811. Its name came from its being authorized by the English privy council for use in the church.

au'thor-ship (Other-ship), n. 1. Quality or state of being an author; function or dignity of an author.

2. Source; origin; origination; as, the authorship of a book or review, or of an act, or state of affairs.

author's proof. Print. The proof sent to an author, after correction of the compositors' errors.

correction of the compositors' errors.

au'to (ou'tō), n. [Sp. or Pg.] A kind of short play or
drama, usually introducing Biblical or allegorical characters;—used esp. of medieval Spanish and Portuguese

drama, usually introducing Biblical or allegorical characters; — used esp. of medieval Spanish and Portuguese miracle plays.

auto (8/tō), n. Short for automobile. Colloq.

auto (8/tō), n. Short for automobile. Colloq.

auto (8/tō). 1. Combining form fr. Gr. aùrós, self; as in automobile, self-propelled, autograph, autobiography, etc.

2. An abbr. of automobile, used to denote self-moving, self-propelling; as in autoboat, autocar, autocarriage, autotruck, etc., an automobile car, carriage, truck, etc.

set)-propermy; as in automati, autocar, autocarriage, auto-truck, etc., an automobile car, carriage, truck, etc.

Au'to-ba-sid'1-o-my-ce'tes (-ba-sid'1-5-mi-sē'tēz), n. pl.

[NL.; autobasidium + -mycetes.] Bot. A subclass of basidiomycetous fungi in which the sporophore is an auto-basidium. It includes most of the higher types, as the mushrooms, puffballs, and their allies. — au'to-ba-sid'1-0-my-ce'tons (\*tře) a

o-my-ce'tous (-tŭs), a. au'to-ba-sid'i-tm (-sid''-tm), n.; pl. -вазина (-à). [NI See Auto-; вазиним] Вой. An undivided basidium. Синкивавиним, ркоговазиним.

HEMIBASIDIUM, PROTOBASIDIUM.

au'to-bt-og'ra-pher (-bi-ōg'ra-fer), n. [auto- + biographer.] One who writes his own life or biography.

au'to-bt'o-graph'io (-bi'd-graff'k) | a. Pertaining to, or

au'to-bt'o-graph'-cal (-kāi) | containing, autobiog
raphy; as, an autobiographical sketch. — au'to-bt'o
graph'-cal-ly, adv.

graph 1-cally, adv.

au'to-bi-g'ra-phy (-bi-8g'ra-ff), n.; pl. -fhies (-ffz).

[auto-+biography.] A biography written by the subject of it; memoirs of one's life written by one's self.

au'to-au' (6'tō-kār'), n. [auto-, 2+car.] An automobile.

au'to-car'(b, w. -au'to-car'(st, w. -au'to-car'), w. -au'to-car'pous (-kār'pūs), a. [auto-+-carpous.] Bot. Consisting of the ripened pericarp with no other parts ad-

Consisting of the ripened pericary with no other parts adnate to it.

au'to-ca-tai'v\_sis (-kά-tāi'l'-sīs), n. Chem. Self-catalysis; catalysis of a substance by one of its own products, as of silver oxide by the silver formed by reduction of a small portion of it.—au'to-ca'va-lyt'10 (-kā'vā-līt'lk), a.

au'to-cap'ra-lous (-sēf'ā-līs), a. [Gr. aντοκέφαλος independent. See auto-; cephalous.] Eccl. Independent or self-governing;—usually applied to churches which are in full communion with one another but which have no common government, as the Eastern churches of Russia, Roumania, Greece, Montenegro, Cyprus, Servia, etc.

au-toch'thon (δ-tōk'thòn; -thôn), n.; pl. E. -thons ('thònz; -thônz), L. -thonse, (-thô-nz). L., fr. αντόχθων, pl. αντόχθωνες, from the land itself; αντός self + χθων earth, land.] 1. One supposed to have risen or sprung from the ground or from the soil he inhabits; one of the original inhabitants or aborigines; a native; — commonly in pl. This title was assumed by the ancient Greeks, esp. the Athenians. the Athenians.

2. That which is original to a particular country, as a na-

tive or indigenous plant or animal.

au-toch'tho-nism (-thō-nĭz'm), n. Origin from the soil;

tive or indigenous plant or animal.

au-toch'tho-nism (-thō-nlz'm), n. Origin from the soil;
state of being aboriginal.

au-toch'tho-nous (-nizs), a. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an autochthon; aboriginal; indigenous; native; autochthonal.—au-toch'tho-nous-ly, adv.

au-toch'tho-ny (-nl), n. Autochthonous condition.

au'to-las'tio (ô'tō-klās'tìk), a. [See Auto-; CLASTIC.]

Geol. Broken in place; — said of rocks having a broken or brecciated structure due to crushing, in contrast to those of brecciated materials brought from a distance.

au'to-lave (ô'tō-klās'), n. [F; fr. Gr. avrós self + L. clavis key.] 1. A kind of stewpan with a steam-tight lid.

2. A strong metallic vessel, gas-tight when closed, used for heating liquids under pressure.

au'to-co-hor'er (-kō-hēr'ēr), n. [auto + coherer.] Wireless Teleg. A self-restoring coherer, as a microphonic detector.

au-tocyta-cy (ô-tōkru-sl), n.; pl. -CIBS (-slz). [Gr. avrospáreta. See AUTOCRAT.] 1. Independent or self-derived power; absolute supremacy.

The divine will moves, not by the external impulse or inclination of objects, but determines itself by an absolute autocracy.

South.

2. Autonomy. Obs. or R.

2. Autonomy. Obs. or R. South.

This sovereignty comprehended religious as well as temporal autocracy.

Althman.
Supreme governing power in an individual; the uncontrolled authority of an autocrat.
Med. The action of the vital principle toward the preservation of the individual. Obs. or R.
au'to-crat (θ'tō-krāt), n. [Gr. αὐτοκρατής; αὐτός self + κράτος strength, κρατύς strong: cf. F. autocrate. See

Rearies strength, kearies strong: cf. F. autocrate. See su'thor-tker (-1x'Er), n. One tho author-tker (-1x'Er), n. One tho author-tker. Author-ties, a. Without an author specif, anonymous. su'thor-ling, n. [See AUTHOR; isl-LiNG.] A petty author. au'thor-ly, a. Authorial. Rare. au'thor-ly, a. Authorial. Rare. au'thor-lye (o'th-btlp), n. A type or block containing a fact simile of an autograph. authour. † AUTHOR. Authorized Version. Authorized Version. † AUTHOR. Authorized Version. † Authorized Version. †

au-tog'a-my (δ-tδg'a-m), n. [auto-+-gamy.] Self-fertilization; specif., Bot., the fertilization of a flower by its own pollen.—au'to-gam'ic (δ'tδ-gām'k), au-tog'a-mous (δ-tδg'a-m'ks), a.

au'to-gam'e.sis (δ'tδ-jēn't̄-sis), n. [auto-+-genesis.] Biol. Spontaneous generation.

au'to-genesis; self-generated.

2. Phys. Geog. Pertaining to, controlled by, or designating, a system of self-determined drainage, that is, one developed solely by headwater erosion.

au'to-gen'ic (-jēn'tk) a. [Gr. aὐτογωής. See auτo-; au-tog'e-nous (δ-tδj'δ-nis)] - σενουs.] 1. Self-generated; produced independently.

2. Anat. Ossifying from an independent center.

3. Phys. Geog. = Autooenstic, 2. autogene soldering, the process of uniting pieces of metal by merely fusing them together.

au-tog'e-ny (δ-tδj'δ-ni), n. [auto-+-geny.] Self-generation; Biol., spontaneous generation.

There must be an admixture of elements and a self-perpetuating power, demotic composition, and autograph. neut. of autographus autographic, Gr. aὐτόγραφος; aὐτός self + γραφος μου to write: cf. F. autographe.] 1. That which is written with one's own hand; an original, or author's own, manuscript; a person's own signature or handwriting. "The autographs of the New Testament." Eberhard Nestle.

2. A duplicate produced by autography.

3. An autographic recorder. See under Autooraphic, a., 3. aut'to-graph, a. I. The author's own handwriting; as, an autograph, a the new there is an autograph will. authors and a self-perpetusing to, or of the nature of, an autograph, or signature, in or on.

3. To make or copy by autography, as a picture.

2. Potraining to, or used in, the process of autography.

3. Mech. Of an instrument, on signature, in or on.

3. To make or copy by autography, as a picture. autographic recording apparatuses consist essentially of a revolving cylinder with a pencil or stylus having a motion parallel to its axis pressing against it for making agraphic record. autograph. (δ-tδg'af-tl), n. 1. The science of autograph. Automixely so wn handwriting; an auto is transferred from paper to stone (or zinc).

nall), au'toch-thon'ic (Δ'the thon'ic), a. Autoch'incomes au'to-cl-ae'sis (est-nē'sis , est-nē'sis ,

au'to-harp' (8'tō-hārp'), n. [auto-+harp.] A zitherlike musicalinstrument, provided with dampers which, when depressed, deaden some strings, leaving free others that form a chord.

au'to-hyp-notic (-hīp-nbtīk), a. [auto-+hypnotic] Pert. to autohypnotism; self-hypnotizing.—

n. An autohypnotic person.

au'to-hyp'no-tism (-hīp'nō-tīz'm) | n. Self-induced au'to-hyp'no-tism (-hīp'nō-tīzā'shān; -tī-zā'-), n. Act or process of producing autohypnotism.

au'to-hyp'no-tiza'tion (-hīp'nō-tīzā'shān; -tī-zā'-), n. Act or process of producing autohypnotism.

au-tol'cous (6-tol'kūs), a. [auto-+ Gr. oikog dwelling.]

Bot. Having male and female organs on the same plant;—applied to mosses.

au'to-im-mu'ni-za'tion, n. [auto-+ immunization.] Immunization produced by natural means within the body.

au'to-crat'i-cal (\\(-\text{right}'\)-k\(\text{al})\right\rangle auto-crat;\) absolute;\) despotic. —au'to-crat'i-cal-ly,\) adv. Syn.—See despotic.

au-too'ra-trix (\(6\tick\)'r\(d\tritk\)'a,\) n. [NL.] A female auto-crat;\)—a title given to the empresses of Russia.

\(\begin{array}{c} \text{au'to-da-fe'}\) (ou't\(\frac{5}\)-d\(\delta\)-f\(\frac{6}\)-f\(\delta\)-f\(\frac{6}\)-f\(\delta\) applied to mosses.

au'to-im-mu'ni-za'tion, n. [auto- + immunization.] Immunization produced by natural means within the body.

au'to-in-feo'tion, n. [auto- + infection.] Med. Poisoning caused by a virus that originates and develops in the origanism itself.

au'to-in-oc'u-la'tion, n. [auto- + infection.] Med. Poisoning caused by a virus that originates and develops in the origanism itself.

au'to-in-oc'u-la'tion, n. [auto- + intoxication.] Med. Inoculation of a person with virus from his own body.

au'to-in-tox'i-ca'tion, n. [auto- + intoxication.] Med. Poisoning, or the state of being poisoned, from toxic substances produced within the body; autotoxæmia.

au'to-ki-ne'sis (-ki-ne'sis; -ki-ne'sis), n. [NL.; auto-+Gr. xi/rpa's motion.] Physiol. Spontaneous or voluntary movement; movement due to an internal cause.

au'to-ki-ne'tic (-ki-ne'vis; -ki-ne'sis), n. [auto- + ki-netic.] Self-moving; moving automatically.

autokinetic system, in fire-alarm telegraphy, a system so arranged that when one alarm is being transmitted, no other alarm, sent in from another point, will be transmitted until after the first alarm has been disposed of.

au'tol'um'inso'cence (6'tōl'ā-trī), n. [auto- + -latry.] Self-worship. au'tol'a-try (6-tōl'ā-trī), n. [auto- + -latry.] Self-worship. au'tol'a-try (6-tōl'ā-trī), n. [auto- + -latry.] Self-worship. au'tol'a-try (6-tōl'ā-trī), n. [auto- + latry.] Self-worship. Su'tol'y-cus (6-tōl'ā-trī), n. [auto- + latry.] Self-worship.

au'tol'um'inso'cence (6'tōl'ā-lū'm'in-sis'ns), n. Luminescence not due to any stimulus or excitation from without, but arising from some process or action within the glowing body; as, the autoluminescence of radioactive bodies.

Au-tol'y-cus (6-tōl'ā-trī), n. [auto- + latry.] Self-worship.

Al-class. Myth. Son of Mercury and maternal grandfather of Ulysses, famous as the prince of thieves. He could make himself and his plunder invisible or unrecognizable, and was said to have taught Hercules tricks in wreatling.

2. A rogue in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale."

My father

minder Mercury, was likewise a snapper-up of unconsidered trifles.

Au-tol'y-tus (-tŭs), n. [NL.; auto-+ Gr. λυτός dissolv able.] Zoôl. A genus of polychætous annelids of the family Syllidæ, which reproduce asexually by producing numerous new segments at a point near the posterior end. These develop into new individuals, but remain attached for a time. A long chain of worms may thus be formed.

au'to-man'u-al (δ'tō-mān'tī-dl), a. [auto-+ Gr. λυτός dissolv slower shower sho

may thus be formed.

au'to-man'u-al (6'tō-mān'āăl), a. [auto-+ manual.]

Railroads. Designating, or
pertaining to, a kind of
block-signal system in which
the signals are operated by
hand, but return to the danger position automatically
after a train passes. — n. The automanual system.

au'to-mat'lc (-māt'lk), a. [See AutomAton.] 1. Having an
inherent power of action or motion.

Nothing can be said to be automatic. Sir H. Davy.

2. Pertaining to, resembling, or produced by, an automachinery or devices which perform parts of the work formerly or usually done by hand; as, the automatic feed of
a lathe; automatic gas lighting; an automatic engine.

3. Not voluntary; not depending on the will; mechanical;
as, automatic movements, functions, or reasoning.



Ior every shot except the fi
au'to-gram n. An autograph,
au-tog raphal, a. Autographic.
Obs. or R.

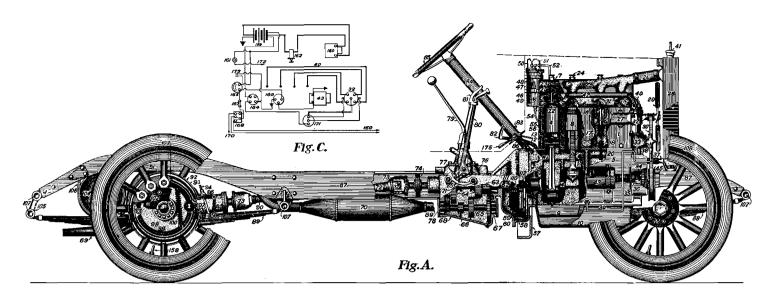
graphic. au'to-graph'-teal, a. Autoau'to-graph'-teally, a dv. of
Autograph-ist, n. Med. One
affected with autographism.
au'to-gra-vure' (ô'tō-grā-vūr'),
n. [auto-+ photogravure.] A
kind of photo-engraving,
au'to-intox'-teant, n. [auto-+
intoricant.] Med. A virus generated within the system.
au'to-ist, n. An automobilist.
Collon.

Colloq.
au'to kin'e-sy (-k Υ n'ĕ-s Y), n.
[Gr. aὐτοκινησία yoluntary motion.] Autokinesis. Rare.
au'to-kinet'i-cal, a. Autokinetic Rare.

netic. Rare.
au'to-la-ryn' go-scope, n. [auto+ laryngo-cope.] An instrument
for examining one's own larynx.
— au'to-lar'yn-gos' co-py, n.

first, the force of the recoil is

au'to-lav'age, n. Med. Lavage
of a person by himself.
au-tol'o-gy (Science or knowledge
force of the state of the automatically delivered to cur-tomers, who place coins or to-kens in slots. Cant. [ATON.] au-tom's-ta,n.,L. pl. of AUTOM.] au-tom'a-tal, a. Automatic Rare. Rare. [Obs.]
su-tom's-ta-ry, a. Automatic.]
su'to-mate, a. [F.] Automatic.
Obs. — n. Automaton. Obs. au'to-math, n. [Gr. αὐτομαθής;



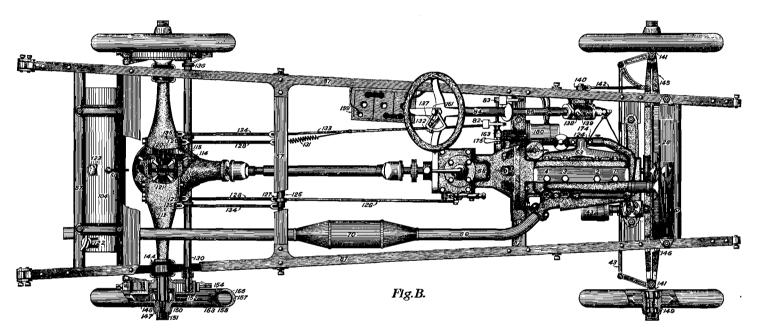


Fig. A. Sectional elevation with various parts and surfaces removed to show interior. Fig. B. Plan. Fig. C. Diagram of Electrical System.

😭 The same number is given to a part wherever shown, as 70 to the muffler in Figures A and B, 150 to the storage battery in Figures B and C.

The same number is given to a part wherever shown, as 70 to the muffler in Figures A The engine has cylinders 1, 2, 3, and 4, and crank case 5, cylinder-head casting 6, oil pan 12, piston rings 13, intake valve 22, and exhaust valve 16.

Power is generated by exploding within the cylinder a mixture of gasoline and air (admitted above the piston, through the intake valve, and compressed by upward travel of piston on compression stroke) by an electric spark at spark plug 31, the gases of explosion expand and exert pressure on piston head, and thence through connecting roal 11, and crank pin 19, to crank shaft 14. The next upward travel of piston discharges the gases through the opening of the exhaust valve, which is closed by crhaust-valve spring 17. The gases escape through crhaust manifold 27, exhaust pipe 69, and muffler 70. Exhaust valve is opened by cam shaft 20 through valve tappet, and rocker arm 23, and closed by spring 21. Rocker arm is lubricated by oil cup 24. Cover plate 7 protects valve mechanism.

In gear case 36, cam shaft 20 is rotated by timing gears 34, attached to crank shaft 14.

Main bearings 15 support the crank shaft 14, attached to flyuheel 60, and the driving part of the clutch 59 in clutch case 58. To the driving part of the clutch 51 in clutch case 58. To the driving part of the clutch 51 in clutch case 58. To the driving pinion 63, in transmission shaft as ame speed as crank shaft and clutch shaft. To reverse, the rear sliding gears 67, tor sliding gears 68, and jackshaft 55, rotating on roller bearings 67, to sliding gears 86, and jackshaft 65, rotating on roller bearings 67, to sliding gears 81, for first and second speed, while for third, or high, speed the driving pinion 63, meshes with gear 61, and jackshaft 62, sliding gears are operated by hand lever 78.

The transmission haft 11 conditions of the proposal are operated by hand lever 78.

Differential housing 113 contains here! pinion 114, attached to propeller shaft 90, and bevel ring over 115 to which is affixed the differentia

show interior. Fig. B. Plan. Fig. C. Diagram of Electrical System.

shand B, 159 to the storage battery in Figures B and C.

through rods 134 and ferers 136, mounted on sleeve of brake shaft 130. Attached to brake shaft sleeves are levers 136, which transmit motion of sleeves through link 96, to loggle levers 95, thus contracting the external brake bands 93, and bringing brake lining 91 in contact with outer surface of brake drum 98. Brake is released by spring 131. Brake is adjusted by loggle screw 94.

Clutch lever 83 is connected to driven section of clutch 61 by collar 111 disengaging clutch when pressure is applied. Clutch is applied by spring 110. Longitudinal thrust of clutch is carried by thrust bearing 112.

Steering column 84 contains steering rod 86. On upper end of steering rod is attached steering worm 138, which engages worm gear 139, to which is attached steering lever 140. Motion is transmitted to steering knuckles 141, by drag link 142, and spacer bar 143.

Water for engine cooling is introduced through radiator-filling pipe 41 into radiator 28, and cylinder-head casting, in water space 56, returning to radiator through connections 25 and 26. Circulation is maintained by the thermosynhonic principle. Water is cooled by air drawn through radiator by fan 29, driven by belt 30 on belt pulley 45.

Semielliptic springs 88, front, and 89, rear, are attached to the chassis-rame side members 37 by shackles 105. Rear springs to front axet 145. Greace cups 107 provide lubrications and the steep of the steep

## AUTOMOBILES: TYPICAL FORMS



Roadster



Speedster



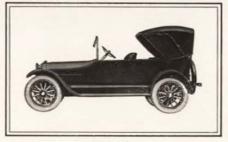
Four - Passenger Roadster



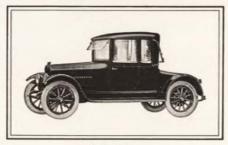
Runabout



Touring Car



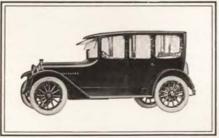
Victoria



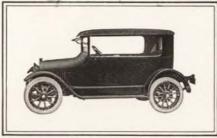
Cabriolet



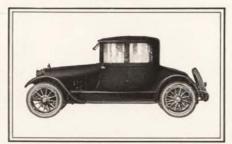
Electric Brougham



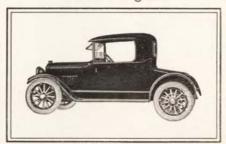
Sedan



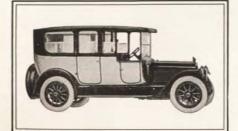
Touring Sedan



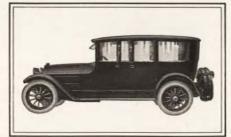
Coupé



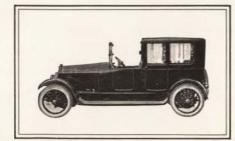
Touring Coupé



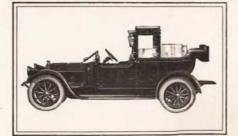
Limousine



Berlin



Brougham



Landaulet

used to eject the empty shell and bring a fresh cartridge into firing position. The recoil also operates the firing mechanism, except in pistols, which usually require a separate trigger-pull for each shot.—automatic sight, Mi., a gun sight, esp. a telescope sight, by means of which the alignment of the laying points or telescope on the object to be hit brings the gun into the proper position as to elevation and direction.—a telegraph in which the sending or the receiving instruments are automatic.—a. writing, the act of writing without consciousness of volitional control. It may occur in normal and healthy persons, but is sometimes an accumpaniment of hysteria. Butto-mat'is (9'tò-māv'lk), n. A machine or apparatus which operates automatically; esp., an automatic firearm (which see).

au'to-mat'i-cal (-Y-k\(\alpha\)), a. Automatic; of or pertaining

au'to-mat'-cal ('-kzl), a. Automatic; of or pertaining to that which is automatic.

au-tom's-tio'-ty (5-tôm'à-tis'-t), n. Quality or state of being automatic.

au-tom's-tio'-ty (5-tôm'à-tiz'm), n. 1. State or quality of being automatic; also, an automatic act or habit of acting.

2. a Physiol. The power or fact of movement (1) independently of external stimuli, as the beating of the heart; or (2) directly from the effect of external stimuli but independent of conscious control. b Psychol. Any psychic phenomenon, whether a feeling, thought, sensation, or motor impulse, which appears in consciousness with appearent spontaneity, being due neither to an act of will, ordinary association, nor to any objective stimulation; a conscious state issuing directly from subliminal consciousness; also, such phenomena collectively or in general. c Philos. The theory that consciousness does not control action, but is a mere adjunct of physiological changes.

The modern doctrine of automatism, viz., that the observe action of the organism is complete without feeling, and in its absence would go exactly as in its presence. J. Martineva.

2. "hilos. A believer in automatism.

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2. "ORAFI-A Contrivance to be used in automatic writing or drawing." E manchette.

au'to-mat'2-graph (δ'tō-māt'ō-grāf), n. [Bee Automaton - σaλfī...] A contrivance to be used in automatic writing or drawing ε pianchette.

au-tom'a-tor ".-tōm'ō-tōn), n.; pl. L. -τα (-tā), E. -τονς (-tōn), [L. τ. τα, αυτοματον, neut. of αὐτόματο 3GL-moving; αὐτός ser' + a root prob. meaning to move, strive; cf. μάειν to strive.! 1. A hing regarded as capable 5 spontaneous motion or action.

So great and admirable an automaton as the world. Boyte. These living automata, human bodies. Boyle.

2. A machine that is self-moving, or has its motive power within itself; — applied eep. to such as appear to imitate spontaneously the motions of men, birds, or other animals.

3. A living being acting in a mechanical or involuntary manner; esp., a person who follows a routine without active intelligence.

active intelligence.

au'to-mixte' sys'tem (ô'tô-mikst'; F. ō'tô'mēkst'). Mach.

A system (devised by Henri Pieper, a Belgian) of driving
automobiles employing a gasoline engine and an auxiliary
reversible dynamo. When there is an excess of power the dynamo
is driven by the engine so as to charge a small storage battery;
when there is a deficiency of power the dynamo reverses and
acts as an auxiliary motor. Sometimes called Pieper system.

— automixte car, etc.

acts as an auxiliary motor. Sometimes called Pieper system.
automorbile (3/tō-mō/bll), a. [auto-+mobile: cf. F.
automorbile]. Containing means of propulsion within itself;
self-propelling; as, an automobile torpedo or car.
au'to-mo'bile (-mō'bil; -mō-bēl'), n. [F.] An automobile
tor use on a street or roadway. Automobiles are usually
propelled by interna combustion engines (using volatile
infiammable liquids, as gasoline or petrol, alcohol, naphtha,
etc.), steam engines, or electric motors. The power of the
driving motor varies from about 4 to 40 H. P. for ordinary
vehicles ranging from the runabout to the touring car, up
to as high as 200 H. P. for specially built racing cars,
automobiles are also commonly, and generally in British
usage, called motor cars.
au'to-mo'bil-ism ('12'm), n. The use of automobiles, or the
practices, methods, or the like, of those who use them.—
au'to-mo'bile (-mōrffik), a. [auto-+-morphic.] 1. Patau'to-mo'bile (-mōrffik), a. [auto-+-morphic.] 1. Pat-

au'to-mo'bil-ist, n.
au'to-mor'phic (-mor'ffik), a. [auto-+-morphic.] 1. Patterned after one's self.

The conception which any one frames of another's mind is
more or less after the pattern of his own mind, — is automorphic.

H. Spencer.

2. Cryst. = IDIOMORPHIC. automorphic function, Math, one that possesses the property of linear periodicity either in general or in special form; one that satisfies identically the equation  $F(S_n Z) = F(Z)$ , that is, a function unchanged by the substitutions

= F(Z), that is, a function unchanged by the substitutions of any group of linear transformations  $Z = \frac{az + b}{cz + d}$ , ad - bc = 0; — a generalization of the notion of periodic function. **auvto-mor'phism** (-fiz'm), n. The use or practice of automorphic characterization. H. Spencer.

tomorphic characterization. H. Spencer. au'to-mo'tor (-mō'ter), n. [auto-+motor.] An automobile. au'to-nom'(c (-nōm'ik), a. 1. Having the power of self-government; autonomous. Reason is thus ever autonomic; carrying its own law within itself. Hickok.

2. Plant Physiol. Due to internal causes or influences spontaneous; as, autonomic movements. Cf. PARATONIC

au-ton'o-mist (8-ton'o-mist), n. [Cf. F. autonomiste.] One

who advocates autonomy.

auton'o-mous (-mis), α. [Gr. αὐτόνομος; αὐτός + νέμειν to assign, hold away.] 1. Of or pert. to an autonomy.

2. Independent in government; having the right or power and covernment.

au-ton'o-mous (·más), a. [Gr. αυτουρος; αυτος + νεμευ to assign, hold sway.]
1. Of or pert. to an autonomy.
2. Independent in government; having the right or power of self-government.
3. Biol. Existing independently; not a stage or cycle (as an embryo, larva, or seed) in the life history or development of an organism.
4. Plant Physiol. = AUTONOMIC, 2.
au-ton'o-my (·m'), n. [Gr. αὐτονομία. See AUTONOMOUS.]
1. The quality or state of being autonomic or autonomous; specif., the power or right of self-government; self-government, or political independence, of a city or a state.
2. Melaph. The sovereignty of reason in the sphere of morals; or man's power, as possessed of reason, to give law to himself. In this, according to Kant, consists the true nature of liberty.
au'tonym (ô'tō-nlm), n. [auto- + Gr. ὄνυμα, ὄνομα, name: cf. F. autonyme, a.] 1. A real name; — opposed to pseudonym. Also, a book or work published under the author's real name.
2. The name given to itself by a tribe or people, as distinguished from a name given by foreign tribes.
au'to-path'ic (-pāth'īk), a. [auto- + pathic.] Med. Dependent upon, or due or relating to, the structure and characteristics of the diseased organism; endopathic; as, an autopathic disease; — opposed to exopathic.
au-top'A-thy (ô-tō)'a-th'), n. [Gr. αὐτοπάθεω one's own feeling.] 1. Self-consideration. Rave.
2. Med. Disease without apparent cause.
au-toph'a-gous (-gūs), a. 1. Characterized by autophagy.
2. Joid. Birds which are able to run about and obtain their own food as soon as hatched.
au-toph'a-gous (-gūs), a. 1. Characterized by autophagy.
2. Joid. Pertaining to or designating autophagi.
au-toph'a-gous (-gūs), a. 1. Characterized by autophagy.
2. Joid. Pertaining to or designating autophagi.
au-toph'a-gous (-gūs), a. 1. Characterized by autophagy.
2. Joid. Pertaining to or designating

not dependent upon organized root matter, to saprophyte.

au'to-plas'tio (-plas'tik), a. 1. Of or pert. to autoplasty.

2. Pertaining to or designating a photographic process of portraiture in relief, based on the swelling properties of bichromatized gelatin.

au'to-plas'ty (5'tt-plas'tf), n. [auto-+-plasty.] Surg. The repairing of lesions by taking a piece of healthy tissue, as from a neighboring part, to supply a deficiency caused by disease or wounds.

repairing of lesions by taking a piece of healthy tissue, as from a neighboring part, to supply a deficiency caused by disease or wounds.

au'to-plate' (-plāt'), n. A stereotyping machine that automatically casts and finishes curved plates.

au'to-pneu-mat'10 (-nū-māt'1k), a. [auto-+ pneumatic.]

Acting or moving automatically by means of compressed air. au'top-ys (δ'tōp-si), n. ; pl. -sibs (-siz). [Gr. aircψ·a, fr. airoπros seen by one's self; airōs self + öπτός seen. See orrcc, a.] I. Personal observation or examination; seeing with one's own eyes; ocular view.

By autopsy and experiment. Cudworth.

2. Med. Dissection of a dead body for the purpose of ascertaining the cause, seat, or nature of a disease; a postmortem examination.

au-top'fic (3-tōp'fik)) a. [Gr. airoπικός: cf. F. autop-au-top'fic (3-tōp'fik)) a. [Gr. airoπικός: cf. F. autop-au-top'fic (3-tōp'fik)) a. [Gr. airomics of the Gospel. W. Sanday. au'to-sohe'di-asm (δ'tō-skō'd'-āz'm), n. [Gr. airoπχεδιασμα.] Something done offhand; an improvisation. Rare. au'to-sche'di-as'ti-cal(-ās'ti-ki) } στικός. See Auτο-ς schedias'ti-cal(-ās'ti-ki) } στικός. Med. An instrument enabling a patient to examine his own organs. au-tos-cope (δ'tō-sit), n. [auto-+-scope.] Med. An instrument enabling a patient to examine his own organs. au-tos'co-py (3-tōs'kō-pi), n. [auto-+-scope.] Med. Examination of one's own organs by means of an autoscope au'to-site (δ'tō-sit), n. [auto-+-scope.] Med. An instrument enabling a patient to examine his own organs. au-tos'co-py (3-tōs'kō-pi), n. [auto-+-scope.] Med. Examination of one's own organs by means of an autoscope. au'to-site (δ'tō-sit'), n. [auto-+-scope.] Med. Self-suggestion exist independently after birth. b That part of a double monster which nourishes both itself and the parasite.—au'to-sit'ik), a. [auto-+-scope.] Med. Self-suggestion

which expectant belief tends to produce disturbance of function of one or more organs.

au'to-tel'ic (θ'tō-tel'Ik), a. [Gr. αὐτοτελής complete in itself; αὐτός self + τέλος end.] Existing for itself alone; containing its own end or purpose; — contrasted with heterotelic.

The interests of art, knowledge, and morality are autotelic interests.

Henry Sturt.

au-tot'o-my (ô-tôt'ô-mǐ), n. [auto-+-tomy.] Biol. Self-division : fission

division; fission. au'to-tox'nin ( $\delta$ 'tō-tōk'sin), n. [auto-+toxin.] Med. Any toxin produced by tissue changes within the body. au'to-trans-form'er ( $\delta$ 'tō-trans-for'mer), n. [auto-+trans-

au'to-trans-torm'er (ô'tô-trâns-tôr'mer), n. [auto-+trans-former.] Elec. A transformer in which part of the primary winding is used as a secondary winding, or vice versa;—called also a compensator or balancing coil.
au'to-troph'to (-trôf'k), a. [auto-+trophic.] Plant Physiol. Capable of self-nourishment;—said of all plants in which photosynthetic activity takes place, as opposed to parasitism or saprophytism. Cf. Allotrophic b.
au-to'tro-pism (ô-tôt'tô-piz'm), n. [auto-+tropism.] Plant Physiol. The tendency of plant organs to grow in a straight line when uninfluenced by external stimuli.—au'to-trop'to (ô'tô-trop'nk), a.
au'to-trop' (ô'tô-tip'), n. [auto-+type: cf. F. autotype.]
1. A facsimile.
2. Photog. The carbon process; also, a picture made by

1. A facsimile.
2. Photog. The carbon process; also, a picture made by

au'to-type (6td-tip'), n. [auto-+-type: cf. F. autotype.]

1. A facsimile.

2. Photog. The carbon process; also, a picture made by this process. See carbon process; also, a picture made by this process. See carbon process; also, a picture made by this process. See carbon process; also, a picture made by this process.

2. In Germany and Austria the term autotype is applied to half-tone photo-engravings.

- au'to-type', v. t. To make or copy by autotypy.

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au'to-type', v. t. To make or copy by autotypy.

au'to-type', v. t. To make or copy picture.

au'to-tipe', autotype', v. t. & t. [auto- + oxidize.] Physiol. Chem. To oxidize by direct combination with oxygen at ordinary temperatures;— distinguished from dysoxidize.—au-tox'1-da'tion (-da'shim), n.—au-tox'1-dize. Physiol. Chem. To oxidize by direct combination with oxygen at ordinary temperatures;— distinguished from dysoxidize.—au-tox'1-da'tion (-da'shim), n.—au-tox'1-dize. Physiol. Chem. To oxidize by direct combination with oxygen at ordinary temperatures;— dav. [F.] Law. Lit., formerly; at another time;—a term used in the phrases au'tre-fois' ac-quiv' (formerly acquitted) [AF.] and au'tre-fois' ox-quiv' (formerly acquitted) [AF.] and au'tre-fois' ox-quiv' (formerly acquitted) [AF.] and au'tre-fois' ox-quiv' (formerly acquitted) [AF.] which are pleas in bar of a second prosecution for the same offense.

au'tumn (5'tim), n. [ME. autumpne, OF. autompne, F. automne, L. autumnus, of uncertain origin.] 1. The third season of the year, or the season between summer and winter, often called "the fall." Astronomically, autumn begins in t

2. The harvest or fruits of autumn.

3. Time of maturity or decline; latter portion; third stage.

Dr. Preston was now entering into the autumn of the duke's fuller.

Fuller.

Br. Preston was now entering into the autumn of the dukes favor.

au'tumn, v. t. & i. [LL. autumnare (in L. to bring on autumn).] To ripen [mature. Obs. or R.

au-tum'nal (6-tum'nal), a. [L. autumnalis: cf. F. autumnal.]

1. Of, belonging to, or peculiar to, autumn; as, an autumnal tint; produced or gathered in autumn; as, autumnal fruits; flowering in autumn; as, an autumnal plant.

Thick as autumnal leaves that strow the brooks

In Vallombrosa.

A Pacthe widdle of life, in the third storm if An entering.

Thick as autumnal leaves that strow the brooks
In Valiombrosa.

2. Past the middle of life; in the third stage. "An autumnal matron."

Autumnal dandellon, the fall dandellon. —a. equincs. See EQUINOX. —a. hawkweed, the fall dandellon. —a. epoint. See EQUINOX. —a. hawkweed, the fall dandellon. —a. point. See EQUINOX. —a. hawkweed, the fall dandellon. —a. point. See EQUINOX. —a. hawkweed, the fall dandellon. —a. point. See EQUINOX. —a. hawkweed, the fall dandellon. —a. point. See EQUINOX. —a. the fall dandellon. —a. point. See EQUINOX. —a. point. See EQUINOX.

autumn bellflower, or autumn bells. A European gentian (Gentiana pneumonanthe); —so called from the shape of the flowers and the time of flowering.

autumn gatchily. A European catchily (Silene schafta) cultivated for its clusters of pink flowers.

autumn mange. Veter. A skin affection of domestic animals caused by the bites of harvest mites or ticks. It is characterized by papules and unallayable itching, and is most common in late summer and autumn.

autumn snowflake. The amaryllidaceous plant Leucojum autumnalis. It sends up from the bulb in the autumn anaked scape bearing a raceme of pink flowers, and later produces a tutt of leaves which persist through the winter.

Autum/-an (6-tim/-an), a. [From Autum, France.]

Geol. Designating the lowest subdivision of the European Permian; — so called when it presents a lagoon facies.

au'to-the'ist, n. One who be [ ] aut prod-es'se vo'unt, aut

au'to-mat'1-cal-ly, adv. of Au-TOMATIC, 1:CAL. See al-Y. au-tom'2-tize, v. t. [Cf. F. au-tomatizer.] To make an autom-ation of. Rare. au-tom'2-tous, a. [L. automat-ic. Obs. Au-tom'2-dom (δ-tŏm'2-dŏn), n. [L., fr. Gr. Aντομέδων.] Class. Myth. The charioteer and com-rade of Achilles, and afterwards of the latter's son, Neoptole-mus.

mus.
au-tom'e-try (-trY), n. [auto-+
-metry.] Self-measurement;
self-estimation. — au'to-met'-

ric, a
au'to-mo'bil-ing (6/tō-mō'b')-ing; -mō-bel'ing), vb. n. Act or
practice of driving, or riding in,
an automobile.
au-tom'o-lite (6-tōm'ō-līt), n.

derived from Gr. αυτος self, and δυρομασία name, and to designate "the use of a word of common or general significance for the name of a particular thing;" as, "He has gone to New York." "He has gone to New York." au'to no 'mi-an, a. Autonomic. Rave. rng: mô-bēl'īng), ψb. n. Actor practice of driving, or riding in, an automobile.

automobile.

autonom'l-cal. a. = AUTO-lautonom'l-cal. qd. of AUTONOMIC, -ICAL. See LY.

from its occurrence in an unexpected place. J Min. A variety of gahnite. See Gahnite.

su'to-ox'i-da'tion, au'to-ox'i-dize, etc. Vars. of a UTONIDAZ.
TION, AUTONIDAZE, etc.
au'to-pelag' ic. a. [a u to-+pelaguic.] Pertaining strictly to, or found only in, the surface waters of the sea.
au'to-pe'si-a. (ô'tō-pēp'sv-ā; -shā), n. [NL.: auto-+Gr. πέψικ digestion.] Physiol. Au todigestion.
au-toph'o-by (ō-tūf'ō-br), n. [a u to-+Gr. φόβος fe a r.].
I. Fear of one's self: fear of being egotistical. Rare. Hare.
2. Morbid dread of solitude.
au'to-phon (ô'tō-fōn), n. [auto-+Gr. φωρή sound.] A kind of barrel organ in which a perforated sheet of millboard determines the notes sounded.
au'toph-thal' mo-eope (ô'tō-finl' mō-skōp). Var. of AUTO-OPHHALMOSCOPE.

gestion coming from another, esp. in hypnotism. Autosuggestion is characteristic of certain mental conditions in

au'to-oph-thal'mo-scope. n. An ophthalmoscope modified for Bot. = CHLOROPLAST. use by the patient upon himself.—au'to-pehathalmos'coz'.

au'to-pehathalmos'coz'.

au'to-pehathalmos'coz'.

au'to-pehathalmos'.

au'to-pehathal'.

au'to-pehathal'.

au'to-pehathal'.

au'to-peh

Permian; — so called when it presents a lagoon facies.

au'to-the'ist, n. One who believes in, or practices, autotheism.

au'to-tom'ic (-tom'ik), a. [auto-tom'ic (-tom'ic), a. [auto-tom'ic], auto-tom'ic (-tom'ic), a. [auto-tom'ic], auto-tom'ic (-tom'ic), a. [auto-tom'ic], auto-tom'ic (-tom'ic), auto-tom'ic), auto-tom'ic, auto-tom' 2. Biol. Characterized by, or portaining to, autotomy.
au'to-tox-se'mi-a, or-tox-s'mi-a, au'to-tox-lox'is, in (to-tox'is, in ( (and chiefly negative) expressions; as, of avail, of no avail, without avail, to little avail.

3. pl. Proceeds; as, the avails of a sale by auction.

The avails of their own industry.

Stoddard.

Syn.—Use, benefit, utility, profit, service.

a-vail/a-bil'i-ty (-a-bil'I-t1), n.; pl.-Ties(-t12).

1. Quality of being available; available ness, specif., of a candidate for an office, likelihood or capability of success.

He was... nominated for his availability. Lowell.

2. An available person or thing.

His list of ... availabilities in the matrimonial line. Holmes.

a-vail'a-bil (a-vail'a-bil), a. 1. Capable of availing; having sufficient power, force, or efficacy for the object; effectual; serviceable; valid; as, an available plea. Obs. or Archaic, except in Law.

More available to Rome, than was any force of arms. Raleigh.

2. Such as one may avail one's self of; capable of being used to accomplish a purpose; usable; convertible into a resource; as, an available measure; an available madidate.

Struggling to redeem, as he did, the available months and days out of so many that were unavailable.

Having no available funds with which to pay the calls on new shares.

au'tun-ite (ô'tŭn-it), n. [From Autun, France, its locality.] Min. A lemon-yellow phosphate of uranium and calcium occurring in tabular crystals with basal cleavage, and in micalike scales. H., 2-2.5. Sp.gr., 3.05-3.19. [Au/ver'gnat'(ō'vĕr'nyá'), n. [F.] A native of Auvergne, France, the inhabitants of which are markedly roundheaded, or brachycephalous, short, and dark. They are closely related ethnically to the Savoyards and Bretons, and are considered as typical of the Celtic or Alpine race. aux'a-nom'e-ter (ôk'sá-nòm'ē-tĕr), n. [Gr. αυξάνειν to cause to increase +-meler.] An instrument for determining and measuring the rate of growth in plants. It consists essentially of a lever with a long and a short arm, the short arm being attached to the plant.
aux-e'sis (ôk-sē'sīs), n. [NL., fr. Gr. αυξησις increase, fr. αυξειν to increase.] 1. Rhet. A figure by which a high-sounding word is put for the proper word; amplification; hyperbole.

2. Increase in size; as, auxesis of a member of the body.

tion; hyperbole.

2. Increase in size; as, auxesis of a member of the body.
aux-et'lc (δk-set'lk) a. [Gr. αυξητικός.] Of or pertainaux-et'l-cal(-1-kal) ing to auxesis. Rare.—aux-et'l-cal(-1-kal)

aux-et'l-cal (-1-kāl) ) ing to auxesis. κατε.—aux-our-cal-ly, adv. Rare.
aux-e'to-phone (δk-sē'tō-fōn), n. [Gr. αὐξητός that may be increased + -phone.] A pneumatic reproducer for a phonograph, controlled by the recording stylus on the principle of the relay. It produces much clearer and louder tones than does the ordinary vibrating disk reproducer.
aux-il'ar (δg-zl'l'yā), a. [L. auxiliaris: cf. F. auxiliaris.]
Auxiliary. Archaic.—n. Anauxiliary. Archaic. Mil-ton.—aux-l'l'ar-ly, adv.
The auxiliar troops and Trojan hosts appear. Pope.

Auxiliary. Archaic.—n. An auxiliary. Archaic. Millon.—aux.il'ar.iy, adv.

The auxiliar troops and Trojan hosts appear. Pope. auxil'ia-ry (yd-ri), a. [L. auxiliarius, fr. auxilium help, aid; cf. auger to increase.] Conferring aid or help; assistant; supporting; subsidiary; as, auxiliary troops. Syn.—Ancillary, coöperating, assistant, aiding, helping; subservient, subordinate—Auxiliary, subsidiary agree in the idea of furnishing aid. But subsidiary usually implies subordinate rank or position, an implication which Auxiliary and or may not carry; as, "these volumes and the work to which they are subsidiary" (Wordsworth); "Without the exertion of a coöperating power, without this auxiliary impulse, elevated or profound passion cannot exist" (dd.). See subordinate, Help. auxiliary book, Commerce, a supplementary book for explanatory details, which have no place in books of original entry.—a. criedes, Math., circles described on the major and minor axes of an ellipse as diameters. See ELLIPSE, Illust.—a. note, Music, in counterpoint, the appoglatura used one degree above or below the principal tone.—a. quantity introduced for the purpose of simplifying or facilitating some operation, as in equations or trigonometrical formulae.—a. rater, a rafter used to strengthen the principal rafter in a truss.—a. scales, Music, the scales of relative or attendant keys.—a. verb. Gram. See Aux. LIMARY, n., 3.—a. vessel, yacht, etc., one equipped with an engine and propeller to supplement the motive power of her sails.

auxilizary, n.; pl.—RIES (-riz). 1. One that aids or helps;

AUXILIARY OUANTITY.

5. Moth. = AUXILIARY QUANTITY.

aux\_1/1-0-movtor (ôg-z/1/1-5-môvter), a. [L. auxilium aid + motor.] Psychol. Aiding or leading to movement; kin-

+ motor.] Psychot. Alding or leading to movement; Rinmathetic.

aux'o-chrome (ôk'sō-krōm), n. [Gr. αὐξειν to increase
+-chrome.] Chem. A group which, when introduced into
a colored compound or chromogen, imparts to it marked
tinctorial power, thus rendering it a dye. The most important auxochromes are hydroxyl and amidogen. — auxoch'ro-mous (ôk-sôk'rō-mūs), α.
aux-on'e-ter (ôk-sôm'z̄-tēr), n. [Gr. αὐξειν to increase
+-meter.] Optics. An instrument for measuring the magnitying power of a lens or system of lenses.
aux'o-ton'ic (ôk'sō-tôn'ik), α. [Gr. αὐξειν to grow +
tonic.] Plant Physiol. Determined or induced by growth,
not by stimulus; — applied to certain movements of immature plant organs; — opposed to allassotonic.

a-vail' (ἀ-vāl'), v. i.; A-vailed' (ἀ-vāld'); A-vail'Ino.

Mathers v. (ἀ-tῶr-l'y), π. [Gr. aux-ll'-l-um (βε-zh')-τῶm), π.

mathers v. (ἀ-tῶr-l'y), π. [Gr. aux-ll'-l-um (βε-zh')-τῶm), π.

a.vail' (å-vāl'), v. i.; A-VAILED' (â-vāld'); A-VAIL'ING.
au'tur-gy (ô'tūr-jǐ), n. [Gr. aux-ll'1-um (ŝg-zll'1-um), n.
au'vor-py/a personal labor.]
L. Lit., aid; assistance; Self-action, Rave.
L. Lit., vincer aut me'ri. [L.]
L. Lit., aid; assistance; hence: a Mil. An ambulance wagon. Obs. b O. Eng. Law.
Au var. Aver.
au vert' pré' (ō vūr' prā').
[E.] id. aux vil'l-um ab al'to. [L.]
au vert' pré' (ō vūr' prā').
[E.] id. aux m'o'llies' (ō mô'rē'y').
[E.] Cookery. With sweet or fresh herbs, esp. went they give a green color to the dish.
aux 'o-spore, 'Gr-aŭ-yo'n'o'.
[E.] Cookery. With onions.
[F.] Cookery. With onions.
[F.] Cookery. With onions.
aux'o-spore, 'Gr-aŭ-yo'n'o'.
[F.] Cookery. With onions.
aux'o-spore, 'Gr-aŭ-yo'.

[F.] Cookery. With onions.
aux'o-spore, 'Gr-aŭ-yo'.

[F.] Cookery. With onions.

[F.] Cookery. With onions. F.] Cookery, Lit. with white wine; hence, with a sauce containing white wine.

[anx (8), pl. of au and à La.

[F.] See à La.

[TO arms]
[aux armss' 1 (8-zárm'). [F.]

With cabbage.

[Aux Vases sandatone (8 vás').

[F.] With cabbage.

[F.] With cabbage.

[F.] With water cresses.

Aux cres-sons' (8 krš-sôn').

[F.] With water cresses.

Aux cres-sons' (8 krš-sôn').

[F.] With water cresses.

Aux erre' (b'sâr').

[F.] With water cresses.

Aux erre' (b'sâr').

[F.] With suffer cresses.

Aux erre' (b'sâr').

[F.] With suffer cresses.

Aux erre' (b'sâr').

[F.] With cabbage.

Aux cres-sons' (8 krš-sôn').

[F.] With suffer cresses.

Aux erre' (b'sâr').

[F.] With cabbage.

Aux erre' (b'sâr').

[F.] With suffer cresses.

Aux erre' (b'sâr').

[F.] Great ills demand great remedies.

Aux [A.] (b', A.)

[F.] Great (aux Vases sandatone (6 vás').

[From the Aux Vases of Aux.

"aux (aux vases sandatone (6 vás').

[From the Aux Vases of Aux.

"aux (aux vases sandatone (6 vás').

[From the Aux Vases of Aux.

"aux (aux vases sandatone (6 vás').

[From the Aux Vases of Aux.

"aux d'aux vases sandatone (6 vás').

Aux vases sandatone (6 vás').

[From the Aux Vases of Aux.

"aux d'aux vases sandatone (6 vás').

Aux vases sandatone (6 vás').

[From the Aux Vases of Aux.

"aux d'aux vases sandatone (6 vás').

Aux vases vases liventus vases (increm).

Aux vases sandatone (6 vás').

Aux vases vasuva

av a-lanch. Avalanche. Ref. lav a-lanch. Avalanche. Avalet., v. L. [F. avaler to descend, to let down. See avalanche. Let avalet. The cause to descend, to let down. See avalanche. Let al. 10 see avalet. The cause to descend; dismount.

2. To fall; sink; flow down; sail down. See avalet. The cause to descend; dismount.

2. To fall; sink; flow down; sail down. See avalet. The cause of the cause

avail, availe. † AVALE. avail'a-bl. Available. Ref. Sp. availd'. Availed. Ref. Sp. avail'er, n. One who avails. a-vail'ful, a. Of avail; advan-tageous. Obs. — a-vail'ful-ly.

adv. Obs. — a-van' ful-ly, a-val'(ing. p. pr. & vb. n. of AVAIL. r. -a-vail' ing-ly, adv. a-vail' ment. n. See -MENT. Rare. av'a-lanch. Avalanche. Ref. av'a-lanch-y, a. Like an avalanche.

resource; as, an available measure; an available candidate. Struggling to redeem, as he did, the available months and days out of so many that were unavailable.

Having no available funds with which to pay the calls on new shares.

- avail'a-ble-ness, n. - a-vail'a-bly, adv.

a'vail (a'vàil), a. [L. avus grandfather.] Of or pertaining to a grandparent or grandparents.

| a'vail (a'vàil), a. [F., orig., down; à to + val valley.]

Civil Law. A written engagement by one not a drawer, acceptor, or indorser of a note or bill of exchange that it will be paid at maturity.

In Dutch law a party signing a bill otherwise than ss drawer acceptor, or indorser became a surety or avail. Geo. T. Morice.

ava-lanche (ava-lanch; 277), n. [F., fr. avaler to descend, to let down, fr. avai down, downward; à (L. ad)+val, L. vallis, valley. See valley.]

1. A large mass or body of snow and ice, or of earth, rocks, etc., sliding swiftly down a mountain side, or falling down a precipice.

2. A sudden, great, or irresistible descent or influx.

avalanche blast. Phys. Geo. A violent local wind produced by an avalanche.

-va'lent (a-va'lent), a. [See A- not; valent local wind produced by an avalanche.

-va'lent (a'va'lon), n. [F.; cf. LL. Avallonis insula.] In medieval romance, an ocean island, "not far on this side of the terrestrial paradise;" also, a castle of loadstone upon it. Avalon is represented as the abode of Arthur and Oberon and Morgan le Fay, being most fully described in the Old French romance" Ogier le Danois." In Celtic mythology it is known as the Land of the Blessed, or Isle of Souls, also the Island of Apples. Avalon has been identified with various localities, esp. Glastonbury in England.

-vant'- (a-vaint'-; a'vaint'-; a'vaint'-; a'vant'-; a'vant'so'-ri-ër; 277), n. [F. avant-courrier. See Avant'-; a-van'kōo'-ri-ër; 277), n. [F. avant-courrier, See Avant'-; a-van'kōo'-ri-ër; 277), n. [F. avant-courrier, J. avant-courrier, J. avant-courrier, J. avant-courrier, J. avant-courrier, J. Aperson dispatched before another pe avantaille. † AVENTAIL. | avant'-cou'renr' (A'vin'), n. [F.] A forerunner of the foot of the glacis, outside the counterscarp. | a'vant'-grand' (A'vin') (A'vin'-garde' (-gàrd'), n. [F.] a avant' n. RENDO-EURO. | a'vant' tan', n. [C.] OF. avant' n. Avant of the counterscarp. | a'vant' avant' avant' n. RENDO-EURO. | a'vant' tan', n. [C.] OF. avant' n. Avant' n. Avant' gürd'). | a'vant' tan', n. [C.] OF. avant' n. Avant' n. Avant' gürd'). | a'vant' tan', n. [C.] OF. avant' n. Avant' n. Avant' n. Avant' n. Avant' gürd'). | a'vant' tan', n. [C.] OF. avant' n. Avant 

[ME. availen, fr. a- (cf. F. à, L. ad) + F. valoir to be worth (cf. OF. 1st pers. pres. ind. vail, pres. subj. vaille), fr. L. valere to be strong, to be worth. See vallant.] To be of use or advantage; to answer the purpose; to have strength, force, or efficacy sufficient to accomplish the object; as, the plea in bar must avail, that is, be sufficient to defeat the suit. "What signs avail?"

Mords avail very little with me, young man. Scott.

Mankind in good earnest have availed so far in understanding themselves and their work, that the foremost watchman on the peak announces his news. to avail of, to avail one's self of.—to avail upon, to impose upon. Rare.

a. vail' (a-val'), v.t. 1. To turn to the advantage of; to be of service to; to profit; benefit; help.

O, what avails me now that honor high! Milton.

2. To give (one) the advantage (of); to inform; assure (of);—with of. Loval, U.S.

to avail one's self of, to make use of; take advantage of.

Then shall they seek to avail themselves of names. Milton. I have availed myself of the very first opportunity. Dickens.

a.vail', n. 1. Profit; assistance; benefit. Archaic or Obs.

The avail of a deathbed repentance. Jer. Taylor.

2. Specif: Advantage toward success; effective advantage; usefulness for a purpose;—used in prepositional (and chiefi, megative) expressions; as, of avail, of no avail, without avail, to little avail.

The avails of their own industry. Stoddard. A-va'ri-an (à-va'ri-ăn), a. Of or pertaining to the Avars.
Avarian rings, vestiges of Avarian fortifications formed by
stakes surrounding a settlement.
av'a-rioe (&v'a-ris), n. [F. avarice, L. avaritia, fr. avarus
avaricious; cf. avêre to covet (E. avid).] Excessive or inordinate desire of gain; greediness after wealth; covetousness; cupidity. Often fig.
To desire money for its own sake, and in order to hoard it up,
is avarice.

Beattie.

All are taught an avarice of praise. Goldsmith.

Beattie.

All are taught an avarice of praise.
Rich beyond the dreams of avarice.

av'a-n'clous (-rish'ks), a. [Ci. F. avarice.

by avarice; greedy of gain; immoderately desirous of accumulating property.

Syn.—Greedy, rapacious, griping, sordid, close, parsimonious, penurious, miserly, niggardly. See covetous.

A'vars (â'văra), n. pl. A people of Eastern origin prominent from the 6th to the 9th century, at first in Dacia and later in Pannonia. At about 500 A. D. their dominion extended from the Black Sea to the Adriatic, and their incursions devastated northern Italy and Germany as far as Thuringia. They were finally subdued by Charlemagne, and nearly extirpated by the Moravians. The Avars are thought to be racially allied to the Huns.

a-vast' (4-väst'), interj. [Corrupt. fr. D. houd vast hold fast. See hold, v. t.; fast, a.] Naut. Cease; stop; stay; as, avast heaving!

av'a-tar' (âv'ā-tār'), n. [Skr. avatāra descent; ava down + root tr to cross, pass over.] 1. Hindu Nyth. The descent of a deity to earth, and his incarnations of Vishnu.

av'a.tar' (&v'a.tar'), n. [Skr. availara descent; ava down + root ty to cross, pass over.] 1. Hindu Myth. The descent of a deity to earth, and his incarnation as a man or an animal;—chiefly associated with the incarnations of Vishnu.

2. Incarnation; embodiment; epiphany.

The Christian idea had never yet incorporated itself. It was to make its avatar in Dante.

a.vaunt' (à-vônt'; à-vônt'), adv. [F. avant, fr. L. ab + ante before. Cf. Advance, van vangural.] Forward. Obs.

a.vaunt', interj. Begone; depart;—a word of contempt or abborrence, equiv. to "Get thee gone."

Then, chidish fear, avaunt' debating, die!

a've (&vē; &vā), interj. [L., hall, imperative of avere to be well.] Hail! Farewell!—a salutation.

a've, n. 1. The salutation ave, esp. [cap.] an Ave Maria.

He repeated Aves and Credos.

Macculay.

Their loud applause and aves vehement.

Sak.

2. [cap.] a The time when the Aves are said. b One of the beads of a rosary, which are counted as the Aves are said.

a'vel (&v'l), n. [Perh. of Scand. origin and akin to AS. egi awn.] The awn, or beard, of barley, oats, etc. Dial. Eng.

a'vel., v. l.; A'veled or A'velled (&v'ld); A'velleng.

A'veller, or a'veller(-\vec{v}-\vec{v}-\vec{v}), n. An awner.

A've Marl'a (&vā mā-rē'a) [L. ave hail, Maria Mary.]

A've Marl'a (&vā mā-rē'a) 1. The salutation of Gabriel and of Elisabeth to the Virgin Mary, combined, as now used in the Roman Catholic Church consists of the angelic salutation of Gabriel and of Elisabeth consists of the angelic salutation of Gabriel (Luke i. 28), "Ave [Maria] gratia plena, Dominus tecum; benedicta un in mulieribus," the greeting of Elizabeth (Luke i. 28), "Ave [Maria] gratia plena, Dominus tecum; benedicta un in mulieribus," the greeting of Elizabeth (Luke i. 42), "et benedictus fructus ventris tui," and a prayer added by the Church, "Sancta Maria, Mater Dei, ora pro nobis peccatoribus nunc et in hora mortis nostre." Until after the third part came into use (about 1450), the words "Jesus Amen," added by Pope Urban IV., concluded the salutatio

avoine, L. avena.] An officer of the king's stables in charge of the provender for the horses. Hist.

avenge' (avenit), v. t.; avense (avenit)'; avenog'ing (ven'jing). [OF. avenge'r; L. ad + vindicare to lay claim to, to avenge, revenge. See vendeance.] 1. To take vengeance for; to exact satisfaction for by punishing the injuring party; to vindicate by inflicting pain or evil on a wrongdoer; — used with on, upon, and, archaic, of, against. He will avenge the blood of his servants. Deut. xxxii. 43. Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughtered saints, whose bones. He had avenged himself on the mountains cold. Millon. He had avenged himself on them by havoc such as England had never before seen.

Thy judgment in avenging thine enemies. Bp. Hall.

Syn. — Vindicate, requite, retaliate. — Avenge, revence in present usage, to Avenge is to inflict punishment, either in behalf of one's self or of others, for the sake of vindication or just retribution; as, to avenge an insult, to avenge the injuries of the helpless and innocent; "He [Moses]. avenged him that was oppressed, and smote the Egyptian; (Acts vii. 24). To revence is to inflict pain or injury in resentful or malicious retaliation; as, "A man that studieth revenge keeps his own wounds green "(Bacon); "A kiss... sweet as my revenge" (Shak). See requiral, vindicative.

aveng'er (d-ven'jîng), p. a. & v. n. of avenge and avenge (d-ven'jîng), p. a. & v. n. of avenge.

aveng'ing (d-ven'jîng), p. a. & v. n. of avenum; the purple or water avens, G. rivale.

aveng'ing (d-ven'jîng), p. a. & v. n. of avenum; the purple or water avens, G. rivale.

aveng'ing (d-ven'jîng), p. a. & v. n. of aventum; the purple or water avens, G. rivale.

aven'ing (aven'in, i., thin), m. [Cf. OF. esventail. See ventail.] A hadjustable flap of a hood of mail, covering the chin and secured to the hood, which it held in place.

2. The movable front of a helmet; the ventail.

Av'en-tine, a.

aven'tu-rine, a. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, aventurine; as, aventurine feldepar; aventurine lacquer.

Aven'en-tine

An arenue of tall elms and branching chestnuts. W. Black.

3. A broad street; as, the Fifth Avenue in New York.

Syn.—See way.

a'ver (ā'vēr), n. [AF. aver domestic animal, OF. aveir, avoir, property. Cf. average domestic animals; cattle.

2. A work horse, or working ox; an old horse.

2. Ver' (â-vûr'), v. t.; a-verred (â-vûrd'); a-ver/ring. [F. averer, LL. atterare, averare; L. ad + verus true. See verify: 1. To assert, or prove, the truth of. Obs.

2. Law. To avouch or verify; to offer to verify; to prove or justify. See averment, 1.

3. To affirm with confidence; to declare in a positive manner, as in confidence of asserting the truth.

It is sufficient that the very fact hath its foundation in truth, al do seriously are; is the case.

Syn.—Assert, asseverate, protest. See Affirm.

aver-age (average), n. [OF. average, or LL. averagium, perh. fr. OF. aveir, avoir, F. avoir, property, horses, cattle, etc.; prop. infin., to have, fr. L. habere to have. Cf. Average small cattle, and avarie (perh. of different origin) damage to ship or cargo, port dues. See HABIT; cf. Aver, n., Avergon, Avergenny.] 1. Old Eng. Law.

A service of some kind due from a feudal tenant to his lord. It is generally considered to have been a carrying service, as of burden." In the form arriage it was retained in the expression arriage and carriage "in Scottish leases until such indefinite services were prohibited by 20 Geo. II., c. 50.

2. [Cf. F. avarrie damage to ship or cargo, port dues, It. avaria.] Mar. Law & Com. A tariff or duty on goods, etc. Obs.

3. Any charge, payable by the owner or consignor, in ad-

etc. Obs.

3. Any charge, payable by the owner or consignor, in addition to the regular charge for freight of goods shipped. Obs., except specif., sundry small charges (called petty average, or averages) regularly and necessarily defrayed by the master, such as port charges, common pilotage, etc., which formerly were borne partly by the ship and partly by the cargo, but now are usually included in the freight. A customary composition for such charges is designated in the phrase "primage and average accustomed," still common in bills of lading, but now usually inoperative.

4. A loss less than total to cargo or ship, or a charge arising from damage done by sea perils; also, the equitable and proportionate distribution of such loss or expense

among all chargeable with it; the incidence of the loss or charge. In marine insurance an average loss (that is, one which is a charge upon cargo or ship and therefore less than total) is called a particular, or less usually common or ordinary, average when chargeable only upon particular goods or interests. A loss or charge which falls upon the ship and cargo generally is called a general, or less susually gross, average. A particular average usually arises from unavoidable accident; a general average arises from an intentional sacrifice or expense made for the safety of all the interests involved in the same adventure under pressure of a common risk. Policies, by a clause called average clause, generally exempt the insurer from particular average, and in respect of some things from all average, the policies and clauses being often respectively designated as F. P. A. and F. A. A. Cf. YORK-ANTWERF RULES.

5. A mean proportion, medial sum or quantity, made out of unequal sums or quantities; an arithmetical mean. Thus, if A loses 5 dollars, B9, and C 16, the sum is 30, and the average 10.

6. Any medial estimate or generalization derived from a comparison of diverse specific cases; a medium or usual size, quantity, quality, rate, etc. "The average of sensations." Paley. Since the same average may be either the mean rank of a group of which most members are either at or near it, the latter sense is often specifically indicated; as, "the high individual average of our citizenship."

Syn. - Average, Man. In common usage, Average (usually a.) suggests little more than ordinary, the "common rum" often implying general conformity to prevailing standards; as, the average man, average ability, the average morality. Man. (usually n.) implies a middle point or course between two extremes; as, the happy mean.

on an average, taking the mean of unequal numbers or quantities.

average for a prevailing a mean proportion; of a mean size, among all chargeable with it; the incidence of the loss or

'er-age (ăv'er-āj), a. 1. Pertaining to an average or mean;

quantities.

av'er-age (āv'ēr-āj), a. 1. Pertaining to an average or mean; medial; containing a mean proportion; of a mean size, quality, ability, etc.; ordinary; usual; as, an average profit; an average amount of rain; the average Englishman.

2. According to the laws of average; as, the loss must be made good by average contribution.

average curvature, the total curvature divided by the whole are length or surface area considered.

av'er-age, v. t.; a V'er-age (-āj'd); a V'er-age-ing (-ā-j'ing).

1. To find the mean of, when sums or quantities are unequal; to reduce to a mean.

2. To divide among a number, according to a given proportion; as, to average a loss.

3. To do, accomplish, get, etc., on an average.

av'er-age, v. i. 1. To form, or exist in, a mean or medial sum or quantity; to amount to, or to be, on an average; as, the losses of the owners will average twenty-five dollars each; these spars average ten feet in length.

2. Stock Speculating. To buy or sell additional shares so as to obtain an average price more favorable or safe than before, as where 100 shares are bought at 60, and on a fall to 50 in prices 100 shares are bought, making the average price 55. Cant.

to average out, Stock Speculating, to close out a transaction

50 in prices 100 shares more are outgoin, among age price 55. Cant. to average cut, Stock Speculating, to close out a transaction without loss or at a profit by averaging. Cant. average adjuster or stater. Marine hs. One whose profession is to adjust the several liabilities arising from

average adjuster or stater. Marine Ins. One whose profession is to adjust the several liabilities arising from general averages.

average bond. Marine Ins. A bond given by consignees to the master of a ship for prompt payment of any chargeable general average when its amount is ascertained.

average book. Banking. The book in which the average credit balances of depositors are kept.

average clause. Insurance. A clause, in a policy, restricting the amount to be paid to such a sum, not exceeding the value of the property destroyed, as bears the same proportion to the loss as the face of the policy does to the value of the property insured. b See averages, m., 4.

averament (a·vfrment), n. [Cf. Of. averement, LL. averamentum. See aver, v. t.] 1. Act of averring, or that which is averred; affirmation; positive assertion.

Signally has this averment received illustration in the course of recent events.

I Taylor.

2. Verification; establishment by evidence.

Verification: establishment by evidence.

of recent events.

2. Verification; establishment by evidence.

3. Law. A positive statement of facts; an allegation; an offer to justify or prove what is alleged. In any stage of common-law pleadings, when either party advances new matter, he avers it to be true, by using this form of words: "and this he is ready to verify." This was formerly called an averment. In modern pleading it is termed a verification.

A-ver'nial (-ndl) {a. [L. Avernalis.] Of or pertain-A-ver'nia (-ndl) } {a. [L.] The infernal regions; — so called after a small deep lake near Pozzuoli, in Campania, Italy, having high banks, and famous for its unhealthy vapors, which ancient writers fancied were so malignant as to kill birds flying over it.

Aver-rho'a (âv'ē-rō'ā), n. [NL., after the Arabian philosopher Averroës.] Bot. A genus of East Indian oxalidaceous pinnate-leaved trees containing two species, A. Avier-ro'ism (-12'm), n. The doctrines of the Arabian philosopher Averroës (Ibn Roshd), 1126-98 A. D., one of the first of the medieval interpreters of Aristotle. He taught that God, as a Sovereign Intelligence, is the highest reality, from whom emanates the active intellect (Nois ποιητικός) which is the source of all lower intellects (sense perception, imagination, memory, discursive reason, etc., col-ward. The former seems to be a [O. Eng. Law. A rent in corrective serviced prestricts of constitutions.]

| lectively called νοῦς παθητικός), and that these are destined to return again to God or be absorbed at the death of the body. See PANTHEISM.

#W.T. Harris.

#W.T. Harri

3. Opposed; adverse. Obs.
4. Bol. Turned away from the stem or axis:—opposed to adverse.

1. The prevailing usage now is to employ to after averse and its derivatives rather than from, as was formerly the usage. In this the word agrees with its kindred terms, hatred, distike, dissimilar, contrary, repugnant, etc., expressing a relation or an affection of the mind to an object.

1. Syn.—See Adverse, Reluctant.
2. Averseily, adv.—a-verseiness, n.
2. Aversion (a-virishan), n. [L. aversio: cf. F. aversion.
3. A state of wice and aversion from goodness. Bp. Atterbury.
2. Act of averting, or getting rid of; esp., a ceremonial of primitive religion for dispelling noxious spirits.
3. A state of mind in which attention to an object is coupled with dislike of it and desire of turning from it.

It is common to say that a person has an aversion for a thing, when he is really not feeling any aversion at all, when, indeed, he may not even be thinking of the thing. ... The aversion itself only exists when it is being felt.

2. A freeholder is bred with an aversion to subjection. Addison. His aversion is now generally followed by to before the object. [See Averses]. Sometimes towards and for are found; from is now rare.

A freeholder is bred with an aversion to subjection. Addison. His aversion towards the house of York. Bacon. It is not difficult for a man to see that a person has conceived an aversion for him.

2. Averti' (a-virt'), v. t., v. L., v. verti' n., v. verti'nse. [L. avertere, a, ab + vertere to turn: cf. OF. avertir. See version.] 1. To turn saide, or away; as, to avert the eyes from an object; to ward off, or prevent, the occurrence or effects of; as, how can the danger be averted? "To avert his ire."

Willon. Willon atheists and profane persons do hear of so many discordant and contrary opinions in religion, it doth avert them from the church.

an object; to ward off, or prevent, the occurrence or effects of; as, how can the danger be averted? "To avert his ire."

When atheists and profane persons do hear of so many discordant and contrary opinions in religion, it doth avert them from the church.

Till ardent prayer averts the public woe.

2. To turn away from; to have aversion for. Obs. "Averting the errors of reason."

Syn.—See Prevent.

a-vert'ed, p. a. Turned away, esp. as an expression of feeling; also, offended; unpropitious.—a-vert'ed-ly, adv.

Kebl.

A'ves (a'vêz), n. pl. [L., pl. of avis bird.] Zoöl. The class of vertebrates consisting of the birds. See End.

A-ves'ta (a'vŝita), n. The sacred books of the ancient Zoroastrian religion and of the modified form of it which still survives among the Parsis of Persia and India;—called also Zend-Avesta. The Avesta consist of four chief divisions, or groups of texts, all more or less fragmentary and varying in antiquity. These are: the Yasha, which is the chief liturgical work and includes the Gathas or hymns ascribed to Zoroaster himself, forming thus the oldest portion of the Avesta, the Vispered, a supplementary ritual; the Yasha. which are hymns to angels or lesser divinities; the Vendidad, which contains the account of creation, historical and homiletic matter. There are also minor divisions, including hymns, praises, prayers, etc. See Zoroastrianism.

a'via-an (-tan), a. Of or pertaining to the Avesta or the language of the Avesta.—n. The language of the Avesta.

a'via-an (-tan), a. Of or pertaining to Aves or birds.

a'via-an (-tan), a. Of or pertaining to Aves or birds.

a'via-an (-tan), a. Of or pertaining to Aves or birds.

a'via-an (-tan), a. Of or pertaining to Aves or birds.

Lincolnshire may be termed the awary of England. Fuller.

a'via-d'tion (-ā'shān), n. The art or science of locomotion by means of aëroplanes.

a'vi-a'tion (-a'shun), n. The art or science of locomotion

by means of aeroplanes.

a'vi-a'tor (ā'vi-ā'tēr), n. a An experimenter in aviation.

b A flying machine, as distinguished from a balloon.

Av'i-cen'ni-a (ăv'i-sĕn'i-à), n. [NL., after Avicenna, Mo-

ward. The former seems to be a carrying service done at the shericarrying should be the duty of forming a body guard for the king while he is the shericarrying service done should be the duty of forming a body guard for the king while he is the shericarrying service done should be the duty of forming a body guard for the king while he is the shericarrying service due to make the shericarrying service due from a tenant for the king did not come, a small sum of money was taken instead. Averacy of the shericarrying service due from a tenant for the king did not come, a small sum of money was taken instead. Averacy service due from a tenant for the king did not come, a small sum of money was taken instead. Averacy service due from a tenant for the king did not come, a small sum of money was taken instead. Averacy service due from a tenant for the king did not come, a small sum of money was taken instead. Averacy service due from a tenant for the king did not come, a small sum of money was taken instead. Averacy service due from a tenant for the king did not come, a small sum of money was taken instead. Averacy service due from a tenant for the king did not come, a small sum of money was taken instead. Averacy service due from a tenant for the king did not come, a small sum of money was taken instead. Averacy service due from a tenant for the waster, and the manning is uncertain. Averacy service due from a tenant for the waster, and the manning is uncertaint. Averacy service due from a tenant for the waster, and the manning is uncertaint. Averacy service due from a tenant for the waster, and the service of the service of

hammedan physician.] Bot. A genus of verbenaceous shrubs or trees containing two tropical American and one tropical Old World species. They have opposite evergreen leaves, and terminal clusters of small flowers. A. officinalis is the white mangrove, and A. nisida the black mangrove. The bark is used for tanning.

Avi-con'lism (3v'-18en'12'm), n. The doctrines of the Arabian philosopher Avicenna (Ibn Sina), 980-1037 A. D., whe taught that universals are in the mind of God before things; in things in so far as the universal has been actualized in matter; after things in so far as our intellect abstracts the form from the things existing. He held that the active intellect in God thinks, and in thinking causes beings to exist; first he causes the active intellect coxist in the world, and from it descends the chain of emanation down to lower orders of being. Avicenna in general follows Alfarabi (d. 950 A. D.); and unlike Averroës, who came a century and a half later, he held that the rational soul of man survives the body and is not absorbed. W. T. Harris. A. vice (d. v-l'k-l'd-l), n. [L., dim. of avis bird.] Zoid. A genus of marine bivalves of the order Pseudolamellibranchia with pearly shells, allied to (and in some classifications including) the pearl oysters;—so called from the wing-like expansions of the hinge of typical species.

a-vic'u-lar'n-um' (-3r'1-dim), n.; pl.-ral. (-a). [NL. See Avicula.] Zoid. A small prehensile process resembling a bird's head with a movable mandible, found on many polyzons. See Polyzoa.—a-vio'u-lar'n-a (-a), a.

a'vi-oul'ture (a'vi-kli'ty'n), n. [L. avis bird + cultura culture.] Rearing and care of birds.

av'id'(a'v'id), a. [L. avidus, fr. avēre to long: cf. F. avide.] Longing eagerly for; eager; greedy. "Avid of gold, yet greedier of renown."

a-vid'-uus (a'v'id'i'us), a. Avid.—a-vid'i-us of found on any culture.] Rearing and care of birds.

av'id'-us (a'v'id''us), a. Avid.—a-vid'-us of found on any culture.] Rearing and care of birds.

av'id'-us of order is a contraction of the

His books were received and read with avidity. Milward.

2. Chem. The strength of an acid or base, or its capability of displacing other acids or bases from their salts, measured under strictly equitable conditions, as in aqueous solutions in cases where no product leaves the field of action. It is dependent upon the dissociation. Strength, as commonly used, is often not the same as avidity. Thus, hydrochloric acid has greater avidity than sulphuric acid, yet the latter is often spoken of as being the stronger acid because, being less volatile, it can displace hydrochloric acid from its salts. Syn. - See CUPIDITY.

Syn.— See cupidity.

a'vi-fau'na (5/vi-fô'na'), n. [NL.; L. avis bird + E. fauna.] Zoöl. The birds, or all the kinds of birds, considered collectively, of a given region.— a'vi-fau'nal (-nd), a. A'vi-gnon' ber'ry (àve'n'yôn'; a-vin'yôn). Bot. The fruit of any of several European species of Rhamnus, esp. R. infectoria;—so called from the city of Avignon, in France. It is used by dyers and painters for coloring yellow.

a-vi'so (à-vi'zō), n. [Sp. See advice.] 1. Information; notification.

a. T'ISO (d-vÎ/zō), n. [Sp. See advice.] 1. Înformation; notification.

2. An advice boat, or dispatch boat.
av'i.zan'dum (&v'i.zān'dūm), n. [LL.; prop. fut. pass. p. of avizare, avisare, fr. F. aviser. See adviss.] Scots Law. Private consideration; — applied to the act of the judge in withdrawing a record from the files of the court for private examination and consideration.
av'o-ca'do (&v'ò-kä'dō), n. [Corrupt. fr. Mexican ahuacute, f. aguacute, F. aguacute, avocat, G. avo ado baum.]

caté, avocat, G. avogado baum.] The pulpy fruit of the tropical American lauraceous tree Persea persea. It is similar in size and shape to a large pear, and is usually eaten as a salad, with vinegar; also, the tree itself.

avocate ( & vocate of the cate of

Avocado, showing Flowering Branch and Section of Fruit. kāt), v. l.; AV'o-CAT'ED (kāt'ĕd);

AY'O-CAT'INO. [L. avocalus, p. p. of avocare; a, ab + vocare to call. See vocal, a.] To call off or away; to withdraw; to transfer to another tribunal; to advocate. Obs.

One who avocateth his mind from other occumations. AVO-CAT'ING. [L. avocalus, p. p. of avocare; a, ab + vo-care to call. See Vocal, a.] To call off or away; to withdraw; to transfer to another tribunal; to advocate. Obs.

One who avocateth his mind from other occupations. Barrow.

He, at last, . . avocated the cause to Rome. Robertson.

aVO-CA'tion (&v'ō-kā'shŭn), n. [L. avocatio.] 1. A calling away; a diversion. Obs. or Archaic.

Impulses to duty, and powerful avocations from sin. South.

2. State of being called away; diversion of attention; distraction.

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2. State of distraction.

3. That which calls one away from one's regular employ-

s. Intt which calls one away from one's regular employ-ment or vocation; a subordinate occupation. Heaven is his vocation, and therefore he counts earthy em-ployments avocations.

By the secular cares and avocations which accompany mar-riage the clergy have been furnished with skill in common life.

4. (Usually in pl.) Customary employment; vocation; usual pursuits; — a use that is unfortunate because it does away with the useful distinction between avocation and vocation. In a few hours, above thirty thousand men left his standard, and returned to their ordinary avocations.

An irregularity and instability of purpose, which makes them choose the wandering avocations of a shepherd, rather than the more fixed pursuits of agriculture.

The use of avocation for vocation is gaining ground, but good writers commonly avoid it. In the plural, however, avocations has established itself in the sense of "regular and habitual pursuits."

Gardner, Kittredge, Arnold.

5. — ADVOCATION, 1.

= advocation, 1. n. — See vocation.

suita."

5. = ADVOCATION, 1.

Syn. — See VOCATION, 2.

Summoning away or back; as, an avocatory letter; avocating.

av'o-cet, av'o-set (av'o-set), n.

[F. avocette, fr. It. avosetta] Any of severeral limicoline birds of the genus Recurvirostra. They have long legs, webbed feet, and a slender upwardly curved bill. The American species (R. americana) is found chiefly in the western and southern States and is rapidly becoming scarce.

A'vo-ga'dro's hypothe-sis (a'vo-ga'drōz). Chem. The hypothesis that equal volumes of all gases at the same temperature and pressure contain equal numbers of molecules; — called also Avogadro's law. It is based on Gay-Lussac's law and is a fundamental conception of modern chemistry. It was announced in 1811 by the Italian scientist Avogadro: It was formulated independently by Ampère in 1814, whence it has sometimes been called Amperès law.

a-void' (a-void'), v. l.; A-void'er, to empty, F. vider. See voup, a.] 1. To make empty; to empty. Obs. Wycliffe.

To eject or throw out; to remove; also, to emit; to void; as, to avoid excretions. Obs. Sir T. Browne.

To betake (one's self) away; quit or evacuate; depart or withdraw from. Obs. or Archaic.

Cursor Mundi.
Six of us only stayed, and the rest avoided the room. Bacon.

To extricate one's self from (a fallen horse); to dismount from (a horse). Obs.

Sir Gareth smote the duke down from his horse. But the duk lightly avoided his horse, and dressed his shield and drew his sword.

To make void; to annul or vacate; to refute.

How can these grants of the king's be avoided! Spenser.

lightly avoided his horse, and dressed his shield and distributions of the king's be avoided? Spenser.

How can these grants of the king's be avoided? Spenser.

How can these grants of the king's be avoided? Spenser.

Releading. To defeat or evade; to invalidate. Thus, in a replication, the plaintiff may deny the defendant's plea, or confess it, and avoid it by stating new matter.

7. To keep away from; to keep clear of; to endeavor not to meet; to shun; to abstain from; as, to avoid evil.

What need a man forestall his date of grief.

And run to meet what he would most avoid? Milton.

He carefully avoided every act which could good them into open hostility.

8. To drive away; to expel; to get rid of. Obs. Shak.

He carefully avoided every act which could goad them into open hostility.

8. To drive away; to expel; to get rid of. Obs. Shak.
Syn. — Escape, elude, evade, eschew. — Avoid, shun agree in the idea of keeping away from something, or out of contact with it, and may frequently be interchanged. But shun, more than avoid, carriers with it the suggestion of shrinking, or even abhorrence, with regard to the thing kept clear of; as, to avoid meeting some one; to shun something as one would the plague; "O, that way madness lies; let me shun that" (Shak). See EvADE, ABSTAIN.

My engraving... in which the draftsman has done his best to avoid flattery.

So let me, if you do not shudder at me,
Nor shun to call me sister, dwell with you. Tennyson.

a-void', v. i. Obs. 1. To depart; retire; withdraw.

David avoided out of his presence. I Sam. xviii 11.

2. Law. To become void or vacant.

4. Viife.

4. Void'a-ble (-d-b'l), a. 1. Capable of being vacated; liable to be annulled or made invalid; voidable.

The charters were not avoidable for the king's nonage. Hale.

2. That should be avoided or shunned. Obs.

3. Capable of being avoided, shunned, or escaped.

That should be avoided or shunned. Obs.
 Capable of being avoided, shunned, or escaped.
 a-void/ance(-ăns), n. 1. An emptying or vacating; removal; also, that by which anything is emptied; outlet. Obs.
 Act of annulling; annulment.
 Act of becoming vacant, or state of being vacant; — said esp. of a benefice.

Wolsey, . . . on every avoidance of St. Peter's chair, was sitting down therein, when suddenly some one or other clapped in before him. 4. A dismissing or a quitting; removal; withdrawal. Obs.

5. Act of avoiding or shunning; keeping clear of. "The avoidance of pain. 7, Beattie. a-void'er (a-void'er), n. 1. One that carries away. Obs.

a.void'er (à-void'er), n. 1. One that carries away. Obs. 2. One who avoids, shuns, or escapes.

av'oir-du-pois' (àw'êr-du-poiz'), n. [ME. aver de peis, avoir de pois, goods of weight, where aver is fr. OF. aveir, avoir, goods, and peis, pois, is fr. OF. peis, pois, weight, F. poids, L. pensum. See AVERAGE; Poise, n.] 1. Goods sold by weight. Obs.

2. Avoirdupois weight.

3. Weight; heaviness; as, a woman of much avoirdupois. Collos.

2. Avoirdupois weight.

3. Weight; heaviness; as, a woman of much avoirdupois. Collog.

Shak. avoirdupois weight, the system in common use in Englishspeaking countries for weighing all commodities except precious stones, precious metals, and drugs. In it is drams (dr.) make I ounce of the countries of the count

to affirm openly.

If this which he avouches does annear.

If this which he avouches does appear. Shak.

4. To acknowledge deliberately or openly; avow; admit; confess; sanction.

Thou hast avouched the Lord...to be thy God. Deut. xxvi. 17.

a-vouch', v. i. 1. To give guarantee or assurance.

2. To declare; assert.

a-vouch', n. Evidence; declaration Obs. or R.

a-vouch', n. Evidence; declaration Obs. or R.

The sensible and tru. crouch
Of mine own eyes.

a-vouch'ment (-mënt), n. Act of avouching.

a-vow' (a-vou'), v. t., a-vowen' (a-voud'); A-vow'ine. [F.
avouer; à (L. ad) + vouer to vow, LL. volare, fr. L. volum.
See vow. But it was confused in some uses with L. advocare
to call upon, hence to recognize as one's superior or as one's
own, and it is possible to explain all its uses as coming
from L. advocare. Cf. avouch, and vocate.] 1. To declare
openly, as something one is not ashamed of, or as something
believed to be true or right; to own or acknowledge
frankly; as, a man avous his principles or his crimes.

Which I to be the power of farsels's God
Avoue, and challenge Dagon to the test.

2. Law. To acknowledge and justify, as an act done; to
make avowry of. See ayowar, 2.

Which I to be the power of Israel's God
Avow, and challenge Dagon to the test.

2. Law. To acknowledge and justify, as an act done; to
make avowry of. See Avowry, 2.

Syn.—Own, confess, admit. See Acknowledge.

a-vow/al (-āl), n. An open declaration; frank acknowledgement; as, an avoval of such principles.

A-vow/alce (-āns), n. [Cf. OF. avouance.] 1. Act of
avowing; avowal.

2. Upholding; defense; vindication. Obs.
Can my avowance of king murdering be collected from anything here written by me?

a-vow/ant (-ānt), n. [F. avouant, p. pr.] Law. The defendant in replevin, who avows the distress of the goods,
and justifies the taking.

a-vow/al (-ā-voul'), p. a. Openly acknowledged or declared;
admitted.—a-vow/adly, adv.—a-vow/ed-nose, n.

a-vow'ry (-ā-voul'), n.; pl.—Ribs (-riz). [ME. avouerie
protection, authority, OF. avouerie. See Avow to declare.]

1. Advocacy, patronage, or protection; also, an advocate;
a patron; esp., a patron saint. Obs.

2. Act of one who avows anything; esp., the act of the
distrainer of goods, who, in an action of replevin, avows
and justifies the taking in his own right. The distrainer
may either make avowry, that is, avow taking the distress in his
own right, or the right of his wife, and state the reason of it; or
make comprisence, that is, acknowledge the taking, but justify it
in another's right, as his balliff or servant.

a-vulled (-ā-vull'shān), n. [L. avulsio.] 1. A tearing
asunder; a forcible separation.

A-vulsion (-ā-vull'shān), n. [L. avulsio.] 1. A tearing
asunder; a forcible separation.

J. Barlow.

3. Law. The sudden removal of land from the estate of
one man to that of another by an inundation or a current,
or by a sudden change in the course of a river by which a
part of the estate of one man is cut off and joined to the
estate of another. The property in the part thus separated
continues in the original owner. Cf. ALLUvon, Arpulson,
a-vun'cu-lar (-ā-vūn'kū-lār), a. [L. avunculus uncle.] Of
or pert. to, or like, an uncle or, humorously, a pawnbroker.

avoutresse. +

The state of the s

containing the bird spider. See MYOALE Avi-cu'll de (&v'l-kl'll'de), n. pl. [NL.] Zool. A family of biraive mollusks containing the pear loysters, hammer shells, and allied forms at the containing the pear loysters, hammer shells, and allied forms at [L. avidus.] Avid. avid. a. [L. avidus.] Avid. avid. a. [L. avidus.] Avid. avid. avid. (bs. [cf. f. avidus.] avid. billion (bs. aview', v. t. [Cf. F. avidus follow (game) with the eye, formerly avidus.] To view impact; survey. Obe. av'l-ga'to (&v'l-ga'tō). Var. of Avocapo.

e-vile', v. t. [OF. aviler, F. avilir'; a (L ad) + vil vile. See vile.] To abase or debase; to vilify; depreciate. Obs.—a-vile' ment, n. Obs.
A-vil'on (A-vil'yōn), n. Var.
of Avalon.—Tennyson.
Avilin (a'yim), A'yims (a'-vimz), n. pl. fib.

| a vin' vule ma'tri-mo'ni-i (mā'vi-mō'ni-i). [L.] From the bond of marriage. See vile.
of a'vipo'nes. Var. of Abipones.
avir 'Aver.
avirage. 'Average.
| a-vira', v. t. [OF. avira.] To turn. Obs.
avir- v. t. [OF. avira.] To turn. Obs.
'vi-roun', adv. [F. environ.] a.vire', v. t. [OF. avirer.] To turn. Obs a'vi-roun', adv. [F. environ.] Round about. Obs. ormerly aveuer.] To view is appect; survey. Obs.

vigar to (av'r.ga'r.to). Var. of vigar'on-sev (av y n' y art. vigar'on-sev (av y n

### A dismissing or a quitting; removal; withdrawal. Obs.

av'1:tal (äv'':til); à-v'(tal), a.
[I. avitus ancestral.] Ancestral.
A'vites (a'vits), n. J. Bib.
A'vith (ä'vith), Bib.
a-vit': a. Avital
("L' to v'i' te hono're.
Ille flourishes in, or upon, ancestral Donor.
Evit 'c. a'vit's hono're.
Ille flourishes in, or upon, ancestral Donor.
Evit 'c. The avocato.
a-voc'a-tive (a-vok'a-tiv), a.
Calling off. R.—n. That which calls aside: a dissuasive. R.
a-voc'a-tive (a-vok'a-tiv), a.
Calling off. R.—n. That which calls aside: a dissuasive. R.
avocato.
avoc'a-tive (a-vok'a-tiv), a.
Calling off. R.—n. That which calls aside: a dissuasive. R.
avocato.
a-voc'a-tive (a-vok'a-tiv), a.
Calling off. R.—n. That which calls aside: a dissuasive. R.
avocato.
avoc'a-tive (a-vok'a-tiv), a.
Calling off. R.—n. That which calls aside: a dissuasive. R.
avocato.
avoc'a-tive (a-vok'a-tiv), a.
Calling off. R.—n. That which calls aside: a dissuasive. R.
avocato.
b. The avocado.
avoc'a-tive (a-vok'a-tiv), a.
Calling off. R.—n. That which calls aside: a dissuasive. R.
avocato.
b. The avocado.
avoc'a-tive (a-vok'a-tiv), a.
Calling off. R.—n. That which calls aside: a dissuasive. R.
avocato.
b. The avocado.
b.

a-vull'cul-lar (a-vūn'\Kū-lar), a. [L. avunculus uncle.] Of or pert. to, or like, an uncle or, humorously, a pawnbroker.

avoutrer, avoutrers. † avoutrers.
avoutresse. † Advoutress.
a-vou'try, n. [ME. avoutre,
be avoutre.] Advierry. Obs.
avoutre.] Advierry. Obs.
avou'try. t. \$t. [OF. avout.]
avoy', interj. [OF. avoil.] Exclanation, as of surprise or fear.
clanation, as of survey', interj. [OF. avoil.] Exclanation, as of surprise or fear.
clanation, as of survey', at (a. may fear.) [OF. avoil.] Exclanation, as of survey', at (a. may fear.) [OF. avoil.] Exclanation, as of survey', at (a. may fear.) [OF. avoil.] Exclanation, as of survey', at (a. may fear.) [OF. avoil.] Exclanation, as of survey', at (a. may fear.) [OF. avoil.] Exclanation, as of survey', at (a. may fear.) [OF. avoil.] Exclanation, as of survey', at (a. may fear.) [OF. avoil.] Exclanation, as of survey', at (a. may fear.) [OF. avoil.] Exclanation, as of survey', at (a. may fear.) [OF. avoil.] Exclanation, as of survey', at (a. may fear.) [OF. avoil.] Exclanation, as of survey', at (a. may fear.) [OF. avoil.] Exclanation, as of survey', at (a. may fear.) [OF. avoil.] Exclanation, as of survey', at (a. may fear.) [OF. avoil.] Exclanation, as of survey', at (a. may fear.) [OF. avoil.] Exclanation, as of survey', at (a. may fear.) [OF. avoil.] Exclanation, as of survey', at (a. may fear.) [OF. avoil.] Exclanation, as of survey', at (a. may fear.) [OF. avoil.] Exclanation, as of survey', at (a. may fear.) [OF. avoil.] [

a-wait' (ā-wāt'), adv. Adrift; afloat; wafted.
a-wait' (ā-wāt'), v. t.; A-WAIT'ED; A-WAIT'ING. [OF. awaiter; a (L. ad) + waiter, gaiter, to watch, F. guetter. See WAIT.] 1. To watch for; to look out for; to notice. Obs.

3. To wait on, serve, or attend. Obs.
3. To wait for; to stay for; to expect. See EXPECT.
Betwirt these rocky pillars Gabriel sat.
Chief of the sugglet guards, awaiting night. Milton.

4. To be in store for; to be ready or in waiting for; as, a glorious reward awaits the good.

2. To wait; attend; — sometimes with on or upon. Obs.
3. To wait; attend; — sometimes with on or upon. Obs.
3. To wait; attend; — sometimes with on or upon. Obs.
3. To wait; to stay in waiting. Darwin.
watching; heed. Obs. or R.
To have, or keep, in await, to make, or lay, await on, to keep a watch on.

a.-wait', v. i.; pret. A-wore' (ā-wōk'), A-WAKED!
(ā-wāk'); p. p. A-WAKED', Obs. or R. AWOKE, Obs.
AWAREN, AWOKEN; p. pr. & vb. n. A-WAKING. [AS. āuxec-nan (pret. āwāc), and āwaeian (pret. āwaco). See
AWAREN, WAKE.] 1. To cease to sleep; to come out of a state of natural sleep, or, fig., out of a sleeplike state, as inaction, indifference, or death. "My lute awake." Wyatt.
The national spirit again awoke.
The national spirit again awoke.
The national spirit again awoke.

The mational spirit again awoke.

2. To be or keep awake, or vigilant. Rare.
a-wake' (ā-wāk'), v. t. 1. To rouse from sleep; to wake; to awaken.
And his disciples came to him, and awoke him, saying, Lord. a wait' (a-wait'), adv. Adrift; afloat; waited.

And his disciples came to him, and awoke him, saying, Lord,
Matt. viii. 25.

Matt. viii. 25. And na disciples came to him, and above him, slying, lord, save us; we perish.

2. To rouse from a state resembling sleep, as from death, stupidity, indifference, or inaction; to put into action; to give new life to; to stir up.

It may awake my bounty further.

Shak.

I was soon awaked from this disagreeable reverie. Goldsmith.

I was soon awaked from this disagreeable reverie. Goldsmith.

a-wake', a. [From awaken, old p. p. of awake.] Not sleeping or lethargic; roused from sleep; in a state of viginance or action. "Before whom awake I stood." Millon. He was awake to the danger. Froude.

a-wak'en (â-wāk''n), v. l. ć. i. A-wak'Enrol (-'nd); A-wak'-Enring (-'n-'ing). [ME. awakenen, awaknen, AS. āwæenan, awæenian, v. i.; on- + wæenan to wake. Cf. Awake, v. i.]

To rouse from sleep or a state likened to sleep, as torpor, indifference, inactivity, etc.: to awake; wake.

Syn. — Arouse, excite, stir up, call forth.

a-wak'en-ing, p. a. Rousing from sleep; rousing into activity; exciting; as, the awakening city; an awakening discourse. — a-wak'en-ing, p. a. Rousing from sleep; esp., fig., a rousing from inactivity, sloth, or indifference.

a-ward' (â-wôrd'), v. l.; a-ward'en; a-ward'no. [OF. eswarder to look at, consider, decide, judge; es (L. er) + warder, garder, to observe, take heed, keep, of G. origin; cf. OHG. warten to watch, guard. See ward.] 1. To determine or decide after careful consideration; to judge, Obs.

2. To give by sentence or judicial determination; to assign

cf. OHG. warten to watch, guaru. See wart.

termine or decide after careful consideration; to judge. Obs.

2. To give by sentence or judicial determination; to assign or apportion, after careful regard to the nature of the case; to adjudge; as, the arbitrators awarded heavy damages.

To review

The wrongful sentence, and award a new. Dryden.

3. To sentence; consign; appoint. Obs.

2. Ward', v. i. To make an award; to decide.

2. ward', n. [Cf. OF. esward, esgart. See AWARD, v. t.]

1. A judgment, sentence, or final decision; specif., the decision of arbitrators in a case submitted.

An award had been given against her.

An award under arbitration does not usually extinguish a remedial right, unless followed by performance of the award medial right, unless followed by performance of the award.

2. The paper containing the decision of arbitrators; that

which is awarded.

3. Keeping; custody. Obs.

4-ware' (ā-wār'), a. [ME. iwar, AS. gewær, fr. wær wary; ge- orig. meant together, completely. See warr.]

1. Watchful; vigilant; on one's guard. Obs. or R.

2. Apprised; informed; cognizant; conscious; as, he was aware of the enemy's designs.

Aware of nothing arduous in a task
They never undertook.

3. Beware; — used as if an imperative verb. Obs.

Syn.—See conscious.

Aware of noning artuous in a tass. They never undertook.

3. Beware; — used as if an imperative verb. Obs.

Syn.—See conscious.

a-ware/ness, n. Quality or state of being aware; mere apprehension of an object without active attention to it.

a-wash/(a-wšeh/), adv. & a. [a on + wash.] a Washed by the waves or tide; — said, as of a rock or strip of shore, an anchor, etc., when flush with the surface of the water; as everything movable on deck was awash.

A/wa/ta, pot/ter-yorware(a/wa/ta)/3. A ware made at Awata, near Kyoto, Japan, usually yellowish with a crackled glaze, sometimes like old Delft, or of a gray white porcelain.

a-way/(a-wā/), adv. [AS. aweg, anweg, onweg; on on + weg way. See wax.]

Obs. or Scot. or North. Eng. Dial., as in "come away."

2. From a place; hence; as, gr away.

Have me away, for I am sore wounded. 2 Chron. xxxv. 23.

3. Aside; off; in another direction.

The axis of rotation is inclined away from the sun. Lockyer.

4. From one's possession; — with a sense of parting or loss; as, to put or take something away from one.

5. From a state or condition of being; out of existence.

Benear me wher I fade away.

6. On; in continuance; without intermission or delay; as sing away. Calleg.

as, sing away. Colloq.
7. Absent; gone; at a distance; as, the master is away

from home.

8. By ellipsis of the verb, equivalent to an imperative: Go or come away; begone; take away.

And the Lord said. Away, get thee down. Ex. xix. 24.

Away with him, crueify him. John xix. 15.

Away is sometimes used without the verb; as, whither away so fast; "Love hath wings, and will away."

Waller. Sometimes it is essentially an intensive.

One world is away and by far the largest to me, and that is myself.

Waller. Sometimes it is essentially an intensive.
One world is away and by far the largest to me, and that is myself.
W. Whitman.
away with, bear; abide. Obs. or Archaic. "The calling of assemblies I cannot away with" (sa. i. 13), i. e., "I cannot bear or endure [it]."
a-way'-go'ing, a. Law. Belonging to a tenant upon the termination of his tenanoy;—said of emblements (which see).
awe (ô), n. [ME. aze, aghe, fr. Icel. agi; akin to AS. ege, Goth. agis; cf. Gr. āxos pain, distress.] 1. Great fear; dread; terror. Obs. or R.
His frown was full of terror, and his voice Shock the delinquent with such fits of awe. Cowper. I had as lief not be as live to be In awe of such a thing as I myself.
2. The reverential fear felt for the Divine Being; emotion inspired by something dreadful and sublime; a nundefined sense of the dreadful and the sublime; reverential fear, or solemn wonder; profound reverence.
There is an awe in mortals' joy, A deep mysterious fear. Keble.
The solitude of the desert, or the loftiness of the mountain, may fill the mind with awe—the sense of our own littleness in sonie greater presence or power.
3. Power to inspire dread or reverential fear; power to awe. Shall Rome stand under one man's awe? Shak.
4. Something that inspires dread, as rage. Obs.
Syn.—See REVERENCE.
In awe, in great fear; in profound reverence.
That power which held the Continent in awe. Macaulay.
awe (a), v. l. ; Awell (dd); Aw'Ing. To strike with fear and reverence; to inspire with awe; to control by inspiring dread.
That same eye whose bend doth awe the world. Shak.

That power which held the Continent in aue. Macaulay.

\*\*awe\* (a), \*\*b. ; aweD (a) | aw'nos. To strike with fear and reverence; to inspire with awe; to control by inspiring dread.

That same eye whose bend doth awe the world. Shak. His solemn and pathetic exhortation awed and melted the hystanders.

\*\*awe, n.\* [OF. auve, ave; cf. OF. & F. aube in the same sense.] 1. One of the boards or buckets against which the water acts in an undershot mill wheel.

2. One of the sails of a windmill.

\*\*a-weat'red (a'we'r'[d), p. p. Wearied. Poetic.

\*\*a-weat'red (a'we'r'[d), p. p. Weary. Poetic. "I begin to be aweary of thee."

\*\*a-weath'or (a'weth'en), adv. [a-on+weathen.] Naut. On the weather, or windward, side; in the direction whence the wind blows; — opposed to alee; as, helm aweather: a-week', adv. Weekly; in the week.

\*\*a-weely.\* adv. Weekly; in the week.

\*\*a-weely.\* (a'wa'), adv. & a. [a-on+weigh.] Naut. Just clear of the ground, and hanging perpendicularly, so that a vessel can begin to make headway; — said of the anchor.

\*\*a-wee'some\* (selmon eight. Wright.)

2. Expressive of awe or terror.

\*\*An awesome glance up at the auid castle. Scott.

— a-we'some-ly, adv. — a-we'some-ness, n.

\*\*a-we'some-ly, adv. — a-we

4. Frightful; exceedingly bad; monstrous;—
used intensively; as, an awful bonuet. Slang.
Syn.—See FEARFUL.
— awful-ly, adv. — awful-ness, n.
awhoft' (d-hweftt), adv. Naut. Like a wheft
(which see); — of a flag stopped in the middle.

a.while' (ā-hwīl'), adv. [a (article) + while time.] For a while; for some time; for a short time.
awk (āk), a. [ME. anh, awk. See Awkward.] 1. Turned or done the wrong way, as a backhanded stroke; being at the wrong end; hence, clumsy. Obs.
2. Perverse; contrary; odd; out of order. Obs.
3. Clumsy in performance or manners; unhandy; not dextargue; awkward Obs. or Did. Eng.

3. Clumsy in performance or manners; unhandy; not dexterous; awkward. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

awk, adv. Perversely; in the wrong way. Obs.

awk ward (8k'wêrd), a. [ME. awkeward, awkward, mostly adv., fr. Icel. 8/ugr (neut. 5/ukt) turning the wrong way + E.-ward.] 1. Turned the wrong way; backhanded. Obs.

2. Perverse; adverse; untoward. Obs. "Awkward casualties." "Awkward wind." Shak.

awkward squad. Mil. A squad of undrilled or inapt recruits.

awkward aquad. Mil. A squad of undrilled of inapt recruits.

—awk/ward-ly, adv. —awk/ward-ness, n.

awl (61), n. [ME. al, all, AS. al, Æl, eal; akin to D. aal,
G. ahle, OHG.
ala, Icel. alr;
cf. Skr ārā.] A
pointed instru-

cf. Skr ārā.] A
pointed instrument for piercing small holes, as in leather or wood, used by shoemakers, etc.
The blade is differently shaped and pointed for differ Awl: 3.6 Sewing Awis: 4,5 Brad Awis: pointed for differ Awl: 3.6 Sewing Awis: 4,5 Brad Awis: pointed for differ Awl: 3.6 Sewing Awis: 4,5 Brad Awis: ent uses, as in the brad awi, saddler's awi, shoemaker's awi, etc.

AwYless, awe'less (6'les), a. 1. Wanting reverence; void of respectful fear: "Aules insolence." Dryden.

2. Inspiring no awe. Obs. "The awless throne." Shak.

aw'l-shaped', a. Subulate.

aw'l-shaped', a. Subul

pointed process, as that which terminates the anthers in Vacciniaces.

awned (8nd), a. Bot. Furnished with an awn, or bristle-shaped tip; bearded.

awn'er (8n'8r), n. One that awns; specif., a machine for removing awns from grains.

awn'ng, n. [Origin uncertain: cf. F. auvent awning, Pr. anvan a protecting cover.] 1. A rooflike cover, usually of canvas, extended over or before any place as a shelter from the sun, rain, or wind, as over the deck of a vessel to protect the crew or passengers from the weather, or slanting outward before a window to exclude the direct rays of the sun.

2. A shelter resembling an awning; specif., Naut., a part of the poop deck continued forward over the main deck beyond the cabin.

awn'y (8n'!), a. Having awns; bearded.

a.woke' (â-wök'), pret. & p. p. of AWAKE.

awhe' to. Var. of AWETO. | awm. awms. + AAM, AUM, AIM.

ee-ABLE.
wak'en-a-ble, a. See-ABLE.
wak'end. Awakened. Ref.
p. [ens.
wak'en-er, n. One that awakwak'en-ment, n. An awakenng. Rare. wak'en-er, n. One that awak-la-wak'en-ment, n. An awakening. Rare.

| awak'en-ment, n. An awakening. Rare.
| awak'en-wak'en-ment, n. Ar.
| awak'im (d-wk'l'im), n., Ar.
| awak'im (d-wk'l'im), n. Ar.
| awak'waki.
| awak'waki.
| awak'waki.
| awaki.
| awam' (d-waki'), n. A member of a superior tribe of northwest India, mainly along the Indus.
| awame. + ADVANCE.
| awame. dev. \$a. Waning.
| awant. awaki.
| awaki.
| awant. awaki.
| a

awahte. Obs. pret. of Awecche.
awail, awaill. + Avale.
awail, awaid. aw. fa. Waiting.
a-wait' er, n. One that awaits.
After which awardment, the
fiddlers. ... marched off the
swak' a-ble. (A-wāk' d-b'l), a.
See-Able.
awaid'an, n. See -ship.
Are. wak con the control of the control o

a-whoft' (a-hwett'), adv. Natt. Like a whett (which see); — of a flag stopped in the middle. Aweto.

sw'ber, n. [F. aubour.] The laburnum. Obs. R. Oxf. E. D. sweld', v. t. [AS. ā-(see A. 2) awblast. + Arrales. Aubender. Swell's awelf. v. t. [AS. ā-(see A. 2) + weldan to rule; cf. AS. awels. + Arrales. Aubender. + Arrales. Aubender. + Arrales. Aubender. + Os. Burr, harrace. Obs. - weldan. See wheeld.] To concount of the swell of the swelles. A swelles. See will be swelles. A swelles. Obs. Dec. of the swelles. Obs. pret. of awebnd. Aubender. - Os. - www. (Scot. Os. Os. or. of awebnd. Os. Scot. var. of awebnd. Aubender. - Os. - well's well to a swelles. A A weto.

a-woke' (ā-wōk'), pret. & p.

a-whe' to. Var. of AwEro
a-whir', adv. & a. Whirring.
a-whir', adv. & a. Whirring.
a-whir', adv. For a whit (a bit,
or jot), formerly often written
as one word.
a-wide', adv. Widely. Archaic.
"Branched off awide." Landor.
whith. † AUGHT.
awint. † AUGHT.
awint (a Winking.
awin', adv. & a. On the
wing; flying; fluttering.
a-wink', adv. & a. On the
wing; flying; fluttering.
a-wink', adv. & a. Winking.
a-wink', adv. & a. On the swin ns, v. L. [AS. Lauman to contend, overcome. To win; also, to everome. Obs. with the content of the content

wins; bearded.

2. p. of AWARE.

awm. awme. † AAM, AUM, AIM.
awmblare. † AMBLER.
awmbrie, awmbry, awmery,
awmry. † AMBER.
awmer. † ALMONER.
awmor. † To remove the awns;
—chiefly in p. pr., awn'ing.
awn, awn. † Own,
awncient. † ANCIENT.
awn'ie (6n'1). Var. of awny.
awncient. † ANCIENT.
awn'de (6n'1). Var. of awny.
awncient. † ANCIENT.
awn'de (6n'1). Var. of awny.
awncient. † ANCIENT.
awn'de (ch'1). Var. of awny.
awn'elede. † ANCIENT.
awn'de (awn). Destitute of an awn. — awnless brome grass.
See BROME GRASS.
awn'de (AWARE.
awoode. † AVOID.
awolk. Obs. pret. of AWARE.
awood. † AVOID.
awolk. Obs. pret. of AWARE.
awold. † AWALT.
awon'der, v. t. [AS. āwun.
drian to make a wonder of, or
ofoundrian to be astonished.]

Numbers refer to \$\$ in Guids.

a-wry' (d-ri'), adv. & a. [a- on, in + wry.] 1. Turned or twisted toward one side; not in a straight or true direction, or position; out of the right course; distorted; oblique or obliquely; asquint: with oblique vision; as, to glane avry. Barbour. "Your crown's avry." Shak.

Blows them transverse, ten thousand leagues avry, Milton.
2. Aside from the line of truth, or right reason; unreasonable or unreasonable or unreasonable.

2. Askee from the line of truth, or right reason; unreasonable or turn-asonably; perverse or perversely.

Nothing more away from the law of God and nature than that a woman should give laws to men.

Syn.—See CROOKED.

Syn.— See CROOKED.

BR, ARO (āks), n.; pl. AXES (āk'sēz; -sīz). [ME. az, aze,
AS. eat, xz, acas;
akin to D. akse,
OS. accus, OHG.
acchus, G. azt,
Icel. öz, Sw. yze,
Dan. ökse, Goth,
aqizi, Gr. aţivn,
and perh. Lat.
ascia.] I. A tool
or instrument for ascia.] 1. A tool or instrument for felling trees, chopping and splitting wood, hewing times the state of the

broadax, fireman's 3, 4 Broadaxes: 2 Section of 3 showing edge; 6 Double-bitted Ax; 7 Fireman's Ax.

broadaz, fireman's 3. 4 Broadaxes: 2 Section or are the day, for little day, etc. In modern ares the head is of steel, or of iron with a steel edge or blade. This is wielded by a wooden helve or handle, so fixed in a socket or eye as to be in the same plane with the blade.

2. A hammer with a sharp, or chisel, edge for dressing or spalling stone; an axhammer.

2. The spelling ax is better on every ground, of stymology, phonology, and analogy, than axe.

2. A hammer with a sharp, or chisel, edge for dressing or spalling stone; an axhammer.

2. The spelling ax is better on every ground, of stymology, and analogy, than axe.

3. The spelling ax is better on every ground. Only, E. D.

2. The ax to grind, a secret or selfish purpose to promote. Collog.

3. When I see a nerchant over polite to his customers. I thinks

4. It is an ax to grind.

4. The axi in the helve, to solve a puzzle; to settle a doubtful matter.

3. X, AXO, v. 1. To dress or trim with an ax.

The effect of axing [stone] is to cover the surface with chisel marks, which are made parallel as far as possible.

Siebert & Biggin.

ax, or axe, eye. An eye such as that made for an ax. ax'preak'er, axe'break'er (&ks'brāk'er), n. An Australian oleaceous tree (Notelwa longifolia) having very hard wood.

ax, or axe, eye. An eye such as that made for an ax.

AxToreak'er, axebreak'er (&ks'\rak'er), n. An Australian oleaceous tree (Notelæa longifolia) having very hard wood. See Notelæa.

Axed (&kst). 1. pret., p. p., & p. a of Ax. v.

2. a. [See -zn.] Provided with an ax or axes.

Ax'ham'mer (-ham'êr), n. A stone ax having two opposite cutting edges, used for dressing or spalling the rougher kinds of stone.

Ax'ham'mered (-êrd), p. a. Finished with an axhammer; axed; — said of stone. See Ax. v. t.

ax'l-al (&k'si-āl), a. 1. Of or pertaining to an axis; of the nature of, or resembling, an axis; around an axis; of the nature of, or resembling, an axis; around an axis.

To take on an axial, and not an equatorial, direction. Nichol. 2. Anal. Of or pertaining to an axis, esp. the main axis of the body, or the axis vertebra.

Axial-fow turbine. See Tubeline.—axial group. See QUADRATIC GROUP.—a. line, Magnetism, the line taken by the magnetic force in passing from one pole of a horseshoe magnet to the other. Faraday.—a. pencil, or pencil of planes, Geom., a system of planes intersecting on a straight line called the axis or base of the pencil.—a. skeleton, the skeleton of the head and trunk;—opposed to the appendicular skeleton, or that of the limbs.

ax'il (&k's'il), n. [L. axilla armpit. Cf. Axle.] Bot. The distal angle or point of divergence between a branch or leaf and the axis from which it springs.

ax'ile (&k's'il), a. Bot. Belonging to, or situated in, the axis; as, axile placentation.

ax'illa (&k's'il), a. Bot. Belonging to, or situated in, the axis; as, axile placentation.

ax'illa (&k's'il), a. [c. l. Axxllæ (-ē). [L.] 1. Anal. The armpit, or the cavity beneath the junction of the arm and shoulder. It contains the axillary artery and vein, a part of the brachial nerve plexus, and many lymph nodes, with much fat and areolar tissue.

2. Bot. An axil.

ax'illar, (&k's'il-ia'), a. [Cf. F. axillaire.] Axillary.

ax'illar, n. 1. Zoôl. One of the innermost feathers liming the under surface of the wing;—usually in p

stance secreted by a Mexican scale insect (Liaveia axinus), used for making a varnish, and, in medicine, as a vulnerary and resolvent.

axi-nite (lik'si-nit), n. [Gr. &\( \xi \xi \nu\) an ax.] Min. A borosilicate of aluminium and calcium, with varying amounts of iron and manganese, commonly in brown glassy triclinic crystals with sharp edges. H., 6.5-7. Sp. gr., 3.27-3.29.

axi-0-lite(-\( \xi \xi\)-lite.] Retrog. A spherulitic

aggregate with grouping about a line or axis instead of a point, often seen in glassy rocks.—ax'1-0-lit'lc(-lit'fk), a. ax'1-om (%k'sĭ-ĕm), n. [L. axioma, Gr. ἀξίωμα that which is thought worthy, that which is assumed, a basis of demonstration, a principle, fr. ἀξιοῦν to think worthy, fr. άξιος worthy, weighing as much as; cf. ἄγειν to lead, drive, also to weigh so much: cf. F. axiome. See Acent.] 1. Logic & Math. A self-evident truth, or a proposition whose truth is so evident that no reasoning or demonstration can make it plainer; a proposition which it is necessary to take for granted; as, "The whole is greater than a part;" "A thing cannot, at the same time, be and not be."

2. An established principle in some art or science, which,

so evident that no reasoning or demonstration can make it plainer; a proposition which it is necessary to take for granted; as, "The whole is greater than a part;" "A thing cannot, at the same time, be and not be."

2. An established principle in some art or science, which, though not a necessary truth, is universally received; as, the axioms of political economy.

Syn.—Saw, byword, dictum, precept, motto.—Axiom, MAXIM, Afhorism, Afortherm, and a general truth. An Axiom, as here compared (see Principle), is a self-evident or universally accepted truth taken for granted as the basis of reasoning; as, the axioms of geometry. Axiom is a rule or precept sanctioned by experience, and relating especially to the practical concerns of life; as, "they should be realizing their high maxims in the concrete" (J. H. Newman): "the difference between principles as universal laws, and maxims of conduct as protonitar niether. A concrete present some general truth shows and interest the concrete present some general truth shows and interest the concrete present some general truth shows and maxims of conduct as protonitary in the state of the shows and the shows an

often so called; and the atlas is believed to be fused with the skull. See oddntoid and atlas, 3. (2) Any of various central, fundamental, or axial parts; as, the cerebrospinal axis, the ceeliac axis. b Paleon. The median region of a segment of a trilobite. c Bol. The stem; the central part, or longitudinal support, on which organs are arranged; the hypothetical central line of any body. d Cryst. One of several imaginary lines assumed in describing the position of the planes by which a crystal is bounded. e Final Arts. (1) An imaginary line supposed to pass through a design, to which are referred the different parts of the design. There are often a primary axis and a secondary axis. (2) In an architectural or other working drawing, a line actually drawn and used as the basis of measurements. line actually drawn and used as the basis of measurements. axes of coördinates in a plane, Geom., two straight lines intersecting each other, to which points are referred for the purpose of determining their relative position; they are either rectangular or oblique and are called axis of abscissas and axis of ordinates. See abscissas.—axes of coördinates in space, Geom., the three straight lines in which the coördinate planes intersect each other.—axes of elasticity, Min., in biaxial crystals, three axes having the directions in which the velocity of light through the crystal is at its maximum, mean, and minimum;—so called from the assumption that the velocity depends on the variable elasticity of the ether.—axis in periorchic (pěr'i-tro'ki-ō), the wheel and axle, one of the mechanical powers.—a. of a balance, that line about which it turns.—a. of a complex, Math.,

a line that the complex may be rotated round or slipped along and remain always self-coincident.—axis of a curve, Geom., a straight line that bisects at right angles a system of parallel chords. It thus divides the curve into two symmetrical portions, as in the parabola, which has one such axis, the ellipse, which has two, or the circle, which has an infinite number. The two axes of the ellipse are the major axis and the minor axis, and the two axes of the hyperbola are the transverse axis and the conjugate axis.—a. of a gnn, the axis, or middle line, of the cylinder of the bore of the gun.—a. of a lens, the straight line passing through its optic center perpendicular to the plane of the lens.—a. of a pencil of planes. Geom. See AXIAI FENCII.—a. of a quaternion, Muth., a unit vector perpendicular to the plaue of the quaternion.—a. of a regular pyramid, Geom., a straight line drawn from the vertex to the center of the base.—a. of a spherical mirror, Physics, any right line passing through the center of curvature of the mirror. That axis which passes also through the center of the mirror. That axis which passes also through the center of the mirror. That axis which passes also through the center of the mirror. That axis which passes also through the center of collimation. Same as line of collimation, under LINE.—a. of collimation. Same as line of collimation, under LINE.—a. of collimation, math., a self-correspondent line in a projective transformation.—a. of sevation, Geol., the medial line or creat of an uplifted ridge of the earth's crust.—a. of collimation, muth, a self-correspondent line in a projective transformation.—a. of sevation, Geol., the medial line or creat of an uplifted ridge of the earth's crust.—a. of collimation, math., a self-course of the refracting medium at the point of incidence.—a. of refraction. See Revolution.—See Revolution.—a. of symmetry, Geom., any line in a plane figure that divides the figure into two such parts that one part, when folded over along the axis, shall coincide with t

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axis), of India and other parts of southern Asia, having rusine antlers and white-spotted body;—called also axis deer.

2. [cap.] Zoöl. The subgen is containing the above species, and the alled hog deer (Cervus porcinus).

above species, and the allied hog deer (Cervus porcinus).

axis cylinder. Anat. The neuraxis; the central essential portion of every nerve fiber. It is a protoplasmic process of a nerve cell and transmits the nervous impulse.

axis-sym.met'rio (&k'si-si-met'rik), a. Designating symmetry with reference to an axis.

axyim.met'rio (&k'si-si-met'rik), a. Designating symmetry with reference to an axis.

axisymmetric determinant, Math., one in which all conjugate constituents are equal in pairs.

axie (&k's'), n. [ME. azel in azeltre, fr. Icel. özultrē; özult axle (akin to AS. eaz; see Axtree) + trē (akin to E. tree; see Tree). See Axis.] 1. The pin or spindle on which a wheel revolves, or which revolves with a wheel.

2. A transverse bar or shaft connecting the opposite wheels of a car or carriage; an axletree.

3. An axis; as, the sun's azle.

axle bar. An iron bar serving as an axletree.

axle bar. An iron bar serving as an axletree.

axle box. 1. A bushing in the hub of a wheel, through which the axle passes.

2. The journal box of a rotating axle, esp. a railroad axle. In railroad-car construction, the axle guard, or pedestal, with the superincumbent weight, rests on the top of the box (usually with a spring intervening), and holds it in place by flanges. The box ing Axle Box and Axle.

axie guard. A guide in which an axle box may slide up and down, as with the play of the springs in a railroad car.

ax'le-tree'. The Abar or heam of wood 16 5 5 4

road car.
ax'le-tree' (-tre'), n. [Icel. öxultre.7.
See axLe.] 1. A bar or beam of wood or iron, connecting the opposite wheels of a carriage, on the ends of which the wheels revolve.

2. A spindle or axle of a wheel. Obs. 3. An axis. Obs.

2. A spindle or axle of awheel. Obs.

Ax'min-ster (&ks'min-ster), n., or Axminster carpet. a More fully checarpet, woven by machine or, when Axle (Awheel Seat,
more than 27 inches wide, on a hand 5

Dus Guard, 6 Jour, 8 Olivers, 10

worsted chenille so colored as to pro.

Box, 9, 10 Bearing.

duce a pattern on a stout jute backing. It has a fine soft
pile. So called from Azminster, England, where it was
formerly made (1755-1835). b A similar but cheaper machine-made carpet, resembling moquette in construction
and appearance, but finer and of better material.

ax'ode (&ks'sōd), n. [azis + 2d -ode.] Kinematics. The

axin. Ashes. Obs. ax'ine (ak'sin; -sn), a. Zoöl Pert. to or like the axis deer. axin'o-man'ey (ak-sn'o-min'-si), n. [L. axinomantia, Gr. aśi'n ax + µavreia divination.] Divination by means of an ax or hatchet.

an ax or hatchet.

| axt-o'ma-ta me'dl-a (8k/s)| 5m'd-ta me'dl-a). [L.] Logic.

Middle principles: those general principles which are above 
simple empirical laws, yet inferior to the highest generalizations, or to such as take root in
the categories of experience. ax-i'on, n. [NL.] Physiol. The brain and spinal cord.

ax'i-o-pis'ti-cal, α. [Gr. ἀξιό-πιστος.] Trustworthy. Obs. ax'i-o-pis'ty, n. [Gr. ἀξιο-πιστία.] Trustworthiness. moria.] Trustworthiness.
axis. † Access. [an axis.]
axised (ikk'sist), a. Havingl
axi. Axis. Ref. So.,
axie. Axis. Ref. So.,
axie. Axis. Ref. So.
axie. (ikk'sid), a. Having an
axie: -chiefly used in composition.
axie tooth. A molar tooth. Dial.
ax'man, n.; pl. MEN. 1. One
who wields an ax.
2. See LEVELING.
ax'oden'drite, n. [See AXIS;
DENDRITE.] Anat. A dendrite

4

6 5

wonsned.

a-work'. † AWOKE.

a-work', adv. At work; working. "Set awork." Shak.

a-work'ing, adv. At work;

working. swork', adv. At work; workng. "Set awork." Shak.
awork'ing, adv. At work;
working, adv. At work;
working, adv. At work;
swor'ry, v. [AS. āwyrgan.]
To worry; to strangle. Obs.
a-worth', adv. Lit., at worth;
in, to take aworth, to endure
patiently or indifferently. Obs.
awp. Ver. of whaup.
a-wroak', a-wreke', v. t. § 1.
[AS. āwrean.] To take vengenee on; avenge; condemn.
Obs. See wheak.
a-wreck', adv. § a. Wrecked.

wwo. Avye.
axia (aks), v. t. § i. [ME.
axie nand asken. See ask.] To
ask; to inquire or inquire of.
Arglo-Saxon, and was the regu-

Obs. To astonish (one); — used impersonally. — v. i. To be as awrong, adv. Wrongly. awwo.k. \_ Awone. \_ awook. \_ awook. \_ awook. \_ awook. \_ awork. \_



genus Amoystoma found in the mountain lakes of Mexico and the western United States, remarkable for ordinarily living and breeding in the larval condition, though capable of losing the gills and assuming the adult salamander form under proper conditions. They are esteemed as food by the natives in Mexico. Formerly they were considered a distinct genus, Siredon.

Axome'eter (&k-sôm'ê-têr), n. [axis + meter.] Optics.

A measuring instrument used by opticians in adjusting the frame of a pair of spectacles to suit the distance between the eyes and their height above the bridge of the nose.

AX'ON (&k'sôn), n.; L. pl. AXONES (&k-sônêz). [NL., fr. q. dy axis, vertebra.] Anal. a The axis of the vertebrate body, or skeleton, represented by the bodies of the vertebræ or by the notochord. b The axis-cylinder process of a nerve cell. Sometimes also ax'one (-sôn).

AX'O-nom'e-try (&k'sô-nôm'ê-tri), n. [Gr. atw, atovo, ax|e, axis + metry.] Measurement of, or by means of, axes; specif., Descriptive Geom., the process of determining the parallel projection of a solid by means of the coördinates of its points. — ax'o-no-met'ric (-nō-mět'rīk), a.

Ax'sono' (-stôn'), n. Ain. A European fabaceous plant (Coronilla varia) naturalized in the eastern United States, with umbels of pink and white flowers and sharp-angled pods.

Ax'sino' (-stôn'), n. Min. A variety of jade: nephrite. It is used by some savages, particularly the natives of the South Sea Islands, for making axes or clubs.

Ax'unge' (&k'sùn'), n. [F. axonge, L. axungia; axis wheel + ungere to grease.] Fat; grease; esp., the fat of pigs or geese; usually, Pharm., lard prepared for medicinal use.

Ay (i), intery. [Cf. F. & It. ath.] Ah! alas!

ay me, ah me! alas! "Ay me! I fondly dream 'Had ye been there.'"

A'yah (a'ya'), n. [Pg. aia, akin to Sp. aya a governess.]

A native nurse for children; also, a lady's maid. India.

ay me, ah me! alas! "Ay me! I fondly dream 'Had ye been there."

a'yah (ā'yā), n. [Pg. aia, akin to Sp. aya a governess.]

A native nurse for children; also, a lady's maid. India.

aye, or ay (ā), adv. [Icel. ei, akin to AS. ā always, G. je ever, at any time, MHG. ie, OHG. eo, Goth. aiw, Gr. aiei, àci, ever; fr. the n. seen in Goth. aiws an age, OHG. ēwa, L. aevum, Gr. aiaw an age; cf. Skr. āyus life. Of. aez, etther, a., bon, Eternal. ] Always; ever; continually; for an indefinite time. "His mercies aye endure."

for aye, always; forever; eternally.

aye, or ay (i), adv. [Of uncertain origin.] Yes; yea;—expressing assent, or an affirmative answer. It is much used in viva voce voting in legislative bodies, in nautical language, and in dial-ct.

This word is written I in the early editions of Shakespeare and other old writers.

aye, or ay (i), n. An affirmative vote; one who votes in the affirmative; as, "The ayes have it."

aye—aye' (i'i), n.

I From native name, prob. from its cry; cf. F. aye—aye.] A singular nocturnal lemur (Daubento-nic madayascariensis) found in Madagascar, remarkable for its long fin-

gascar, remarkable for its long fin-gers, sharp nails, and rodentlike inci-



Aye-aye  $(\frac{1}{24})$ .

sor teeth.

Ayles/bur-y (ālz/bēr-I), n. [From Aylesbury, England.]
One of a breed of domestic ducks much raised in the United
States, but originating in England. They have white plumage, a long pinkish bill, long bodyand neck, and orange legs. Ay'ma-ra' ('imā-rā'), n. An Indian of a race of Quichuan linguistic stock inhabiting the high table-lands of Bolivia. The Aymaras had developed, possibly as early as the beginning of the Christian era, a high grade of culture. Their culminating achievement was the great edifices on the shores of Lake Titicaca, which were still incomplete when they were conquered by the Incas and incorporated in the Peruvian state, about 125 years before the Spanish conquest.—Ay'ma-ran' (-rān'), a.

caca, which were still incomplete when they were conquered by the Inosa and incorporated in the Peruvian state, about 125 years before the Spanish conquest. — Ay'ma-ran' (-rän'), a.

arising from the axis-cylinder process of a nerve cell.

ax'odd, ax-o'i de-an. a. (axis + 10.11), and 1.0 for pertaining to the axis vertebra.

axoitree. + AXLEITERE. [RIC.]

ax'omev'iti. a. = AXNONOHI, [A. + AX-o'ii. a. n. h.] [NL., fr. Gr. dfow axis.] Biol. Organisms having a distinct axis or axes.

ax'opo'di.um. n. L. pl., [A. + AX-o'ii. a. n. h.] [NL., fr. df. dy'ap-pa'na. (a'yā-pā'nā), n. [Fg. ayapama.] Bof. A Brazil-Ax-o'ii. a. n. h.] [NL., fr. df. disyapama.] Bof. A Brazil-Ax-o'ii. a. n. h.] [NL., fr. df. disyapama.] Bof. A Brazil-Ax-o'ii. a. n. h.] [NL., fr. df. disyapama.] Bof. A Brazil-Ax-o'ii. a. n. h.] [NL., fr. df. disyapama.] Bof. A Brazil-Ax-o'ii. a. n. h.] [NL., fr. df. disyapama.] Bof. A Brazil-Ax-o'ii. a. n. h.] [NL., fr. df. disyapama.] Bof. A Brazil-Ax-o'ii. a. n. h.] [NL., fr. df. disyapama.] Bof. A Brazil-Ax-o'ii. a. n. h.] [NL., fr. df. disyapama.] Bof. A Brazil-Ax-o'ii. a. n. h.] [NL., fr. df. disyapama.] Bof. A Brazil-Ax-o'ii. a. n. h.] [NL., fr. df. disyapama.] Bof. A Brazil-Ax-o'ii. a. n. h.] [NL., fr. df. disyapama.] Bof. A Brazil-Ax-o'ii. a. n. h.] [NL., fr. df. disyapama.] Bof. A Brazil-Ax-o'ii. a. n. h.] [NL., fr. df. disyapama.] Bof. A Brazil-Ax-o'ii. a. n. h.] [NL., fr. df. disyapama.] Bof. A Brazil-Ax-o'ii. a. n. h.] [NL., fr. df. df. dfon, n. n. h.] [NL., fr. df. dfon, n. n. h.] [NL., fr

locus of the instantaneous axis of a body having motion in a plane.

ax'o-101i (kk'sō-10t'l), n. [Native name.] Any of several larval salamanders of the genus Ambystoma found in the mountain lakes of Mexico and the western United States, remarkable for ordinarily living and breeding in the larval condition, though capable of losing the gills and assuming the adult salamander form under proper conditions. They are esteemed as food by the natives in Mexico, Formerly they were considered a distinct genus, Siredon.

ax-onic-ter (kk-sōm'c-tēr), n. [axis + -meter.] Optics, A recenting in the mountain proper conditions are distinct genus, Siredon.

ax-onic-ter (kk-sōm'c-tēr), n. [axis + -meter.] Optics, A recenting in the mountain proper conditions on the single originally belonging to the Charles Martel), and in the war-indirectly remarks the side of t once rescued by their steed Bayard.

Ayr'shire (âr'shêr; -shìr; cf. shire), n. A county of

Ayrshire Bard, Poet, or Plowman, Robert Burns, who was a native and farmer of Ayrshire. — A. Lassie. See CHECKER,

n., 2.
Ayr'shire, n. [From Ayrshire, Scotland.] One of a Scotch breed of dairy cattle. Ayrshires are hardy, of medium size, and usually of a white and brown color, the patches being well defined. Their milk is especially useful for cheese

breed of dairy cattle. Ayrshires are hardy, of medium size, and usually of a white and brown color, the patches being well defined. Their milk is especially useful for cheese making.

Ayr stone (&r). [From Ayr, Scotland.] A kind of stone used for surfacing and polishing, and as a whetstone.

|| a-yun'ta-mien'to (a-yōōn'tā-myān'tō, n.; pl. -tos (-tōs). [Sp.] 1. A municipal government.

2. The townhouse; the seat of a municipal government esp. [cap.], the central offices of the government of the Philippines at Manila.

Azalea (a-zālēā, n.; pl. Azalbas (-āz). [NL., fr. Gr. ácaheo dry. — so named because supposed to grow best in dry ground.] Bot. A large genus of North American and Asiatic ericaceous shrubs, closely related to Rhododendron, but differing in having a funnel-shaped corolla and deciduous leaves. All the species have handsome flowers, varying in color from white to yellow and red. Several, as A. indica and A. pontica, are commonly cultivated; and among the native American species A. nudiflora, the pinkster flower, A. viscosa, the swamp honeysuckle, and A. lutea are familiar. Also [l. c.], any plant or flower of this genus.

Za'arole (āz'āl-īā), n. [F. aerole, fr. Ar. azz-z'nīr: cf. It. azzernolo. Sp. acerolo.] The pleasantly flavored fruit of the malaceous shrub Cratægus azarolus, of southern Europe; also, the shrub itself.

Aza'zel (ā-zā'zēl; ½z'ā-zēl), n. [Heb., 'Azāzēl.] In Lev. xvi., a name (translated "scapegoat" in the King James's Bible) connected with the ritual of atonement; in later the same than the national programment and the same and adornment; in later degree, the bear ariously regarded as the scapegoat sent into the was pushed (thought to be Bethudedun shout twelve miles cast of Jerusalem). or as a demon of the desert. The legendary Azalel was pushed (thought to be Bethudedun shout well and the widerness cast and acoust of the desert. The legendary Azalel vasale has been variously regarded as the scapegoat sent into the was pushed (thought to be Bethudedun shout well and the was pushed

az'i-muth'al (-muth'al; -mu'th'al), a. Of or pertaining to over in pronunciation. Its numerical value is 70.
ayk. + OAI. ALE.
ayk. + AII. AISLE.
ayk. + AII. AISLE.
ayk. + Ell. n. [See AILETTE.]
ay'the file fell n. [See AILETTE.]
A Y. M. Abbr. Freemsomry.
Ancient York Masonry.
Ancient York Masonry.
Apymbrie. + AMBRY.
ay'me'n. An utterance of the ejaculation "Ay me!" Obs.
aymer. + EMBER.
aymont. n. (OF. damant, F. aimant.] Adamant. Obs. 5 R.
Ay-mo'ros (1-mö'rōz), n. pl. =
BOTOCUDOS.
ayme (See NOSANILINE.
BAYMO (Seof. and.). Obs. or Seet
Baymof (Seof. and.). Obs. or Seet
azama' zam), n. (Ar. a'zam

Ay-mo ros (1-mo roz), n. p. =
BOTOCHOG S.

aynd (Scot. Sind). Obs. or Scot.

form of ANDE.

ayne f. [grid of S.

lidest syncht, of anzne.]

Floets syncht, rep. & adn.

aon. in + yond.] Beyond.

Dial. Eng. & Scot. [Eng.]

ayr. Var. of AIR. & beech. Dial.

methed, pochard, canvasback, etc.
[2 yu-dan'te ("yōō-hān'tā : 146), n. [Sp.] Lit., an assistant; specif.: a A man employed to help on a ranch or hacienda. Sp. Amer. b A subordinate (native) teacher in the lower schools. Phil. 7, [a-yu-yu-da-yō-yōɔ], n. The purse crab (Birgus latro). Owam.

az. Abbr. Azure; Chem. [without period, Az]azote or nitrogen.
a-zad'1-rach'ts. (d-zăd'7-răk'-tà), n. [N.L. Cf. AZEDARACH.]
The margosa.
Az'a-d'(sa'f-ē'). Bib.
Az'a-e'lus (āz'ā-ē'). Bib.
Az'a-e'lus (āz'ā-ē'). D. Bib.
Az'a-le (āz'ā-le Pin; ēn), n.
Also-in. [azalea + -ine; - from its color.] The nitrate of rosaniline. See ROSANILINE.
Az'a-l'la (āz'ā-l'). Bib.
[s'zam (ŵ zām), n. [Ar. a'zam greatest]. A Persian title.
[s-zam'. (d-zām'), n. [Ar. a-dhān.] The Mohammedan call to prayer, usually uttered by the muezzin, five times a day, from the minaret of a mosque.
Az'a-n'd (āz'ā-n'd). Bib.
Az'a-n'd-n'd (āz'ā-n'd). Bib.
Az'a-n'd-n'd (āz'ā-n'd). Bib.
Az'a-n'd-n'd (āz'ā-n'd). Bib.

| Az'a\_nottha'bor(\_nöttha'bor).
| Bib. |
| A-za'phl-on (a-za'f1-zn). | Bib. |
| Az'a\_ra\_(\(\bar{a}\)'\) - \(\bar{a}\) - \(\bar{a}\)'\) | \(\bar{a}\) - \(\bar{a}\)'\) | \(\bar{a}\) - \(\bar{a}\)'\) | \(\bar{a}\)

the azimuth; used in taking azimuths around a horizontal circle. — azi-muth'al-ly, adv.
azimuth from the plane of the meridian.
azimuth circle. 1. One of the great circles of the celestial sphere intersecting each other in the zenith and nadir;—
called also vertical circle.

2. A graduated circle for indicating azimuth, as one having sight vanes and screens and attached to a compass, to show magnetic azimuths.

Azimuth compass. A compass resembling the mariner's compass, and having vertical sights. It is used for taking the magnetic azimuth of a heavenly body.

azimuth dial. A dial whose style or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon.

Azine (&z'n;-\vec{v}n), \( n\). Also-in. [From Azore.] \( Org. Chem. Any of a large class of compounds characterized by a six-membered ring which contains an atom of nitrogen and at least one other noncarbon atom, as of nitrogen atoms in the ring, triazines (containing two nitrogen atoms in the ring), triazines (containing two nitrogen atoms in the ring), triazines (three nitrogen atoms), \( ozazines \) (containing form (also used adjectively, \( \frac{a}{2}\) (sometimes loosely used to form names of compounds having nitrogen variously combined; as, \( azolita \), azolita (azolita), a. [azolita \), azolita (azolita), a. [azolita \), azolita (azolita), azolita (azolita)

Archean, but there is now reason to believe that life existed during some part of the era of the Archean rocks.

aZ'Ole (ΔZ'Ol; ἀ-zOl'), π. [From Azorz.] Org. Chem. Any of a large class of compounds characterized by a five-membered ring which contains an atom of nitrogen and at least one other noncarbon atom (nitrogen, oxygen, sulphur). The prefixes furo. thio., and pyrro- are used to distinguish three subclasses of azoles, which may be regarded as derived respectively from furfurane, thiophene, and pyrrol by replacement of the CH group by nitrogen; as furononazole. Names exactly analogous to those for the azines are also used; as oxazole, diazole, etc. Cf. Azinz.

az'o-lit'min (Δz'ō-lit'min), π. [αzo- + titmus.] Chem. A mitrogenous substance, the coloring principle of litmus.

A-zol'la (α-zōl'a), π. [NL.; said to be fr. Gr. άξευ to dry + όλλυνα to kill.] Bol. A small genus of minute floating cryptogamic salviniaceous plants, the sporophyte consisting of pinnately branching stems with small distichous 2-lobed leaves. A caroliniana is the only American species.

a-zo'n'-um (a-zō'n-zm), α. [αzo- + -onium, as in ammonum.] Org. Chem. Designating, or pertaining to, a class of compounds (the azonium bases) possessing basic properties due to a peculiar grouping of nitrogen atoms.

They have the general formula R \ NR'OH \ being related to the azines as the ammonium bases are to the amines. — n. A native of the Azores or Azorian. — n. A native of the Azores.

A-zo'ri-an (-ri-on), a. Of or pertaining to the Azores or Azorians. — n. A native of the Azores.

Azorian fennel, sweet fennel.

Aborian fennel, sweet fennel.

az'ote (&z'ōt; à-zōt'; 277), n. [F. azote, fr. Gr. à-not + ζωή life; — so named by Lavoisier because it is incapable of supporting life.] Nitrogen. Rare.

az'ot-ed (\(\frac{a}z\)\frac{c}t\)\(\frac{c}d;\)\(\frac{a}z\)\(\frac{c}d;\)\(\frac{d}z\)\(\frac{c}d;\)\(\frac{d}z\)\(\frac{c}d;\)\(\frac{d}z\)\(\frac{c}d;\)\(\frac{d}z\)\(\frac{c}d;\)\(\frac{d}z\)\(\frac{c}d;\)\(\frac{d}z\)\(\frac{c}d;\)\(\frac{d}z\)\(\frac{c}d;\)\(\frac{d}z\)\(\frac{c}d;\)\(\frac{d}z\)\(\frac{c}d;\)\(\frac{d}z\)\(\frac

ereise and characterized by sudden onset, profuse perspiration, paralysis of the hind quarters, and bloody urine.

AZol (\$\frac{x}\text{eth}\$), \$n\$. [LL. \$azoch\$, \$azoth\$, or \$F\$. \$azoth\$, fr. \$Ax\$. \$AZ'\text{eth}\$, \$az\$. [LL. \$azoch\$, \$azoth\$, or \$F\$. \$azoth\$, fr. \$Ax\$. \$AZ'\text{eth}\$, \$az\$. [Ell. \$azoch\$, \$azoth\$, or \$F\$. \$azoth\$, fr. \$Ax\$. \$AZ'\text{eth}\$, \$az\$. [Bib. \$AZ'\text{eth}\$, \$az\$. [az\$. \$az\$. \$az\$

**ca-**zauq mercury.] Alchemy. a The first principle of metals, i. e., mercury, which was formerly supposed to exist in all metals, and to be extractable from them. b The

exist in all metals, and to be extractable from them. b The universal remedy of Paracelsus.

-zotic (ā-zōt/īk), a. Chem. Pertaining to azote, or nitrogen; nitrogenous; nitric; as, azotic gas; azotic acid. Rare.

-zvo-tine (āzōt-tīn; -tēn; 184), n. Also-tīn. [azote +-ine.]

1. An explosive consisting of sodium nitrate, charcoal, sulphur, and petroleum.

2. = 1st Ammonitz, 2.

-zvo-tize (-tīz), v. t.; Az'o-tized (-tīzd); Az'o-tiz/ing (-tīz/ing). To impregnate with azote; to nitrogenize.

-zvo-tu/rī-a (-tū'/i-ā), n. [NL; azote +-uria.] a Med.

-zvo-tu/rī-a (-tū'/i-ā), n. [See Azo-; oxime.] Org.

-zoz'ime (āz-ōk'slm; -sēm), n. [See Azo-; oxime.] Org.

-zhem. A hyvothetical evelic compound. CH:NO-CH:N.

urne. B Veer Azotemia.

22-0x'me (&z-ōk'sin; -sēm), n. [See Azo-; oxime.] Org. Chem. A hypothetical cyclic compound, CH.N·O·CH.N, one of the furodiazoles; also, a derivative of the same.

22-0x'y-(\$z-ōk'si-). [azo-+oxy-.] Org. Chem. A combining form (also used adjectively, 220xy), applied to compounds containing a group of two nitrogen atoms and one oxygen atom united to two univalent radicals.

22-0x'y-ben'zene-(-bēn'zēn; -bēn-zēn'), n. Org. Chem. A yellow crystalline compound, C<sub>0</sub>H<sub>0</sub>N·O·N<sub>C</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, formed by reduction of nitrobenzene. See Azōxx-.

Az'ra-0 (Az'rā-01), n. [Ar. 'Azrō'il.] Jewish & Moham. Myth. The angel of death, who watches over the dying, and separates the soul from the body.

Az'tec (\$z'tōk), a. Of or relating to the Aztecs.

Az'tec, n. 1. An Indian of the Nahuatlan tribe, which founded and developed the Mexican empire conquered by Cortez in 1519. According to tradition, the Aztecs came from the northwest, and after several centuries of wandering reached the valley of Mexico early in the 14th century. Tenochtitlan (tbe city of Mexico) was founded about 1325,

blue color of the unclouded sky; cœrulean; also, cloudless.

When Freedom from her mountain height Unfurled her standard to the air, She tore the azure robe of night, And set the stars of glory there. J. R. Drake.

azure stone, the lapis lazuli; also, lazulite.

azurint, kār/ū-rīn), a. [Cf. OF. azurin, asurin, LL. azurinus. See Azure; cf. Azurn.] Azure. Rare.

and thenceforward until the conquest the history of the empire was one of constant aggrandizement. The Aztees absorbed and developed the advanced culture of their Toltee and Chiichimec predecessors, but their civilization was marred by hideous human sacrifice, maintained on a scale probably never equaled elsewhere.

2. An Indian of Aztecan or Nahuatlan stock; loosely, any Indian of the territories under Aztee influence.

Under the collective name of Aztecs or Nahua are comprised several peoples and tribes who... occupied the Pacific slope from Rede Yuere for Mart is the Charles of Charles of Aztecs; Nahuatlan of the exception of the Isthmus of Tehnanters of Charles of the Aztees; Nahuatlan.

2/ure (az/tek-ān), a. Of or pertaining to the Aztees; Nahuatlan.

2/ure (az/tek-ān), a. Of or pertaining to the Aztees; Nahuatlan.

2/ure (az/tek-ān), a. Of or pertaining to the Aztees; Nahuatlan.

2/ure (az/tek-ān), a. Of or pertaining to the Aztees; Nahuatlan.

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2/ure (az/tek-ān), a. Of or pertaining to the Aztees; Nahuatlan.

2/ure (az/tek-ān), a. Of or pertaining to the Aztees; Nahuatlan.

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2/ure (az/tek-ān), a. Of or pertaining to the Aztees; Nahuatlan.

2/ure (az/tek-ān), a. Of or pertaining to the Aztees; Nahuatlan.

2/ure (az/tek-ān), a. Of or pertaining to the Aztees; Nahuatlan.

2/ure (az/tek-ān), a. Of or pertaining to the Aztees; Nahuatlan.

2/ure (az/tek-ān), a. Of

by Christians in celebrating the Eucharist.

2. pl. [cap.] The feast of unleavened bread. Rare.

az'y-mous (az''-m\u00e4s), a. [See AZYM.] Unleavened; unfermented. Rare.

B (bē); pl. B's or Bs (bēz). 1. The second letter of the English, Latin, and cognate alphabets. It corresponds in position, value, and form to the Greek Beta and the Phomician and Hebrew Beth. The small "b" was formed by gradual change from the capital B. B is phonetically and etymologically related to p.f., v. m., and v., letters representing sounds having close organic affinity to its own sound; as in L. scribere, scriptum; E. gossip and ME. gossib, godsib; E. bear and L. ferre; E. silver and G. Silber; E. nimble and ME. nimel; Sp. Habana and Havana (see Guide to Pron., §§ 132-3). See Alphabet, Illust.

2. As a symbol [no period], used for or to denote or indicate: a The second in a series; second in order or class; sometimes, the numeral 2; as, Company B; column bor b. b. [cap.] Astron. A prominent Fraunhofer line caused by terrestrial oxygen. O [cap.] Chem. Boron. O [cap.] Dyeing. A bluish tinge; as, ponceau B. A. Alg., etc. A known quantity (which see). I in the international signal code, a red burgee. G. A. 21. In Elec. & Magnetism. Flux density: [cap.] Stock Exchange. Bond, class B, or (with figures accompanying) bid or buyer; — used on the tape of stock tickers. I [cap.] Miss. (1) The seventh tone in the model major scale (the scale of C major), or the second tone in its relative minor scale (that of A minor). (2) In notation, any symbol representing this tone, as a note on a certain line or space of a staff. Sec CLEP, Illust. (3) On a keyboard, any key giving this tone. See KEYBOARD, Illust. K A size of shot. See SHOT.

3. As a nedevar Roman numeral, B scalus 10 300, B 103

4. As an abbreviation: a In the form B: Various proper names, as Bartholomew, Beatrice, Benjamin, etc.; Bachelor; Balboa; Bancus (that is, Common bench) (Law); Baron; Basso; Baumé (Hydrometry); Bay; Bible; Boston; British. b In the form b., or B: back (Football); base or base hit (Baseball), bat; bass, basso (Music); bay (horse); before; (in the log book) blue (sky), broken (sea) (Nauci), book; born; brother; bug (Cimez lectularius) (also called B flat) (Humorous or Colloq.); bishop (Chess); bowled, bye, byes (Cricket).

B flat, Music, the tone (B) a half step below B, which was the first tone in the scale to be so modified. The two forms

of B, b (b rotundum) and 1 (b quadratum), for these two tones afterward came to indicate flat and natural of all the tones. In German, B stands for our Bb, while our B natural is called H (pronounced hā). In Italian and French this note is called st.—B flat major, B major, Music, the major scales or keys having the signatures respectively of two flats and five sharps.—B flat minor, B minor, Music, the minor scales or keys, relative to D flat major, D major, and having the same signatures respectively of five flats and two sharps.—B kick, Teley, in quadruplex working, the momentary action of the spring upon the B relay due to the depression of the A key, thus producing a break in the signal.—B stock, Finance, preferred common, or ordinary, stock. Eng.

Daa (bā), v. i.; BAAED (bād); BAA'ING. [Imitative.] To cry bas; to bleat as a sheep.

He treble bas for help, but none can get. Sir P. Sidney. baa (bā), n.; pl. BAAS (bāz). The cry or bleating of a sheep; a bleat.

Ba'al (bā'āl), n.; Heb. pl. BAALIM (bā'ā-Iǐm). [Heb. ba'al

he trebie baas for help, but none can get. Str P. Staney.

Baa (bā), n.; pl. BAAS (bāz). The cry or bleating of a sheep; a bleat.

Ba'al (bā'āl), n.; Heb. pl. BAALIM (bā'ā-lǐm). [Heb. ba'al lord.]

1. Any of a multitude of local delties of the ancient Semitic races, each distinguished by the name of his own place or of some distinctive character or attribute. Each town, sanctuary, natural object, or quality which had a religious significance for the worshipers had its own Baal; and the various Baals were not differentiations of one god, but apparently originally distinct local delties. These were probably of diverse character; but in general they were regarded as the authors of the fertility of the soil and the increase of the flocks, and were worshiped by agricultural festivals and by offerings of fruits and the young of the flocks. There was a Baal of Tyre, of Sidon, of Tarsus, of Lebanon, etc.; but the Baals of chief interest are: Molkarth, the Baal of Tyre, sometimes called simply Badl in the Bible: and Baalzebub (2 Kings in which means literally (in the Hebrew) "Lord of Flies," but by some is considered to be a contemptuous Jewish modification of the true name, perhaps of Baal-sebul, 'Lord of the High House." The sanctuaries or altars of Baal were frequently called high places (Heb. Bamchb); the priests (in Hebrew called Chemarim) represented the learned section of the nation, and frequently, as at Babylon, regulated and controlled all departments of civil life. See High Plack, Asherah, Massezh, Molcon. The worship of

the Baal of Tyre (Melkarth) was introduced among the Israelite settlers by Ahab; and Jehovah himself was at one time called Baal. The name of Baal became a common element in Semitic names of places and persons; as, Baalhermon, Baal-peor, Hamnibal ("favor of Baal"), Hasdrubal ("help of Baal"), etc.

2. Fig.: A false god; an idol.

Ba'al-ish (b\vec{w}\vec{a}\vec{a}\vec{b}\vec{a}\vec{b}\vec{a}\vec{b}\vec{a}\vec{a}\vec{b}\vec{a}\vec{a}\vec{b}\vec{a}\

b flat, Missic, the tone (Bb) a half step below B, which was the first tone in the scale to be so modified. The two forms as other first tone in the scale to be so modified. The two forms as other first tone in the scale to be so modified. The two forms as other first tone in the scale to be so modified. The two forms as other first f

B/-. Abbr. Com. Bag; bale.
ba (bā), n. [Egyptian.] Egypt.
Relig. The soul, represented upto the ball, represented upto the ball, represented upto the ball, represented upto the ball, represented upto the ball of the ball of the ball
but expected eventually to return, and, if the body be preserved (together with the chu, the
transfigured soul or intelligence,
and the ka, or genius of the
body), to revivify it. See soul.
ba. + BAA, BO.
ba. vi. (Ef. OF. baer to open the
mouth, F. hayer.] To kiss. Obs.
ba' (bā; bb). Scot. var. of BALL.

ba, v. f. (Cf. Of. haer to open the mouth, F. hayer.] To kiss. Obs. ba' (bā; bð). Scot var. of Ball. Ba. Chem. (no period, Ba). Symbol for Barium. Ba. See Bantu. Ba. Bachelor of Agriculture (better B. Agr.); British Academy; British America; British Ascociation (for the Advancement of Science).
badd. Obs. var of bade, pret. of Elip. v. t. baske. † Bare. badd. ball. ball

lepartments of civil life. See BBAH, MOLOCH. The worship of BBAH, MOLOCH. BBA. BBAH. BBA

LG. babbetn, D. babbeten, G. bappetn, Asppern, F. babbletn, Bab.

Ba'al-ta'mar (-tā'mār). Bib.

Ba'al-ze'bub(-zē'bub), n. [Heb.
ba'al-ze'bub, lord of flies.] Bib.
Ba'al-ze'bub, lord of flies.] Bib.
Ba'al-ze'phon (-zē'fon). Bib.
Ba'al-ze'phon (-zē'fon). Bib.
Ba'ana (bā'ana). Bib.
Ba'ana (bā'ana). Bib.
Ba'ana (bā'ana). Bib.
Ba'ana (sa (-na'a). Bib.
Ba'ana (sa (-na'a). Bib. Ba'al-ta'mar (-thā'mār). Bib. Ba'al-ta'mar (-thā'mār). Bib. Ba'al-ze'bulo (-zē'būb), n. [Heb. ba'al-ze'būb, lord of files.] Bib. Ba'al-ze'phon (-zē'fōn). Bib. Ba'al-ze'phon (-zē'fōn). Bib. Ba'al-ze'phon (-zē'fōn). Bib. Ba'an'ā ac (n' '3s). Bib. Ba'an'ā an'ā (n' '3s). Bib. Ba'an'ā (n' '3s). Bib. Ba'an'